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# The Worthies of the World ?

# The Lives

Of the most Heroick

## GREEKS and ROMANS

COMPARED,

By that Learned and great Historiographer,
PLUTARCH Of Charonea.

Englished and Abridged according to the direction of Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople, in his BIBLIOTH. Fol. 245.

νερνώδησαν εν τον Πλόταρχε παιαλλήλων διάφοων λόγοι εν ή ενδονες κατά σύνοψη εκλέρεται διάφουν χρησομαθίαν, &c. i, e. There are several Books of Plutarch's Parallels read amongst us, an exact Compendium whereof would conduce much to Universal Learning.

To which are added

MORELIVES,

Out of Æmilius Probus and others,
By several Hands.

LONDON,

Printed for John Williams, William Gilbertson, and Henry Marsb, 1665?

be Worthies of the World's

OR.

biotoli la salah

Els sinova Therappe.

Σώο πολυκληύν Τύπον τήναντο Κίρουςν
Πλόταρχε κεπτερών ψέες Αυσονίων
"Οττί παραλλήλοις Έρληνας αρίσες
"Ραμής ευπιολήμοις Έρλοσας ενναέταις
"Αλλά του βιοτοίο παραλλήλον βίον άλλον
"Ουδ" συ γων γραίτες εξίχο άμοιον έχεις.

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Lating on Alley of

Out of Engline Probus and others,

LONDONS

# Brown of proposition

TOTHE

## Right Noble and Excellent

His Grace

# A MES,

Duke of

MONMOUTH, &c.

May it please your Grace,

After Haimard returned this Answer to Qu: Mary (demanding the reason of his repair to Court ) that it was partly to fee her.

Majestie, and partly that her Maje Stie might fee him': An Answer, which though more witty than Court-like, more tlust than witty, was well given, be-cause well taken. Should this importunity alledge the first of these reasons, and that I make this addresse, that I may know your Grace, your hopefulneffe . will excuse the Curiosity, should it in-

Khodie- Ant

### The Epistle Dedicatory.

fist upon the second; and that I did it to be known to you, my fortune would

justifie the ambition.

But (apart from either of these inducements) in your Highnesse perusal of the English Chronicle, You have observed, that Cardinal Wolfey on his Death-bed enjoyned those to ferve none but Kings, that had ferved him when Cardinal, and a Kings fellow. Plutarch's Lives written in the Original to the Senators, Senecio and Vasco; in the transcript devoted to the Emperours Nerva and Trajan; in Manuscript purchafed by the Princes Adrian and Antonius: And fince Printing was invented, dedicated in Greek to the Emperour Maximilian; in Greek and Latine, to Lewis the thirteenth; in Italian, to Gregory the fifteenth, and the Duke of Tufcany; in French, to Cardinal Perron and the Prince of Conde; in the English from the French, to Queen Blizabeth; and declared by that great Critick of Books and Men, Lipsius [ Liber si quis alius Principe dignus ] will not own a lower Patronage than your Graces, need he aspire to an higher .--- I'ts in English, my Lord, because the a unevennesse of his Greek should not exercise your

a Haud fibi fimilis Plutarebus. Cal. Rhodig: Ant. Lca. 86.

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### The Epistle Dedicatory.

your patience; it's abridged, because the tediousnesse of the Story should not b Heredotus tire your Industry. It is fit that Learn- incertus, Sucing in all the parts of it should put off Cassius fireit's harshnesse and impertinence, to en- plex, Tacitus dear its Notions to fuch its noble Votaries as your Honour, in a way at once Herodianus &

most pithy, and most polite.

May the most comprehensive pru- dis Salustius, dence, the most large capacity, the most brevis Nepos, regular conduct, the most commanding and obliging address, the most generous vossius de Hiactivity, the exactest justice and inte- storicis. grity, the strictest temperance, the most ferious devotion, the most distinct consideration, the most apprehensive judgement, the most reserved caution, the most noble resentments, the happiest successes, the most undaunted fortitude, the readiest accommodations, and the most renowned resolution, represented in these Worthies as the refult of your Reading, crown you as Ornaments, and the place you live in as Bleffings: may you observe what is past, to make a judgement of what is present, and a Conje-Sure of what is to come. And fince the occurrences of your own Life, and the observations of your own age will be too

tonius nudusa duriusculus & obscurus, Mareellinus difficiles;granperlongus.

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· The Epistle Dedicatory.

too short and narrow; May all Ages conspire to your Instruction, and all the World to your Experience. -- May the venerated Triplicity of Hermes [viz. 1. The power and eminence of a Prince; 2. The knowledge and illumination of a Priest; 3. The learning and univerfality of a Philosopher which was but a wish in others, be a dis Sal Rives reality in you. -- May your vertue contend with your Fortune, and your Goodnesse with your Greatnesse; that your worth may convey your Honour to Fame, Fame to History, History to Æternity, wherein you may stand above Death and Time, the Patron of one Book of Worthies, and the fubject of another, as the most Heroick instance of that great Maxime---e That Greatnesse hath nothing greater than a power to do the good one will; and Goodnesse nothing better than a will to do the good he can. --- This is the expectation of all that know you, and the hearry prayer of

Cic. de Nat. Deer. p. 25. Mare. Anton. P. 120.

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LOX, Tacitus rinfentus & (2117115)

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Your Graces

in all due observance,

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# PLUTAR CH's Life.

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T were pity that Plutarch who writ to Eternity, Should not live so too; and that be who rescued so much worth and glory from Oblivion, should glory from Oblivion, Should perish in it bimfelf among the common throng; the Author

of formany Lives bestomed on others that will last beyond time, manting one himself .-- Himself yet not to be described by any words besides bis own, nothing beseeming his memory, but what is as facred as that, and as eternall as his Works ( bayuaros mario n iraireros) mbofe real excellencies were such as exceeded all ordinary measures of commendation and capacity, extending to Something of Admiration, or Extage. None but those whose mindes are enlarged to some proportions of his Accomplishments, can be able to comprehend his worth and amplitude : fo vast and transcendent his Learning , so accurate his Notions , fo aftonishing bis Reach , that I have onely the power of one poor wish , Trat may his just Fame from what be did and writ, be precious to succeeding Times, grow up, and flourish still .--While esder.

#### PLUTARCH'S Life

a Called for- While a Charonea not more famous for any on ther instance, boasts him ber Denizen, and merly Arne, from Arne the b Bœotia, that lodge of dull and gross Spirits, daughter of Alus, and af- ber Native --- where bis extract was noble for terwards Chero- two Ages, and bis Education nobler, to bis nea from Chi- Grandfather's c Nicarchus his Philosophy, and aron, Apollo's his Father dLamprias bis Oratory -- A freet difon that alrered the situati- sposition was bereditary to the Family, a studion of it for his ous one was peculiar to bim; whereby with bis Brother Timon's affistance ( whose entire love healths fake. b A place of a be esteemed the greatest favour Fortune bestowed thick ayr neer on bim ) and Ammonius the Ægyptians tuition Attica , yet happy in many ( who a stole Philosophy into bim by familiar discourse, and more familiar Exercises ) he exe See Antony's ceedingly profited in that Philosophy that was life. then taught in the Greek Tongue; neither bis d Whom he brings in his Genius nor bis b leasure allowing him the study of many Languages, yea not fo much as the Labook touchtine now spoken throughout the world; the eleing the instrumen, teaching gance and propriety whereof he esteemed rather ation of Statefhim, when gi- an Ornament, than an advantage, and waved ving an ac- gueffing in the perusal of Books in that Tongue count of his rather at the words through the fence, than at Embassie, to the fense through the words : That age wearing fay, Not I, but not youths best years with Notions (as ours ) but we, taking in admitting them in their full vigour to the fearch his fellowof things. His Father's Table taught bim tem-Commissioners in every perance, his own Study contentment, & both that action. See his Deraro- happy temper of soul and body that ennabled him first to travel to Azypt, ( where be made bis 0001526. a A way of E- Collection of Isis and Ofiris) and then all over ducation Pla- Greece, reducing all Books, Discourses, c Retarch commends in his cords , Inscriptions , Statues, Conferences, E. discourse of Tutors. b See the beginning of Demosthenes his Lifee Even of Sparta it felf. pitaphs,

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#### to the READER.

pitaphs, Apophthegms be met with, with no less judgement than memory, to that exact body of Philosophy and History the world is now bleffed with \_\_ Some parts whereof are onely his first shoughts, some his second, but his Lives and Morals onely his last, wherein his method is difcreet and plain, bis reason strong, bis inductions pleafing; bis discourses, whether Historical, Polemical, or Practical, pithy and close, bespeaking a vast man that in an astonished way of diligence and study, had searched the deepth of d Particularly

Books and Men, especially the Platonists, to of the Pythagowhom be modestly sticks against the Epicureans reans, the Pla-

and Stoicks.

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Rational, Natural, and Mathematical Phi- Stoichs, the losophy was his recreation, but Morality and a Peripateticks. solid Wisdome was his bufinesse, which be digested well bimself, and taught the world to bis old age, to which after severall Offices in the Common-wealth managed with bonour, what with his habit of temperance and sobriety, what with his skill in Physick which he studied for his own use; what with his moderate a Ex- a His chiefest ercifes (all according to his rules in the book exercises were of Health, and the Students dyet) be arri- walking, difved, as his good foul in a well-tempered body e- Table. qually made up of complaifance and gravity promised. Pity it is so excellent a person should be yet an instance of Natures weaknesse in Divine things, and rather a b Priest of Apollo, b Voss. de Hist. ( in which capacity be writ excellent things of Grac, l, 2.6.10. the defect of Oracles, the Jewish Religion, and the inscription 'E' at Delphos ) than a Minister of the Gospel - seeing onely wherein the Hea-

cureans, the

thens

#### PLUTAROR'S Life

e See his dif thens c erred, and not wherein the Christians course of Su-were in the right, especially since he was a wife, perstition. plain, modest, temperate, noble, upright,

grave, and sweet man; a prudent Tutor, a great Politician, an exact Historian; a deep Philosopher, a knowing Governour, an elegant Writer; a choice Friend, and a powerful Discourfer of Vertue and Vice; a person of true bonour,

careful not onely to seem excellent, but also d How he reato be fo : a great Master of bis passions, which foned the case be kept under, with two remedies, whereof with his flave. See A. Gellius the first was an observation of others infirmities, ( curing his anger as the Spartans did drunken-26. N. A.

e See his conneffe, by looking on the toathfomneffe of it ) the folation to second, d delay and consideration under bis own. her : and his Symnofium, c. 8. Neither was be so immersed in Contemplation, but that be was a publick spirited Commonf Among the rest to Sollius-

wealths-man under Trajan, an excellent Mafter Senecio, vid. p. of bis family, as careful a Father of bis Chil-I. to whom he dedscated his dren, and indulgent Husband to bis accomplish-

Lives, and his ed a Lady, as be bad been a dutiful and gentle

nine volumes fon to bis Father - Accomplishments that bad of his Symposia, been lost, bad they not been invited from the or discourses

shades of Charones to the Theatre of Rome, at Table. g To whom he where confing to complat his Collection, under Ma

dedicated his Tieus and Domitian bis converse was fo all

Apophthegms; taking, that be was company for f Consuls; his Treatife

bis Letiures so reverenced, that Rufficus would me That Princes

lofophers

should con-

verfe with

Princes.

Should be wife. not open a Letter from the Emperour, until be juc The fage Sena- bad diffarched bis Declamation; and be fo emi- Ch

nent, that ( Saith Suidas ) be was either g Tra- beer ter, That Phi-

jans Tutor, or bis Privy-Counsellor - Lecius to b

ring at once to that Prince, and to his Empire, mon

mbom be polished to that goodnesse, justice, tem bis

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#### to the READER.

per, nobleneffe to Scholars, and clemency, that b In his Pance Pliny bath h celebrated, and the Christian gyrick, world enjoyed; ( and might even yet enjoy, did either PRINCES, who cannot fee or do all themselves, converse with Philosophers, or Philosophers deal plainly with PRINCES; or did not leved men prevail over both, debauching the one, and awing the other ) Plutarch's writings being but Transcripts of that good Emperours life, or his life, but a copy of these writings: so well did be govern i bimself and his Empire, no leffe to that great Philosophers fatis- would kil him. faction while alive, than his renown when dead, he dismiffed to whose instructions the Romanes thought his Guard, and they owed the peace of the world at that time; with him thewhen thefe two fouls met in one age that could very fame give and take the best instructions, for which night is should Plutarch ( bowever Dion, out of envy; forget bedon, bidding fulnesse, or both, hath passed it by ) was made came, see what Conful: In which place ( had we Marius Maxi- ayled his eye, mus, Fabius Marcellinus, Aurelius Verus, Sta- yea, and fend the and other Writings which his son Lamprias men- trim him too.

More fortume. tioneth in the \* Catalogue now to be feen in St. nate than Aueder Marks Library in Venice) we might find him as gustus, & betactive in his life, as he is wife in his books, the ter than Trajan 5 6 als; chiefest whereof is his Parallels, an equal monn- was perfection. That Cataould ment of his unspotted integrity, and profound logue mentioil be judgement, written at his last retirement in neth his Lives emi. Charonea, where being Major, and having of spaminond, Tra- been serviceable to Mankinde by advice or action Augustus, Mepire mong his friends and children long Comming &c. pire mong bis friends and children, long surviving tem bis fate in his own Monument and Statue,

When it was told him Sora went to fup

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#### PLUTARCH'S Life

book concerning the profit of Anowing things to same.

6 The book against pleasure. c The book touching womens learning. d The book of Accufation, the book of friend-(hip. e The books of the Arength of the body. f The Book of Divination. g The book love & judgment are diverfe. b The book for Beauty. 7 The Book a-

gainst Nobili-

ty and Riches,

longer in his Citizens hearts & love, longest of all in his Writings and Works, whereof the very frag-Que of the ments are precious, as appears from a Stobaus bis Collections. I. That wisdome confifteth not in thew, but bufinesse, and in a reflection on what is past, with a providence for what is to come, a circle of things past, present, and to come. 2. b That pleasures enflave, weaken, embase, debauch, blinde and disorder Mankinde. 3. c That wine discovereth a man, and betrayeth what is the highest wisdome to keep, viz. SECRETS. d Impartiality, Gentlenesse, and Prudence 5. e A mans govern Common-wealths. strength is his discourse, and his life his soul. 6. f Necessity is the Mother of Arts. 7. g Love at the lowest is lust, at the highest is fury. -- " Its sflame is pleasant and innocent; but its coals co burn ; It's a state of variablenesse, that a man cc understands not how by little degrees it comes, thewing that ec or what it is. 8. h Vertue and its proportion is the beauty of the foul, as colour and its proportion is that of the body. 9. i What is Nobility but riches heap'd by Ancestors? what is riches but superfluity? what is poverty but temperance, and a fummary observation of Lawes? - Excellent things which be at once taught the world ( as he writes of his Lives ) and bimself, imprinting the Heroick discourses first on his Papers, and then on his Soul-making his Observations all over the world, and composing them and bimself at Charonea to an History that may be truly called in Cicero's stile, The light of Truth, the life of Memory, the Mi-Aris

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firis of Life, the excellent witness of Antiquity, and the sum of Greek & Latine History made up of great Maximes, and greater Instances, noble precepts, and nobler examples, set off with exall truths, discreet k moderation, and vigorous & But intimaeloquence in expressing, 1. Persons. 2. Things, ting the weak-And 3. Circumstances, as Laws, Apophthegmes, men, and ex-Speeches, Oracles, Battels, Prodigies, with prefling the a variety and exacineffe that pleafeth and fatif- vertues of the fieth. None observing Counsels more closely, none bad. expressing the execution of those Counsels more Vid. Cassiod. lively, none comprehending all Circumstances en. 3. more happily\_none inferring grand Rules and Maximes of life from all these together more prudently. \_\_ Some things indeed in Plutarch are strange, and it may be untrue, be reporting them from others not true, and some I things I See the 72 contradictory: but opere in longo fas est obre- errors, faules, pere fomnum\_Books which run to great vo- and miscarrialumes, cannot be foun with fo even a thread, in Plutarch by but they will run courfer here and there - Rualdus, and His Discourses are long, say some; yes, but his notes upon they are useful, and by his similitudes and ex- them : and Aamples pleafing; his Parallels are not exact, but miot's Preface, they are likely chosen, and wisely managed --- His French transtyle is not easie, polished, or flowing; but it's sharp, flation, Sir learned, and short, carrying all before it ; for other Thomas North men perswade as friends, Plutarch commands turned it to as a a Master; they delight, he teacheth as much a Testimonies as need be known of men & things, insomuch that concerning Budæus Gaza, Oc. did judge, that if prophane Plutarch. ignorance drew one great and dismal blot over such facred Monuments of civil, ingenious, and good learning, as the world was bappy in, all

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#### PLUTARCH'S Life

all might be recovered in one great Plutarch whose works are the Idaa of Wisdome, rayled from experience, fixed by judgement, and compleated by memory; of whom the Learned have written thus; Πολυμαθήσατος ανήρ και μαλά πολύπων Πλεταρχος. The most universally learned, and experienced man Plutarch. Theod, lib. 1. de O. rac.

Ouoraros Πλεταρχος, &c. The most divine Platarch. Euseb. Prep. Evan. 3. & Eunap. Pref. vit. Sophist.

Oπρώτος Πεώταρχος is τοίς περί ψοχής, &c. Among whom I reckon Platarch as chief, who in his discourses of the Soul, &c. Orig. 5. cont. Celtum.

Igyos a' an Πλόταρχος, &c. Plutarch that very clear, acute, and finuous Author. Cyril 1.1 cont. Julian.

Gravis auctor ... Taur. in Gellii. N. A. 4

C. 41.

Kaio Πλέταρχος διδάσμει ωγειώς — Plutarch tercheth nobly. Xipbilin. Epit. 44.

Fidelis sententiis, verbis luculentus, morun

magnus arbiter.

Magnus vir. Petrarch. Apol. contra Gallos Sarisb. 1. 4. c. 8. & præfat.

Magne authoritatis vir, quo nemo equaliun

plura scivit. P. Victor. Var. l. 10. c. 3.

Judicium mirifice informat diffusa & plan scribendi via— adVirtutem ubique & Pruden tiam ducit, sed ad illam magis, &c. Lypsius— Virtutes Plutarchi. 1. Полиравена. 2. Prudentia. 3. Perspicuitas. 4. Gravitas. 5. A cumen. 6. Varietas. Rualdus in Vit. Plut. 8

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#### to the READER.

Muret. de Var. Maussacus, ibid. Joseph Scalig. Emend. temp. p. 106. Bodin Method. Stud. cap. 4.

O ward Πλόταρχος, Euftath. in Hom. 1. 2.

Macrobii Saturnalia nivil aliud sunt quam excerpta Plutarchi. Casaub.

Virtutum pariter & Scientiarum Encyclopædia. Turneb. advers. cap. 15. & Andrææ Schotti Stob.

Alphonsus was cured of a Feaver by reading Curtius; and Crussers of a fit of the Stone, by translating a piece of Plutarch's Moral Experiences, p. 63.

Exempla Philosophia illustrat, & exemplis

Philosophiam. Ludovic. Servinus.

See more (Reader) in Vossius his Book of the Greek Historians; and wish for those Ages wherein men of Action performed things worthy to be written, and men of Contemplation writ things worthy to be performed.

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PHILIP MELANCTHON, His Narration concerning Philip Prince Palatine to Rhenus.

Have often heard Capino relate thus; US WER. When Dalburgius, the Bishop of the Van- Annales. gions, Rudelphus Agricula and My felf were with Philip Prince Palatine Elector: not onely in common Discourse, but also in serious debates about the Affairs of the Common-wealth, they would often bring notable Examples, or from the Perfian or Grecian, or Roman Affairs: Whereby the Prince was very much inflamed with the defire of Knowledge in History; but said, he observed the distinction of Times, Nations, and Empires was very requifite to that end: And therefore defired them, that out of all Antiquities, as far as they were known from the Hebrer Fountains, Greek and Latine Authors. they would in order dispose the several Monarchies, that so the Times of the world, and the Series of the most considerable Mutations might be known.

According

According to this great intimation, you are to observe, That these our Lives (whereof twenty four are Gracians, and bred in the Common-wealth of Sparta and Athens, and twenty five are Romanes, and bred under the seven successive Governments of Rome ) begin in the Gracians at Thefeus, in the year of the world 2750. seventy years before the deftruction of Troy, fifty years before the first Olympiad; and end in Philopamen, in the year of the world 3821. the second year of the 151 Olympied, 121 before Christ; ... and commence in the Romanes at Romulus, the first of the 7th Olympiad, in the year of the world 3252. and end in Galba, A.V. C. A 822. 72 years before Christ; and proceed in this Order.

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M. Terentius Varro,

THE

# The Worthies of the World:

THE LIVES

Of the most Heroick

### GREEKS and ROMANS.

Compared by that Learned and great Hiltoriographer,

78 PLUTARCH of Charonea.



THESEUS the Founder of Athens. Jair Judge of

My Friend \* Senecio,



Lthough as Geographers ven- \* Senecio, one ture upon strange Descripti- that was four ons of the Unknown Land, times conful that are beyond mens habita- under Trajan, tions; fo I might attempt and in high fastrange Narratives of the Un- as Halicarnaf-

nown Times that are beyond mens memory: feus wittes.

The year of the World 2716. betore Christ 1232.

Thefeus contemporary with Hercules and Abimelech, and Ifrael.

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Yet fince I first pitched my thoughts upon the

most noble subject, the parallel of the most renowned Heroes in the world, I confined my fell to those later Ages rather whereof there remain some real monuments of History, then to the former, whereof there is extant no more then a few imaginary fictions of Poetry: beginning b The Law-gi- (after an Essay of b Lycurgus and Numa) with Romulus, with whom (upon mature deliberation)

vers of Lacademonia and Rome.

& Æschylus.

c What Champion might with such a man compare?

Or who in worth should be against him set

a Honier.

as the founder of Rome, I compare Thefem who first built Aibens: of which noble per fons (equal in their Virtues, dboth valiant both wife; and in their Vices, both lived guilt of unnatural murder, of horrid rapes, and end less contention; both died hated) we shall of fer as much fincere truth as came to our know ledge at this distance.

eAutochthones

tle & Hefiod,

Thou fhalt perform pav

men, and that without delay.

1. Thefeus by his fathers fide descended from Ericibeus one of the first e inhabitants of Greece and by his mothers of Pelops, who peopled Pe was one, menti- loponnessus with his off-spring by alliances with oned by Aristo- the greatest Personages, and an investiture i the most considerable parts of that place; whole thy fon the holy Pitheus, as Euripides calleth him promise & thy was not more famous for founding Troezen, no more eminent for his f grave and short sen hired tences, nor more happy in his Scholar Hyppoli tus, then he was all these in his Daughter Athru

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Æthra, upon whom Ægew taking Pitheow the Oracle of Troezen in his way from that of Delphos, and confulting rather his own luft then the advice of the g Oracle, by a wile of Pithe- g who when he ous begot Theseus, leaving a sword and a pair of asked how he shooes under a great stone behind, with a strict fon, forbadhim charge upon Athra, that when the childe she to touch a woconceived by him could remove that stone, she mantill he came should privately dispatch him away with that home to Athens, fword, and those \* shooes the pledges of his O thou who relation to him, who upon the first view of art a gem of them would own himself his father. When perfect grace, within a few moneths the goodly childe was born, his Grandfather confulting, 1. His thy truffy tun, Daughters Reputation, ennobled her shame, and confecrates her uncleanness with a pre- do return untence of a Rape by Neptune the Tutelar god to thy place of Troezen, whose Coin was stamped with his Trident, and first-fruits devoted to his service. whence thy 2. Providing for his Grandchildes Education, race doth run. commended him to Connidus for his Tuition: \*BetweenTroe-To whom the Athenians every year the day zen & Athens. before Thefeus his feast, offer up Weathers for framing his minde to Vertue, as they do to his Limner Parrafius for fashioning his body to he He cut his beauty. And when he arrived at years of dif- fore-locks as the cretion and action, and had offered b his fore- mer, and the locks at Delphos according to the custome of Macedonians Greece, his mother mindful of her promise, in Alexanders and requested by her fon to shew him his father, put him upon removing the stone, and di- take them by the spatched him with those testimonies of his fore-top. manhood and genuiness to his father, with her careful advice that he should go by Sea and not called Thesea B 2 .

Pluck not the tap out of

Before thou

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called Thefea,

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by Land, where Giants, who thinking that none did well but they who had not a power to do ill, abused that strength they had to do

good, to do the greatest mischiefs.

But Thefew more careful of his honour then of his fecurity, and ambitious to be allyed to Hercules in merit as well as blood, whole great actions he heard and talked of with the highest complacencie, (Themistocles could not sleep for Miltiades his triumphs, nor Theseus for Hercules his atchievements ) would no more escape the danger then he would loose the for of Alchme- glory of a Land-Journey, being ashamed Pena, the Daugh- lops his Grandchilde i by Alchmena should seek ter of Lycidice, out and reduce these Banditi to submit or die, to love or fear him, to his own great honour, with his own and his Countries peace; and his \* Grandhand, and sub- childe by Athra should avoid them, to his own dued the other differace, and his great fathers dishonour, who would not own him for a fword unless it were fheathed in blood, nor receive him as the fon of phale, doing his loyns unless he were the heir of his spirit:

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Pelops childe, billed Iphitus theeves, settled Lydia while he lived withOmvoluntary penance for his murthers.

Hercules the

\* Thefeus.

We are great mens fons not by descent, but merit.

With these raised thoughts Thesew sets out, e- crit qually resolved neither to wrong nor to be to C wronged; innocent and resolute, neither un. pTe worthy to others, nor wanting to his own De- that fence; and 1. Within the Liberty of the City Epidaurum in his passage slew Periphetes k Cory- wich netes, the famous Robber, whose Club where dang with he knocked him down he carried about killed with him as Hercules did the Lyons skin, to shew ? From the

i Act. k i. c. Clubcarrier.

the greatness of his adventure, and his courage, both as his weapon and his ornament, to fecure and ennoble him: for the weapon wrested from other hands, was invincible in his. 2. And in the ftraights of Peloponnesus taught Sinnis lie. the wrea-1 Petrocames that firength goeth beyond art; there of Pinewho fell by Thefeus hands with the same stroak that thousands fell by his, and left his Daughter Perigonna in vain crying to the wild Sperages to hide her a prey to Thefeus luft, to whom the bore his fon Menulippus, the father of 70xas, and the m foxides, who never burn the m In Coris. Sperage for Perigonna's fake to this day. 3. The Sow of Crommion, whether a woman or a beaft, equally intolerable as great annoyance of that place, was his next triumph. . 4. His next at- n For the Mechievement shall I call his valour or his cruelty, garians (as Siwas the death of Scyron the Megarian, whom it monides faith) is an question whether he executed in the way good man, and to fatisfie his justice; or murthered, to fatisfie related to good his revenge. 5. But Damastes \* Procrustes he men: son-inflew at Elensin, with the method of his own lim to Cychrecruelty, retaliation being his and Hercules his law to Ealus, way, who justly put them to those torments and grandfathey had so unjustly invented for others; sa- ther to Peleus e- crificing Butyris, stifling Anteus, wresting with and Telamon, be to Cercion, knocking Cycrus, and beheading fair at the taun. PTermerus, and fending them all to their graves cunningly De. that way they fent others before.

Thefew having thus confectated each step deceived Dioory- with perils and with glory, heard of greater cles the Goverere dangers at Athens then in his own way: for out tilled men, his guests, by making them even to his bed. o The Arcadian.

new P From whom this Proverb, Termerus his evil.

king of Eleufin Thefeus, woo

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Pœotia.

9 A River of after his entertainment upon the banks of q Ce. phisus by the Phytalides with sacrifice to the gods, and a great feaft for him the eighth of Cronius or June, he came to Athens, and found the Commonwealth turmoiled with sedition, and his fathers house with factions, by the pra-Rices of Medea, who came from Corinth to Athens to make Ægeus a father of children; who now being old, and diffruftful, not know. ing, and fearing Thefeus with Medea's advice of ground that had killed him with kindness, had not he in is enciosed in the stead of a knife at the deadly banquet drawn Temple of Del- that fword that discovered him the object of the old mans hope, rather then his fear; who flood; for they immediately spilt the r poyson, and with the call one gate of applause of all the people declared Theseus his the Temple the fon and successor.

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rTbe poison was Spilt in that Spot phinium, where Ageus house Mercury - gate of Ægeus.

I Therefore they of Pallena neof Agnus to this day; and when they pro-Ato, Out of hatred to the Traytor Leos.

6 A&.

But the numerous off-spring of Pallas the Pallantides formerly discontented at Ægews his Usurpation, (who was not of the Ericiheide Blood-royal, but adopted by Pandion ) and ver joyn in mar- now desperate at Theseus his succession, which riage with them fettled that Government in an hopeful for which otherwise had expired in the childele father, drew together into two parties, where claim war, they of the one was to affault, the other to furpril do it in these Athens, and muster at Gargetus, when Les words, Axetre the Herald of Agnus Sbetrayed the party that lay in ambush to Thefeus his surprize, the other to their own fears, and both to an over 6. Thefeus his active spirit impatien of a flothful and an useless life, having settle the peace, provides for the safety of his Coun try by taking the Morathonian Bull that in feste

felted t Tetrapolis, which he first shewed to the t Athens called people, and then sacrificed to Apollo at Athens, and to Inpiter of u Hecalion; and then proceeds he to recover their Liberties: for Minos four cities, viz. King of Crete, in revenge for his fon Androge- Brancone, Eus his unworthy death at Athens, had imposed leusine, Suniupon them an yearly tribute of young boys and girls to be facrificed to Apollo, or to be devoured within the Labyrinth by a Minotaur;

W A Corps combin'd, which monstrous might be deemed;

A Boy, a Bull, both man and beaft it feem-

That is, they were confined to a prison, and bestowed as prizes upon the victorious in the Philochor. games that were instituted to Androgeus his which sacrifice memory, whereof the first fell to Taurus his is called Heca-Lot, a man as fierce as his name; whom the Wits of Athens ( fo dangerous it is to provoke w Euripid, So Learning and Eloquence) represented on their Aristotle and Theatres as a Beaft, as they did Minos the wor- Pliny, who fay thieft King and Law-giver for the worst of that the chilmen: to which Imposition the Athenians up- original of the on the advice of the Oracle and their own Bootians in fears, twice submitted. Now the third year Thrace, who Theseus observing the general murmur of the used to sing at Citizens against his father and their own fate, Let us to Aas much for the peoples satisfaction as against them go. his fathers perswasion, freely offered himself for one of the unhappy youths that were de- mended by Hela voted for the common service and safety of cod Homer. their Country, who with the rest drawn by

Tetrapolis,because raised out of the ruines of um, and Pyreum ; though Strabo thinks it one of the 12 Cities Cecrops built, out of which Theseus built one Athens

u In memory of of Hecale, who entertained him in his way (vid. lesion.

their facrifices,

Minos cam-

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w Phereclos was affifted by Nauclerius, to whom Thefeus built a Temple ; in honor of whom they obferve the feast Cyrbonisia.

Che turned to a his valour. Ram; whence The was called, Goddels of Rams.

Lots confulted the Oracle at Delphos, March 6. as they do fill with the facrifice called Hecateria, about his own and his Companions fortune, whence they were in w Phercelos his Veffel lo embarqued for Crete, with order that if they for returned with fuccess, he should put up a he white Flag in flead of the black they went the with, where having a facrificed to Venus as the bri Oracle advised, by her Clue he got to Pasi- ing phaes heart, as with hers he got out of the gain Labyrinth-windings with a noble conquest over De x A Goat which her by his beauty, and over the Minotaur by the That is, indeed, he protested o the penly against the Imposition laid upon his Cre Epitragia, the Country, and in a combat fealed that protesta- feet tion with the blood of Taurus, Queen Pafiphaes as t Minion, to Minos his great content, (Taurm this his ill nature made him the envy of all, and his bra greatness the Kings fear ) who for that one ad wit of Thefeus, remitted that sad custome to A. the thens, and bestowed all his companions upon him : upon whom Ariadne, conquered by his bear beauty, as others were by his valour, bestow- long y some say she ed her self, and fled with him to y Naxos, where

great with childe; where she died in childe-

married Oe- the hard-hearted man left her Sea-fick, and narus the chus, and that bed, of pangs and grief for her misfortune, and

The was left in Cyprus, and there nobly entertained, and honourably buried by the Ladies of that place; and that Theseus was carrid away by a tempest from her, and same afterwards to see her, much bemoaning her, and raised a silver and copper Image for her, and ordained a facrifice for her the second of September to this day, when a childe upon a bed cryeth like a woman in childbed. Some make two Ariadne's, the one mentioned always with joy, the other with grief.

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6. his unfaithfulnes; and arrived at Athens, for a joy forgetting the white fayle, when old Aor rew upon fight of the black one, threw himfelf fel lown from the Rock, where he watched his ey fons returning to that Sea wherein he thought he perished. The first news whereof damped the fuccess of Theseus, and exchanged the more he brisk folemnity of his triumphs for the drooping glory of a Funeral, and the more devout he gaiety of facrifices, and the winding-dance at er Delos about the horned Altar, in memory of by the Labyrinth, called Thefeus his Dance, and o the Crane to this day. Theseus refused his his Crown, and the Herald his & Garland: they Z The Herald ta- feethed all their provision before the Oracle, in mourning, as their posterity do pulse, in memory of it to though they ofthis day, carrying the Iretione, or the Olive- fered hima garhis branch of supplication before them, hung about land for his ad with all fruits in token of plenty: whereupon good news of A. they made these Verses:

finding the City Theseus his return, yet he put it not on his

his bead, but on his rod, whence in the feast called Occhophona, or the feast of w. longbs, the Herald doth fo always, and cry, is, is, Oh, Oh. The truth in all the story is this which is taken out of Clidemus.

> Bring us good bread that is of favoury tafte, With pleasant figs, and drops of Dulces Mel:

> Then supple Oyl thy body for to baste, And pure good Wine to make him sleep full well.

Thefeus his Vessel, a Gally of thirty Oars, was reserved for a monument to Demetrius Pha-

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Thalereus his time, and so often repaired, the selection in the Philosophers Disputations of thing the that increased, Theseus his Vessel was the every great Argument that Increase altered the form things that were increased. He made a protein cession with his smooth-faced Boys and Girl Sc and ordained a Festival in memory of their n do turn, and built a Temple over which he a lig pointed the Phitelides his first friends in A co tica; and in that Temple was the story of the fuc adventure to be acted yearly for ever, will the addition of some other exercises, when the Victor had the Palm bestowed upo him. The truth is, Dedalus King Minos ful ject revolting to the Athenians, Minos fent Athens to deliver him up, or their childre which he had for hoftages should suffer: when ger upon Thefeus preparing very privately, furpo the zed Crete, took Gnoffw, and killed Deucalin gui in the very door of the Labyrinth, in the mid mo of his guards, made a perpetual peace with the nur Centaurs, redeemed the hostages, and wasi rich league with Ariadne, to whom the Kingdom a n descended.

Thefeus having thus provided for his on zen glory, and his Countries peace abroad, med ger tates his own establishment at home; and tore b P move the occasion of quarrels, and to settle in a correspondence for the publick good, attempthe ted that great defigne of an Union of the scale the tered Villages into one Corporation, in the Atl way of a Free-state, to be governed by a Com the mon Council of the people, referving to him

of ? lick

WO

the felf onely the honour of serving the people in their wars; to which after much sollicitation even from house to house, the Rich submitted for sear of his power, and the Poor for love of their own liberty. And now he submits his Scepter to the peoples Fasces, resignes his King-n dome for a Commonwealth, provides for Religion, confults the Oracle, and the Sybils, who couched in one Dystick his troubles and his he success, viz.

The Bladder blown may fleet upon the flood,

But cannot fink, nor stick in filthy mud.

He opened the City-priviledges to all stranen gers, whence all Proclamations begin at A- Verses, intimapo thens with All people come ye hither. He diftin- mating, that the guished the people to Noble-men, who were Sun rifes and most honourable; Artificers, who were most fets in those the numerous; and husbandmen, who were most asi rich. He honoured the Commonwealth with His com called on a new Coyn, stamped with an Ox immemory Hecatombæon of Taurus, and the Bull of Moratan: with a pubalick Festival called Panathenea for all Citi- saythe Istmian On zens, and another called Metecia for the ftrans game was celegers. He enlarged their Territories as far as brated in the or b Peloponnesus. He instituted the Istmian games honour of Sintle in c honour of Neptune, as Hercules had set up whom he slew. the Olympian in honour of Jupiter by day, and feat the mysteries of Melicerta by night, where the d who called the Atbenians must have as much place to sit in as Athenians Peocom the fayl of Thefeus his ship would cover. him word, as Aristorle and d Homer observe, he set Inhabitants. (e)

b where he fer up aPillar with

c Though fome nis, or Scyron

In a ple, and alle-

up

Vid 161

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up a compleat platform of a Free-state: which and

e That facrifice is called Bocdromia, (nch as Indians should not hurt them.

he had no fooner done, then the Amazone ric whether by land or by water, is uncertain frie came fuccessfully to the very walls of Athen, wh whom Theseus having facrificed, as an old Pro in phecy had instructed him, to the Godde the e Fear, encountred in August, and discomfite Bat their right wing, whose graves give a name on make to the De- that quarter to this time, being resolved pro he admit no other period of his conquests the and their utter overthrow, had not Antiopa, up and on whom he begat Hyppolitus, interceded wit lour him at the Euxine Sea first for a Truce, and a him terwards for a perpetual peace, whom, fair must Herodotus, Philochorus, Hellanicus, and Phen and cites, he took captive by his beauty rather the mie by his power, and carried away to Athen The where the triumps of his love and valour wer war fullied with the death of Solois f, who drown be for ed himself for a modest love to Antiopa, which of, h a city called he could not endure, and durft not expressit Cou Pythanopolis, whose fate Theseus entertained with that pass Cent on, that he bailt a Temple to Sorrow in the rude place where he had erewhile facrificed to Fear cules whose Gover- for it was an Oracle that he should erect all his Rours were So- Temple with the highest Devotion in that placing, where he met with the deepest forrow. Be as he fides Antiopa, whom he married at Orcomofi his d on, where the Agreement was by folemn Oathorn concluded, he had Hyppolita, Phedra, Trepolofe nia, and the Daughters of Synnis and Cyrcion, would Joppa Iphicles his Daughters, with Ægla, for thus h whom he left Ariadne, and two wives (green piring and

f The River called Solois from bim; or rather because be was persmaded to it Pythia , lois his brothers, and one Hermus, from whom one gate was called Hermus bis

hid and many vertues, and not lesse or fewer vices ) and he wants now nothing but a fincere ain friend, the most sacred thing in the world, em when he obligeth Adrastus, g King of the Ar- g The first comro gives, by a composition with the Thebans for position for bude the burial of his dead bodies that fell in the dies after batite Battle against them; and Peritbons by his va- tel procured by er our (which was so eminent, that these were Theseus, and dt proverbs in those days, Not without Theseus; granted by the ind This is another Theseus ) b who invaded h with Deidaun and spoyled his Countrey, to provoke his va- mia. wie lour, which was immediately in Arms against him: But they no sooner saw each other, but an mutually aftonished at one anothers worth and prowefs, they relented, and the open Enethe ries became fworn Brothers. Perethous making en Thefeus judge of his own fatisfaction, & Theferen be replying, that his greatest satisfaction would who be folid fr endship; as a clear testimony wherenic of he is invited to Perithous his wedding & his it Court, to be merry with the Lapitha, and the aff Centaures, whom they chaffised there for their ha rudeness. With this Perithous he enjoyed Her- i As she was ear cules, as he did himself at Truchina. After Temple of Diaall his labours, Perithous affisted him in steal- na, surnamed acing, if not ravishing young i Helena in Sporta, Orthia. Beashedid Perithous in his rape upon & Aidonus & King of Epiof his daughter in Epirus, where his friend was "118. att ornin pieces by the Dog Cerberus, who was elesto fet on all that courted Proferpina. He that on would have the Daughter (faith the Greek for tus himself confined, when (all things conendiring to his downfall) Castor and Poliux to

rial of dead bo-

dancing in the

and

1 Dicearchus faith, that Echedenus the Arcadian gave name to the Academia, as Marathus did to Mayathon.

m To Lacademon with Heverses are foiftchus. See what Hester Saith of Hector's conquering Treezen, and taking Æthra.

revenge the Rape of their Sifter Helena, inv. pe ded his Countrey; and Menestheus great grand his child to Ericibeus, and of the Blood-Roya Ki debauched it with infinuations against Thefen the whom they were already weary of, as who in Lie der pretence of liberty had enflaved them, an N removed their many Officers, that he might hei fole Commander; dispossessing them, their Como ties, their Temples, their Houses, and their For and tunes, to coup them up within these narro by Walls, and the narrower precincts of his on rag will. The Tyndarides demand their Sifter, who thu Academus ( for whose sake they always spare ins the ! Academy of Athens ) directs to Aphidm to t where they spoyled the City, recovered the had Sifter, and threatned the Athenians, wh from prompted by their own fears, and Menefiba by I his defigne, entertained them as confederan he for against the common Enemy of both people us, and that Out-law and stranger Thefeus; and Ath a cement of their friendship, Aphidnus ador long them as Pylus had done Hercules. Thefeus by t deposed, his friends discountenanced a peop suppressed, and his Mother Athra is m bangove len, as Homer shed; about which time Hercules discourse his h writes, though at King Aidoneus his Table, of Perithous an reve some think those Theseus, and informed of the ones death, an Orac ed in, as the o-ther of Muni- one, and interceded for the other, who way a on his request gained his Liberty, and in refered quital dedicated those Temples at Athens the bscr were consecrated to his own great name, the syro that greater name of Hercules. And now he has o le one Monster more to subdue, discontents impe people

nvi people, who hated his authority, and despised and his fortunes; and taught by him to shake off on Kingly government for Liberty, they teach themselves to throw off all government for Licentiousnesses.

Now finding the faction too strong for him, as the neither to be awed, nor obliged by him, he re-I moves his children out of the way, to Eubaa, For and himself ( to overcome the peoples fury ro by yielding, that distance might asswage that om rage which his presence provoked ) to Gargeho thus; whence curfing the implacable Atheniare insfrom Aratorin, called fo from his curses In to this day, he fayled to Soyros, where he the had Lands and Friends, and dyed by a fall wh from a Rock there, whether by chance, or by King Lycomede's Wile, is uncertain, when ran he follicited that King in vain against Menestheoph us, who reigned without any intercuption in de Athens, whose successful usurpation lasted no lon longer than his own life; for he was succeeded by the fon of Thefens, to whom, the unconstant a people now come to themselves, restored the par government with as unanimous joy, as they did rin his honour to their Father with unanimous a reverence: For upon suggestion of the Pythian an Oracle, and a fight of his shadow at Marathon, the they under Cymons conduct, who was led my an Eagle that pecked at his grave, recorefered Theseus his venerated bones from the the obscurity of a Grot, and the savageness of the server, and brought them to Athens, with the so lesse triumph than they had done Theseus

nte imfelf, depositing them in the chief place of

pla

#### The Life of Romulus.

n They facrifi- the City, where the eighth n day of every ced to Theseus moneth they honour him with sacrifices, and on every 8 day, every eighth day of Oanb. \*with Pilgrimage bis supposed father Neptune: and they did so to Neptune, because 8 with supposed father Neptune: and they did so to Neptune, because 8 with suffict cube made of even number, & the double of the first square, denote stated fathers; because Neptune is called Geliochus and Asphalius, which so niseth the stedfast beeper and stayer of the Earth. \*Because upon the 8th de of Octob. he returned with the young boys soon Crete.

# 

Anno Mundi 3198. before Christ, 750. In his time began the Æra of Narbonasser.

16

ry with Jotham King of Judah, Pekah King of Israel, and Micah and Habakkuk the Prophets.

2 Calling it
Roma, from
Poun strength.



II.

Micah and Romulus the founder of Rome

Ome, and Romulus, the City & the four der, are not more illustrious for the present glory, than obscure for the first original. As it is uncertain, whether Rom had that great name that awes the world, I from the powerful Pelasgians a strength, the made Italy Mistress of the world: or 2. From

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Roma, one of those Trojan Sea-fick Ladies that escaped to the Tuscane shore, and either b necessitated, or c kissed their Husbands to a b By burning flay in this City : or 3. From Romanus, Uliffes their Ships, that his fonne : or 4. From Romus Emathions fon, they could not whom Diemedes employed hither. 5. Or from the Tyrant Remis, who led the Tuscans from brought hissing Theffaly to those parts. It is likewise as doubt- busbands and ful whether Romulus (who indeed gave that fa- friends first into mous City its name and d being ) was Aneas fashion. his fon by Dexithea, one of the two chil- the other. dren that of all these Trojan passengers escaped the storm on Tyler; or Telemachus his fon Latinus e by Roma; or Mars his fon by A- e This flory is milia Lavina, and Aneas his daughter; or told by Primawicked Tarebefius his maids (by a mans privy tion an Italian. member which appeared in the Ghimny-corner, with whom his Daughter would not lie ) surped the exposed by him with his Twin-brother Remus kingdom which for fear, and nourished by a she-Wolfe and a Bird, till a Swine-herd took him up, and bred him among his own children; or (as Diocles Peporetheus, whom Fabius, Victor, and Cato, in their fragments, and most follow) he was Rhea or Sylvia's fon, as the faid, by Mars. However he was initiated for great f performances by great dangers from the womb: for his Uncle Amulius his guilt and fears would 19, which punishtheir have prevented his conception by cloystering he his Mother, his birth by \* burning her, and his life by drowning him, when the instrument his daughters of his cruelty, either out of fear or pity, left him and his brother upon the banks of Tyber request that in a floating trough, which carried them to Germannum:

c Thefe Ladies

f Amulius #belonged to his brother Numitor, who was this childs Grandfather. Burning was the punishment of such Vestal-Virgins as commuted adultement (be escaped by her Cousin Afits, Amulius interce flion, and The might be only locked up.

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g So called from the two brothers, Germans, neer which place is a figuree called Ruminalis, fo called from Ruma a Wolfe in the old Latine ; or from Romulus, or from ruminating or chewing the Cud, as Summer. The goddessof suching children is called Rumilia. f The Sexton of Hercules baving one day little to do, plaid at dice the whore Laurentia, throwing for himself the lay with the ber a great eflate that The bestowed on Rome.

g Germannum: Here a she-Wolfe and a Hitraw nourished them; or rather Faustulus the Kings Shepherd pittying the Infants conditions, and pleased with their features, tenderly committed them to his wife Laurentia's care, who (as other floose women of those times, was Nick-named Lupa ) to whom the Priest of Mars at Rome facrificed the sheddings of wine and milk unto this day. Numitor's privity and affiftance, gave them and with Education at Gabii; where, though their valour and liberal features discovered something extraordibeafts did under nary in them both; yet in all their transaction it in the heat of ons with their neighbours, Romulus was obferved born for government: for neglecting the easie and idle lives of Shepherds, heappli red ed himself to such noble and heroick exercise to as knit his vertues, and confolidated his body bid and minde to that pitch of magnanimity, a owe rendered him the object of publick love and my wonder; when Numitor and Numilius his effe Shepherds falling out , Remus was taken, and fon with his god for by the Albanes importunity, with great Nu ing milius his leave, brought before Numitor, ture (Religious Romulus in the mean time worship frev and him. Her- ping, and confulting the gods) who ob ther cules men; the ferving the vigour of his looks, the fleadings with locked in the ploits, enquired of his original, descent, and locked in the ploits, enquired of his original, descent, and locked in the ploits, enquired of his original, descent, and locked in the ploits, enquired of his original, descent, and locked in the ploits of his original, descent, and locked in the ploits of his countenance, and the report of his extends in the ploits of his countenance, and the report of his extends in the ploits of his countenance, and the report of his extends in the ploits of his countenance, and the report of his extends in the ploits of his countenance, and the report of his extends in the ploits of his countenance, and the report of his extends in the ploits of his countenance, and the report of his extends in the ploits of his original, descent, and the report of his extends in the ploits of his original of his origi education; whereof the youth made an inge-alled lled god, who gave nuous narrative, as Faustulus taught him sin concluding it with this addresse to Numitor that he deserved a Kingdom rather than No of t milius, because he condemned not a man before the end r

be beard bim: and finding by the story, by Faustulus his confirmation of it, his own War. ders confession who exposed the youth, his daughter Rhea's affent to all, and his brother Amulius his fears, what the young men were born to, he affifted them with men and money to right themselves upon the Usurper Amulius, whom all feared and hated; and Romulus in the head of forty bands, or companies of Albanes, whom he divided into † Maniples (the matter bearing no delay) surprized, restoring his Grandfather Numitor to his right diin his stead, and their Mother to her honour: ob. and now whether impatient of obedience, and ing unwilling to usurp; or that the Albanes endupli red not their loofe followers, they withdrew ife to the place they were exposed in, and there ody aid the foundation of that famous City, which a oweth both its first Original, its following and Improvement 6, and present grandeur to no hi effe than Fate and Miracle, about the fituaand ion whereof the brothers differed, yet (refer-Numing their controversie to the flying of \* Vulhip prevailed, pretending he faw twelve birds, ob when his brother faw but fix, and went on ines with his work, ( which Remus interrupting, s ex nd Faustulus being by i Celer slain) by the and inscanes directions, drew his Trench nge elled Mundas, and the Foundation-furrow him elled k Pomerium, the 1 21 of April, when sinthe hour of Romulus m his conception) Nu y of the City: upon which day there was another feast of Herods men, called the second Olympiad, as the Poet Antimachus and Tarutius Varro's bead relates.

D 2

f Maniples, a company that followed a man Carrying a spear with a few b anches on tie top of it. \* Vultures do leaft burt to con and other things, otherefore were used by Hercules & o.hers in divination: as also because they are rarely feen. . bRemus would have it built on M. Aventine. i Celer, whence came Ceier, wift. Qu: Metellus for providing fencers in 2 days was called Celer. k Quafi Postmurum: where the gates were deligned, they did not plough. I when they will kill nothing, it being the birth-

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n By the Delphick Oracles advice.

o some fay but 30. whence came the 30 lineages of the Romans, p The god of counsel, whose Altar was, as counsel should be hid, which Romulus pretended to finde, as Zenodotus, Valerius, An-Tius, and Juba write. q Though others Say that a poor man having gotten fair Sabine, faved ber to bimself, by Saying be carried ber for Tala Tius.

the Moon was eclipfed, hee finished it in fin moneths, and provided for the present generation, by n opening a Sanctuary to Out laws; and for posterity, by a stock of Alban. women; for their fecurity by two Legions, i.e. 6000 Foot, and fix hundred Horse; for the go vernment by an hundred Patricii, or Senator and Fathers of their Countrey, called Patro conscripti to this day; and for order, by divi ding the Inhabitants to Patrons, Clients, and People, a diffinction that bred marvellow love amongst them, by the mutual good of ces the feveral orders were to do each other and a very great care of the poor : And for perpetuity, by a Rape upon the Sabine Wo men, whereof no leffe than o fixty weren vished at the solemn Festival designed for the purpose in honour of p Confus or Neptune, on Hersilia falling to Romulus his share. The fig for the Rape was the word g Talassius, when they fing Talassia in Marriage to this day, word that intimates the womans fervice, which is to spin: the time was the 18. day of Augu wherein they celebrate the Consulia to the hour; and the end was not to fatisfie their lu but to people their City : an act this fo daring and so dangerous, that it awaked the neigh bour Pinces, particularly Acron King ofth Cinences, who alwayes jealous of the bo Shepherds proceedings, but now enraged meets him before the walls of Rome; when in a Duel before both Armies, Acron fell a left his headlesse people, and weak Cities, the mercy of Romalus; who confulting fucc

ther his Interest than his Revenge, exercifed no farther hostility upon his poor Adverfaries, than a removal of their habitation from their own mean Villages to his great City, the way of the Rom in Conquerours to this day r. But no fooner had he f triumphed, and offered his Spolia opima to Jupiter Feretrius, or the Smi er (as w o had flain the General, which Cornelius Coftus, and Claudius Marcellus onely did afterwards ) than the Fidenates, the Crustumenii, and the Antenates on the one hand, and the Sabines on the other (after an Embaffy in vain for a lawful Marriage of their children and alliance by mutual confent) draw towards the City; the first whereof tell a prey to the Romans valour, as all their Lands, except the Maids fathers, did to their Rapine. The second party under Tatius, despriring of force, had recourfe to fraud, and enticed the Governors t daughter with the fair promile of tTarpeia, whom their bracelets, with which they were much taken, to betray the Castle in a dark night; for which Treason the Governour was strangled, and the pressed with bracelets to death by the very Sabines, who (as Augustus faid) loved the treason, but bated the Traytor) and pitol, which (with Antigonus ) loved them that did betray, and bated them that had betrayed: a losse that would daunt others, raiseth Romulus his spirits to bid Tatius a pitch'd Battle (not with- whence they out a stratagem to draw him to a narrow Plain where he could not fight for the u mud Tyber left there the last floud, nor flye for the adjacent hils) which was fought a while with equal successiontil Hostilius was flain on the one fide,

r Thefe fpoyls were hung upon an Oak crowned with a Garland. I Not in a curul chaire; for Tarquinius was the first that invented that, or Valer. Publicola: the statues of this triumph were at Rome in Romulus his

Antigonus Saub was Tatius his daughter; and the Poet Simlus, that the betrayed the Cafrom her was called Tarpeius; and Rupes Tarpeia, threw Malefactors headlong. u called Curtius his lake.

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and Romulus withdrew upon a blow he received with a stone on the other and the Sabines heated with their loffe, and the Romans difcouraged with theirs, the victory inclined to the Sabines; untill Romulus recovering both his courage and his strength, lift up his hands and voyce first to the vanquished, amazed, and flying multitude, and then to heaven in behalf of Romes fate and glory : and shame prevailing over fear, the broken Romans rallied; and as if inspired upon their Captains prayers, overthrew the victorious Sabines, pursuing their fortune and their conquests to Rhegia, where the Sabine women (the occasion of the War, and now mediators for Peace) with more than womens courage, rushed between both Armies, their kindred and their husbands, dreffed in all the fad circumstances of grief and for row, and amazement; one while melting the rigour of their husbands with their foft and tender Infants, the burthens of their arms and wombs; another while their kindred, with their tears and cryes, londer than those of the Infants: One while they speak and perswadt reason, another while they weep and mow compassion; they look, they kisse, they em brace both fides to a seasonable Peace for their fakes, who for their fakes had engr Ten ged in an unseasonable War, that might ruin day n their Countrey, but not repair their reputs found tion, now to be falved onely by an alliance with which by an after-confent might honour that facrit which was hitherto a Rape, with the foleman tion t being ties of a Marriage. Romulus and Tatius in parl, both fides oblige each other, & the Sabin

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women by their relation to one fide, and their good report of the other, engage both; the Peace is concluded at a Comitium, and the ucalled fo from Sabines made free of Rome, the Inhabitants the Affembly whereof were now divided into three parts: there. 1. Romenses, from Romulus; 2. Tatienses, from Tatius; and 3. Lucrenfes: and the compalle of it to ten tribes or wards under fo many tribunes: the Patricii and w Legions were doubled with an equal number of Sabines to that of the Romans, the \* arms of both people now the same: The women were pri- Romans. viledged with the upper hand, immunity from all work, but spinning purple garded gowns, and wearing jewels themselves, with their children: Palaces are built for both Kings, and Senate-houses; and which was most confiderable, they established an uniformity of Worship agreeing in their times, their Sacrisices and their Festivals (particularly the Matronalia, in memory of the Women-Peacemakers: the Shepherds Palilia: the x Carmentalia, in honour of the goddesse of Nativities spired verses she Carmenta, which women in Travel called on; and the y Lupercalia, in honour of Romulus, called Februala, the Feast of Purification on the Kalends of February ) and Romulus, a man of as great devotion as valour, erected a Temple to Jupiter Stater, who stayed the Roday naked through the City, beginning at the place the two boyes were found, and Romulus ran too when he flew Amulia, and frite the women

w Legions now 6000 Foot, & 600 Horfe. Patricii 200 Sabines and

x Carmentalia, from Carmina, the inspake; or from Evanders wife Careremente, because she used to be mad by inspiration. y The Luperti run upon that with child as they go, who think their trooks will eafe their Travel. They sacrifice a Dog at that Feast ( as the Grecians upon their Feasts of Purification throw out all their Dogs ) a ceremony they call Periscylla asimes, & Dog

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being an enemy to a wolf.

mans from flight at Rhegia, set up the keep ming of the Vestal Fire; (whereast in our boom of Rom: customs) and observed the Augusta of Birds flying, with his rod Lituus, when Rowith he pointed the quarters of heaven, in he hand. In a word, both Kings and people me the naged the publick government, and the private affairs with wonderful agreement as the private affairs, with wonderful agreement as un fuccesse for four years together, when the Luty rentii murdered Tullius at his devotion in Lavinum with Romulus, for refusing up La Romulus request, and theirs, to make a pur year lick example of some of his kindred, who in gainst the Law of Nations offered violent P to their Ambassadors; and the whole goven be ment was devolved upon Romulus, whole wiv ried his partner at Armilustrum nobly, chee the ed the Laurentii gravely, wincked at the p murther suspitiously, kept in the Sabines wir fear fear and love discreetly, awed all with a pato tence of familiarity with the gods politically, to gained aplause at hone, & admiration about the renowned by those Nations that courted is tended. as the Latins did being happy in his friendly Rom and those who engaged him as the z Fidens Fid did, reduced by his power and policy, who tan while he in revenge for their unexpiated me their der of his Messenger was reducing to a Color in the the gods in revenge of the unpunished me taqu ther of Tallus & Remus had reduced Romes Rom Laurentium by plagues, barrenness, famil 250 showers of blood, and other prodigies over vengeance to a desolation, had not Roma whi offered new Sacrifices to the gods, and the and mu

made a Roman Colony, 13 of April, where he transplanted the surplusage of Rome.

kee murtherers to justice, whereupon the plague boo mmediately ceased: the instant of which calamity the Camerians made use of to invade her Rome, whom yet Romulus in the head of 6000 in hem overcame, burying some thousands of em them in the ruines of their own Cities, and the bringing the rest to Rome, Aug. 1. (with tri-t a umph in the brasse Chariot he took in that Ci-Luty) for whom he sent as many Romans to plant on in that Countrey—to which he gave those up Lawes, November 2. that the foregoing pu year he had made for his own people; wherehor in it's observed there is no provision against a He called all blen. Parricide, because he thought no man would viside, to show ver be so unnatural; nor against detaining the how detestable to be wives b alimony in case of divorce, because he that murther they thought no man would be so unkind. So great was, whereof it is power was Romulus arrived unto, that that none was guilty wi fear taught his weaker neighbours to submit for six bundred to him, and envy his stronger Neighbours afterwards it kly, to suppresse him; and therefore the Veii, was provided, or the wealthiest and most potent Tuscanes pre-that if a wife dhi tending a right to Fidena, and laughed at by was turned off dh Romulus (that they should plead a right in the cause, she was fidenates possessions, and give them no assist to have half her who tance in their Wars, if Fidena must now be goods, and the Im theirs, because it happened to be his) appear other half was to be sacrificed of in the Field with two Armies; the one to atme taque Fidena, and the other to draw toward b As one was men Rome; the first met with successe, and slew divorced for amin 2500 Romans Fidenates; the second, with an 230 years, gies overthrow, and the loffe of 8000 men, Valer, Max. ma which Romulus purfued with great prowesse hee and Conduct by Fidena to the very walls of

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their City; before which he had no foot opl encamped, then the City was yeilded to his sjet the inhabitants fell at his feet, the feventh pan, of their Country was bestowed upon his their Salt-houses by their River side, and side of themselves are pledged; and Romulus (by years) ving performed no less then Aristemenes, when they say offered 300 beasts for so many Las are demonians he had slain with his own hand over returned home in truimph with the Veiss was a General with him. (In memory of which the mumph, upon that day still they lead and so and the same of the man in Purple Robes, with a childes Bullst by Jewel about his neck, throughout the street on crying, Who will buy any Sardinians? that dt Veians, who came first from Sardinia.)

And now Romulus having overcome all thers, was himself overcome by success: (Sath more to manage a great Estate, then to gain r; for he laid aside his obliging condescention, epa sullen Majesty; his plain Garb, for Pur sw.
Robes; his Fathers Stool, for a Curul Cha me a Lictores, or the old freedom of access is guarded by and yet Leaurgos, ser- ted throng of Sergeants and a Lictors, that geants, who car- brought the whole City under his Lash. For factors

mbip, Thongs merly all things were lawful, now nothing the label to bind whom he the Senators were but so many Gowns to flur pleased. Names, having liberty neither to Debate, the pleased. ried Rods to

to Advise with this Puff-past Monarch, wad disposed of Estates, restored Pledges, and ore

rogated to himself the sole management of mans. ters in War and Peace: until at last the Soled tors laid some designes for such a free State sense. Rome to secure themselves, as Romulus had man and the sole of the state of the sense to secure themselves, as Romulus had sole of the sense to see the sense to s Lod - 412 supon Numitors death to pleaset

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on ople, wherein free-born men should not be b called then bin beef to the impotent transports of a fingle in, but to the sober Counsel of many, where to the Romans: the whole City should by turns command for upon that do bey. And upon the 17 of b fuly, in the day Scipio Afficanus was eneral meeting in Mars his Temple, in the found dead in the conference as he was discoursing of the links of the lin La arsh of Caprea, as he was discoursing of the his house. They and overnment, in the midst of his speech a sud-call them Cawan darkness and noise covered and amazed prating, from cht em all into corners; after which Romulus the peoples flight thither in that and is never seen more: whether he was dispatch-tempest, or in the by men, or translated by the gods, is a que-war with the the firet ion, confidering his merits on the one hand, Latines, whom hat d the peoples envy on the other, had not Phylotistaught the decided to this hour, had not honest the use of the all ulius Proculus interposed, with a most solemn c From Quiri, ath, that he saw him in more Majesty then e-a Spear in the r; and that expostulating with him about his Tuscane Tongue; Romain the spearture, and the suspicion about his death, he mulus being a sum swence I the sole and the un swered, It pleased the gods from whence I man of war, and Charme, that I should live among you a while, and one that always and y the foundation of that City and Empire that said the Roman tall give Law to the world, whose King I should Empire was to For some time, and for ever your God. Bid war.

In the for some time, and for ever your God. Bid war.

In the Romanes from me be of good comfort; and d Cleomedes a list sure them from me, that Temperance and Disc. Giant did many pline will raise them to the most eminent Power mischiefs; and a d Grandeur in the world; And let them no knocked down a list or law to the most the most of the list or law to the most of the list or law to the most of the list of the list of the list of the list of the law to the most of the list of t

ind ore lament, but worship me their god, c Quiri- School-house finds. In whose testimony the people acquies with his fist, and billed many chil-See ed, and concluded him Apotheized, as Alch-billed manychil-

att ena and d Cleomedes were the last of Demi-rents followed and he mill be hid himself in a chest, which no man could open till be vanished.

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gods: but (to speak the truth) although so C dry souls shoot like lightning, as Epicurus so it out of the body; yet we know of nonetter shoot up in the body, it being as natural the foul to be divided from the body, as to no united to it; and all men, faith Pindar, we as furely die, as they were born.

#### THESEUS and ROMUL Compared.

THese are the most remarkable Memoin or I these Heroes apart; the parallel runs the Thefeus is magnanimous, and not contented gf Thefew is magnanimous, and not contented ig five beborn to a small a Kingdome, unless he ning ferved a greater: he did not suffer, but other his difficulties. Romulus is modest; a King one merits, a shepherd in his thoughts: nother higher in others, none lower in his own ester the one aspired, the other is threatned many Kingdome, rather suffering then enjoying hed greatness: the first following his own he mind the second compelled by his b fear. The rize ferved his Country, Romulus his own forth is the is most sensible of others wrongs, this of or the own: the Roman kills one Tyrant to right hims, self, the Athenian kills many to right Natione gets. b of Amulius, the second compelled by his b fear.

a Troczen.

Vid. Plut. in Here's Acron, and a few poor people fall illa

there are Centaurs slain, Nations subduor v Kingdomes rescued, Liberties restored, heir great expeditions performed; especially vise

Phæd. p.2.

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ufl om th he Crete, as noble as it was just, and as famous is fait was both, even beyond expression. The formet erare the undertakings of a man, these are ralle works of the gods to help afflicted Innostrance; which the gods rewarded in Ariadne's the we; an act of justice, not of lust; of honour, tuncleannes: and no wonder a god was emoured of her, who was her felf enamoured ith naked Valour and Vertue in Theseus, (for had nothing else to attract her ) which the ods do love. Romulus and Remus had the for-ine, but not the state and port of Princes; who auft have no less care of doing nothing unomely, then of doing all things honourably: oin or Remus shrunk to Popularity, and Romulus sthe velled to Tyranny: contrary humours flow-nted g from one errour, and leading into another, he nine them both; one dying despised, and the outsither hated. Indeed both were passionate be-Kin and excuse; the one against his brother, the nother against his son: onely Theseus his wrath feet went no further then Impotent words, & an old editions heat against his son; when Romulus puris of or the great titles he obtained, as King of Nantillions, &c. when his name was not known: for ati he great Empire he erected out of a small fall illage: for killing none that he might save: odu or wronging none that were contented with l, heir own right: for being chastly true to one lyt Vise in the midst of a great choice of Sabines:

#### The Life of Romulus.

for fetling many, but overthrowing no Cin for the exactest Discipline established among medley of the most lawless people: for do the greatest right to his grandfather and m ther, and not taking the least wrong from greatest King: for establishing that love a kindness between man and wife, that the was no Divorce heard of at Rome for 200 ye after; and the first man that turned off wife was as Notorious as the first Parrick Thefeus is infamous for destroying many State and famous for erecting none: Thefeus fil coured not his Relations, but unfortunate broke his Fathers heart, and basely for sook c Mother: He enjoyed many women, but ved none: All Romulus his Acts improved Country; all Theseus his Acts ruined his: d As Paris, so one left Peace and Power behind d, the other Theseus ruined War and Weakness. In aword, Romulus W born by the favour of the gods, and in spig of men; Thefew was born of the luft of ma against the interdict of a god: The first is Miracle, the second a Monster.

Spurius Carvilius was the first that put off bis wife.

c His mother was imprisoned upon his account

his Country by luft.

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out Youngus the Lacedemonian Law-giver.

Spig Tourgus (to wave conjectures, and fix brought with his mi on certainties concerning him ) was in Army to a dry ft is the 16th year of the second Olympiad, born to Eunamous by Dioysa; no less famous for his great grandfather Sous, who in the field overcame, and in a straight a deceived the Arcadians; then for his great Ancestor Her- cadians their cules, who first planted them. The Spartan Commonwealth being disordered by the riour of some Governours, and the remissiness fothers, and Eunomus killed with a Kitchinhife in a tumult, as his fon Polydicles perished onely washed while after, the right to the Government as in Polydicles his infant now in the womb, not give them

Year of the world 3071. before Christ 896.

In the time of Jehosaphat King of Judah, Ahab King of Ifrael, Elizeus and Micah the Prophets.

a He was place, where there was no water, where be promifed to reflore to the Ar-Lands, if they would give him and his Army drink: bis Army drank, he his mouth, and therefore would and their Land.

and the management in Lycurgus, who as for as he understood his fifter was with childe, de elared her infant chief Magistrate, and himse his Prodicus or Lieutenant: and when hem follicited by her unnatural ambition to gi her an Abortive Potion, and marry her, abhorred her motion, yet diffembled it by pe ha swading the to take care of her self, promin to make away the childe another way when con And according to his strict orde and was born. the childe when born was brought to him no " at supper with some Lacedemonians; to who pe hefaid, Here is a King born to us: And alla peo plauding his Justice and his Nobleness, hehe excursion noured him with the Chair of State, and had med him Charilaus, the peoples joy, alla had plauding and reverencing his person and we the always more then they did his powers he will be a sink or the sink of the sink state, the eight moneths he was king amo them; and to avoid all suspicion, and satisfied Envy it felf, (that had transported his differ pointed Sifter and her Relations to published of a Expostulations with him) he resolved until On Nephew had begot a Successor, to travel, he did, first into Crete, where he kept thehed vie and most learned company, observed them of G ne c wholfome Cuftomes and Laws, and gather up the most exact Principles of Governmenten which his familiar the Poet-harper Thales, on his request, by the melting sweetness, 1 If a piercing power of his Poetry, Oratory Musick, instilled insensibly into the Spart ed , Minds and Manners, and thence passed into via, to compare the loofness of that Coun

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for fith the severity of Crete; and thence (as Physians by viewing the diseased & healthy) might

me beeve the just temperament of government,

here considering the wisdom and the wit of

git tomers scattered \* Poems, he was the first \* He found

hat gathered them to one entire volume. By

hat time he had travelled A great where he hands of the hat time he had travelled Agypt, where he Cleophilus bus armed the diffinction of Corporations, and beies and sucen conversed with the wise men of India, Africa, cessors. rde and Spain, the Lacedemonian Princes wished no linat hone, no lesse to awe a licentious peowho re with his presence and authority, than the who reople did to restrain the exorbitant a Princes a whereof Aa whereof rithmiadas a whereof rithmiadas and Kingly titles and majestie that amazed; he alla had roya! vertues that obliged the people, as die being as much above them in real worth, as era he was in place.

Upon his return, finding the strong corats ruptions of the government as much above dif the remedy of a few good lawes, as the tough ubi himours of a Plethorick are above the vertue of a few pills, he meditates an alteration of the conflictation, but not without the Oracles net advice; which encouraging him with the title em God rather than man, and of the author of the compleatest Common-wealth that shall be or ever was in the world; he consulted his fiends, obliged his foes, and with the affi-Ince of thirty eminent men, b Charilaus him- b Charilaus; If at first suspecting, though at last comply- a soft man, and

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good natured, nart howhen a flutterer told him he was a good man, said, he must needs be not mode and not be evill to the evill. He sted at first to the Brazen imple of Juno, called Chalchacos,

The Life of LYCURGUS.

\* Plato 3. de leg.

c He fetled the namber 28 faith Sphærus, because it is perfect, as compounded of seven, multiplied by four ; the first perfect number next to fix, being equal to all parts gathered together.

ing with the design.\* 1. He poyled the govern ment with the equal power of Kings and Se nate, in that due temperament of liberty and authority that provided against the daily en ceffes of Tyranny and confusion, the 28 c & nators, the Skreens aiding the two Kingsa gainst the Insolencies of the people, and pro tecting the people against the exorbitances the Kings, confirming it with this d Statute-0 racle, that there should be in Sparta 28 & nators, who should in open field far from any objects that might direct or corrupt then freely debate fuch matters with the Kingsi they onely propose to them, and conclude su d Called Retra. wholfome Laws as the people must hear with filence, and submit to with patience; an adding the Ephori to the constitution, when the as Plato faith, 1. de repub. should check the King and Senate, who abated their power th they might continue it, exercifing (as Elas Ont answered e Theopompus his wife, who told his he would leave leffe power than he found) ther a moderate power that might gain low than an absolute authority that might provo envy.

2. He poyzed their conditions by a divi on of their Lands into nine thousand equ parts, allowing each Family a competent pr portion of Corn and Wine, i.e. 70 bulk of Barley for a man, 12 for a woman, and much Wine and Fruits: by which equality together with an exchange of gold and file coyn into iron, which none could hoard he removed all differences from among the

e At first it was as far as they pleased; at last Theopompus added, As far as the King pleaseth.

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we those of vertue and vice; charmed that ariety of passions, envy, ambition, coverous-essential that one humane of brotherly love; nzed out the uselesse thoughts of stealth and ozenage, which were not once named among them that had all things in common, and as theophrasius says, knew not what it was to cover; and saw delicateness and luxury falling of themselves, having neither superfluities to seed them from abroad, nor the idle occupations of stage-playing, Poetry, Pandering, says, as the cup can at home: all Lacedemonians betaking superfluities to manlike and useful f employ-such ments that rather surnished their Countrey to colour the with necessaries, than debauched it with surnished the word with necessaries, than debauched it with surnished they were often forced to drink that they might what all coverous selfents their gains and in eve those of vertue and vice; charmed that the temper, his third Institution, that rooted that they might that they might out all coverous field in their gains, and in-not discern.

The temper, his third Institution, that rooted that they might that they might not discern.

The temperance in their enjoyments, enjoyned a life ommon Diet, strictly forbidding all private creffes that debauched their spirits, discomlove fed their bodies, abused their own and oover the Kirching and pains. ovo hers time and pains, from the Kitchin to the divinat provoked the rich (impatient of being equatercommoned with the poor) to a tumult, at provided the field (impacted to a tumult, at provided the first series and by that losse, shewing his bloody and the eard eye, gained the multitude, whose the first series are the provided him, whom d film gyoung man that wounded him, whom g Eriander rdu y delivered up a sacrifice to his revenge the justice, for which he thanked them and Minerva

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The Life of Lycurgus.

h To whom he bailt a Temple. Dorians call Eyes, Optices.

b Minerva Optiletide, and punished Eriand onely with his most inward and excellent fe vice; where being a witnesse of his good ture, and most strict life, he reformed hims by him, and disabuted the people concerni him.

i The Coctans called them An. dria Phiditia, from gerow to fave ; or Philitia, from Philia, love.

Their i Phiditia or common Repasts we be managed thus: They fate in a Common Hi br month a bushel of Meal, five gallons of Wir in five pound of Cheese, one pound and ab les of Figs, fome money, their Sacrifices, the gat game and Venison --- being allowed no prive fair k meals but after late facrifice or hunting: the

k In omuch that when K. Agis after his victo-Ty over the Athenians, desired to sup with his Queen, they refued bim.

1 And called

Caddos; and

that man whom one rejected.

these repasts they brought their children this hear grave and wife discourses, to observer my great examples of temperance and model who

to learn how discreetly to give and take han that lesse jests, and to keep Counsel; it being per eldest mans advice always at Table, Sirs, i by member there goeth not a word out of this de thou

and admitted none but by giving him a ball unm Dough to wash with; which if he liked that

next man, he would give it him as he recurre ved it; if not, he pressed it flat between red

fingers, whereupon that man was I discard ma they all cast off

Their best dish was black broth, the old was fare, which in Dionysius the Tyrant longed tession After this sober refreshment, they retiral air of the state of th

m And there- home in the dark, never knowing what a can them fore be bought a meant, as honest men, who neither feared, form

Lacedemonian were feared in the darkest night.

him when he was angry at the first dish, he must wash in Euratus to Bould finde that broth good.

cook, who told

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4 To this constitution he added three Redn ra's or divine Lawes; whereof the first was, That there should be no written Laws, but Precepts engraven upon the peoples hearts by ducation, to oblige, rather than to compel we them to duty; and discretion in wise mens the breafts, to provide against all emergencies. The second was against excesse in building and Wir furniture, providing that the roof of the houat is should be built with n an Axe, and the nubereupon K. the rates with Sawes; supposing as Epaminondus Leontychdias rive faid, his Table could receive no Treason, so dining in Cog: these houses could hold no superfluities. The ferving the sumren third law was against long War with one ene- ptuous carved ver my; for which Antachledas jeared Agefilaus work of the det when he was wounded by the Thebans, faying, whether the han that they had well rewarded him for the ex- wood grew fo. ngt perience, skill, and resolution they had gained, i by his long wars. And in the fourth place, though Aristotle faith, the women now grown nnmanageable by their Husbands long absence ed in the Wars, and their fondnesse at their rere turn, were too hard for Lycurgus; yet he inuen red the Maids to hardship and patience by and manlike exercises, and wore offtheir delica- o As wrifting, dim cy and tendernesse by publick shewes and proedsessed essentially them a noble and deboedsessed essentially neither nice nor wanton; using
them likewise as the great instruments of Reedsessed ormation, by ennobling the young spirits most
observant of their words, as of their beauties,
by their Panegyricks to vertue, and shaming
them by their Satyres from vice; and alluring hem by true love, not interest, to that fun-D 3 damental

### The Life of LYCURGUS.

v A young man is generally commended; who being asked why he did answered, because be had got no fon to reverence him when he was old.

damental part of fociety, marriage, to when all were compelled by fevere course again er fingle men, who were forbid all pleasure of their youth, and all p reverence in their work age, and condemned to the pennance of a barefoot-procession in the depth of Winter em bout the Theatre, where the married people not reverence enjoyed their pleasure; for which State tem capt. Deraldas, provided also that marriages should be ney tredinto privately and modeftly (lest contorre gal affection should be either cooled or meir feited with immodest or immoderate enjoy to ments) and continued without jealousie in the the occasions of separation, making it a prem of the conflitution, that lufty and wife med for the publick good should enjoy what we and hopeful women they pleased; and your rly women should have liberty from their wande or deformed Husbands to enjoy what hope stee man soever they affected; they hired the bill; Stallions for their Mares, why not the able of Men for their Women? insomuch as q Grant a fage

a Que of the fire Schators.

das said, Adultery was no sin in Sparta. Next to marriage, the education of thad v children was cared for; who as foon as bootho being not their Parents, but their Country in the policy of the policy o (which cleansed and searched their bodiest (and brought up by the best t Narses in em. WO

fore by Taygetas. I To fee what temper they were of. & Strangers fent for Nurfes out

of Sparra.

r Or common-

which without crying, quietly; without choice Sincendants, or nice Viands, hardily; without real of binding or swadling, lustily and proportionably. Lycurgus took them at seven years and age from their Parents, and disposed of ten em for joint studies and recreations to sevecompanies under the most discreet of e mey were to obey, to whose admonitions and concerrections they were to submit, as an essay of r their future fubjection: the old men looking mion to encourage, to admonish, to instruct them ie their exercises of wit or body, and provoke appen one against the other: The striplings calatterefoot, naked and shaved, and were slen-you rly dieted, that they might grow fair and u so careful wender, slender and tall, and withal cunning were they, they open steal meat from the sleepy or carelesse in the should not be e bill; to rob Orchards and Gardens, where discovered; that able onely fault was to be so grosse and negli-Grent as to be taken or u discovered; at 12 years fage they had their furcoats, the men playd thad were familiar with them, inured them would not cry, boothore and smart answers: for as Lyeurgus the imped Coin of great weight and little worth; in he enjoyned a Speech of great worth & few fell down dead, words, and practifed it: for being requested Agis speaking. nat lettle Democracy in the Common-wealth, of the Elians Con defired the man to try it first in his own suffice in the O-the use; and asked why he had appointed such sympick games, weap facrifices to the gods, That you may monder they ods t (replyed he) be weary of worshipping were just one in em. He said the walls of Sparta were men, day in 5 years.

a child having stollen a luile Fox, hid it under his coat, and though the vermin eat out bis bowels; and he fell down dead; lympick games, (aid, it was no and

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and not stones; and answered one (that aske Philopolites is how he would defend them from enemies) better ( said ye were poor and contented. Neither wash Theopompus) alone, the whole Nation was smart and se than Philolacon, when they tentious : for Cherilaus speaking Lycure us were charged Laws, that they were few Laws for mend with ignorance, few words: Archidamicus would say of a sile they faid, they Orator, that he who knoweth how to spec of all the Græcians were igknoweth when to speak; in so much as it was
norant of AProverb, That to speak like a Spartan, ist thens ill condi- speak like a Philosopher. ditions.

One being defired to hear a well counterfeited Nightingale, faid, bet beard the Nightingale it felf.

Terpan er and Pindors Musick did so raise their Spirits, ficed to it always before a Battle

But the Youths exercises growing wi their years, the Sage Law-giver advance them from short sayings to solemn discound that they facri- of good and evil, of publike and private con cernments, whose matter was grave, expe fions elegant, and pleasure (when improve by Poetry and Musick) Heroick, at once ling their heads with wisdom, and their hear with valour, ennobling rather then (as oth pleasures) infeebling the minde.

> Thus it was in time of Peace, against tim of War, to allay the hardship of the Field wi the pleasures of Peace; the young men we most indulged in their Habits, Hair (whi Lycurgus said, was a shame to the deforme and an ornament to the beautiful) and other delights, that war, which was the toile of our Nations, might be the Spartans pastime. a word, their whole life was an exact Dil pline: for none there lived as they lift, h

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were within their City, as within their Camp, all guided by this great resolution, that they were not their own, but their Countries; they were always either instructing their inferiors, or learning of their superiors, or honorably employed by their State; being as free from mean occupations, as they were unconcerned in the gain of them, where all things were common: their llates or Slaves Tilled their ground, the noble Spartans being as averse from base employments, a as from a A Lacede. Idleness: their design was Peace and noble monian bear-Pleasures; their little use and less esteem of ing that an A-Riches, together with their contented mean-thenian was ness, preventing Law-Suits and contentions; Idleness, destand their leisure with their freedom from red to fee the mechanick labors, harmless delights (for Ly- man who was curgus was not so severe, but that he was the coadema d for b first who sacrificed to the Goddess Laugh- living like a Gentleman. ter) and useful discourses of Vertue and Vice b As Solibius (to which all reforted, it being noble to be faith. feen in the Theatre, as it was ignoble to be feen in the Market, where no man appeared before thirty, it being the place of the Aged and Decrepit, who were laid aside for servile imployments) the seasonings and allay of harder 5 labors: they neither would nor could live spirited alone, being one great Corporation c enga- dare being left ged to each other, and the Commonwealth: out of the minn. fo publike spirited were they that d what they ber of the three

condemned for

So publich they, that Pæhundred, faid,

he was glad there was so many more worthy then himself. d Pisistratidus being asked by the Persian King, whether he came Embassador of his own bead or no, he answered, If we obtain, it is from the State; if not, it is from our felues.

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#### The Life of Lycurgus.

did with fuccess, they imputed to the State;

what unfuccessful to themselves.

In their Wars their exact order carried dread and pleasure with it, so terrible was their Prowess, so amiable their even march e In the face of and e Heroick Musick, inspiring them with the enemy, the equal and constant valour, neither transpor-General Sacrificed a Goat, ted with fury, nor dismayed with fear; the and sang the King and General attended with Olympia fong of Castor. Champions, f who thought it an equal prize to their great pains at Olympus, that the should fight before the King: they fought Games resolvedly and orderly, assaulted furiously, purfued effectually, untill the enemy was bro ken, and beneath a charge; it being equally the Lacedemonians Honour and Policy, to spare the prostrate, their enemies thereupon always chufing to yield to their mercy rather then engage their power; and all this according to Lycurgus his Institution, who made a exact Laws for War as for Peace, being the first Master of Military Discipline, the first in stituter of Regiments and Companies, as Hip pias and Phalerius Write; as great a Commander as he was a Law-giver, and most eminent for two things, the Laws of a pitched Field, and the institutes of the Olympick Games: In the State, the Government was g Every Sena- in their hands, who were g ancient, honel,

tor fixty feven years of Age, chosen thus: the competitors one after another passed through the mulsitude; and as they passed, their parties cryed for them : and six mi that up, who have not the parties, judged of the Election by the Cry; the Senator chofen was crowned with Lawrel, had a double portion at Table, and was attended to his house.

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unblemished, and chosen by the major voice; the manner thus: The Competitors one after another passed silently by the multitude, and each mans party cryed out as he paffed, and fix men thut up judged of the voices, and pronounced the elected, knowing neither the person nor his party, who is Crowned with a Garland, and attended with young men and women, finging his praise to the Temple, and thence to his kindreds Banquet, who faluted him thus, Here is the Banquet provided for you by the City; from whence he went to the Common-hall, where he had a double Mess, the one whereof he reserved for his neerest Kinswoman, who was nobly attended to her lodging, as he was to his.

Thus the Spartans were framed to Vertue by excellent precepts and examples, fet always before their eyes, being allowed neither to Travel to Foraign parts, whose disordered customs might by degrees alter and infect their constitutions; nor to admit b strangers, h Thucydides whose loose Manners might debauch their would not allives, being an entire Commonwealth with- with strangers, in themselves; well weighing how going to or lest they alter receiving strangers, infuse into men strange the fashion devices; and new devices bring with them Government. new opinions, and new opinions beget new affections averse from the Commonwealth and the Laws. Thus they were happy in the most exact Laws, Laws all as just as they were happy, except that called Cryptia, or the secret Law, that the Governors of the Youths should choose the discreetest striplings, and

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## The Life of Lycurgus!

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fend them privately to fight the Ilotes or the Boors, whom they especially after their confederacy with the Meffenians, used very hard. ly, making them i drunk with Wine without fervants before water, and then letting them before their their children in the Commonhall, as beaftly objects of their abhorrency and laughter, compelling liness of that them to use dishonest songs and gesture, agreeable to that saying of the Lacedemoni. ans, That he who is free among them, none more free; he that is enflaved, none more.

Thus they lived orderly, and when dead they were disposed of so about the Temples, that the Young and hopeful might fee the end of all, and have always before their eyes the objects of frailty and mortality: their burials were plain, the Corps being onely wrapped in red cloth, and crowned with Olive; their mourning was short, twelve days, and all ina decent mean between Superstition and Pro-

phaness.

Thus the great Law-giver provided for his Spartans all things necessary and all things convenient, and established his exact Republike in a growing way, wherein no man being allowed unactive, they all in a praise-worthy way of emulation, strive for the highest pitch of glory and Vertue: and there was nothing wanting to this great institution, but continuance; wherefore Lycurgus taking as great delight in the first establishment of his Laws and Commonwealth, now approved by reason and experience, as Plato faith God did in the first frame and motion of the world, recommend.

i They fet their drunk, to teach them the beaftvice.

Lycurgus removed superstitious distinctions of grounds of fear of dead bodies. After their mourning they Sacrificed to

Proserpina.

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mended them in an affembly of Spartans, as the compleat rules of a virtuous and happy life; obliging them by an Oath to an inviolable observation of them, without suspending or altering the least of them, till his return from Delphos, where being affured by the Oracle that his Laws were so good, that in the due observance of them his City would be the most renowned in the world; and having sent that Oracle to his people, and his bleffing and love to his children and friends, that the Citizens might keep his Laws and their own Oath for ever, and having not lived fo long as to be weary or ashamed of life, nor yet so ill as to be afraid of death, he enjoying the utmost his defire could aim at, pined in the middest of plenty to death, that as he lived, so he might dye to the advantage of his Commonwealth; it being the crown of his felicity, that having contrived fo many incomparable Laws in his life, he should seal the perpetual observation of them at his death, with fuch fuccess, that his City flourished five hundred years after, admired as an holy place, and order of Religion, rather then a Policy, or a Commonwealth; and by obeying its own Laws, gave Laws to others (for as Theopompus said, the Spartans were preserved not onely because the Kings could command well, but because the Citizens could obey ) they \* So the Sici-\* fubdued Tyrants, decided controversies, Mans were helcomposed seditions, gained Countries, without put the Chalcedonians by Brachma, the Afian Gracians by Lyfander, Agefilaus, and Callicratidis.

either

#### The Life of Lycurgus.

either Army or Navy, or any other preparation, but just and rational Laws carried by one or two well disciplined and sober Spartans, whose Virtues obliged more powerfully then others Majesty; their worth, merit and fufficiencies carrying more awe and reverence then empty pomp and shew; and he that well directed must needs be well obeyed, all Countries having their eye on Sparta, as the best patern of publike Government, and the exactest example of private discipline (whence Stratonicus his Jest, That if the Athenians and others did not tend their business well the Lacedemonians should be whipped; and a Antisthenes his Droll upon the Thebans upon their insolency over the Spartans after the Leautirian fight, Methinks, faith he, thefe Thebans here do like the School-Boys, that brag and rejoyce when they have beaten their Mafter ) untill the Ephori's Tyranny, and Lyfanders Gold and Silver, and Cleanders fineness and Luxury, altered and debauched the Gomade others fo. vernment five hundred years after Lycurgu his death, in Agis his time; and their incroachments upon others State (contrary to Lycurgus his mind, who framed the Commonwealth so that the Citizens might be nobly minded, content with their own, fober and temperate, and renowned for Virtue and Peace) weaken-

a Socrates his Scholar.

Lyfander though not covetous him/elf,

> Thus Lyeurgus having laid an exact platform of Government in practice, which Plato, Diogenes, and Zeno had done in Idea; And left an established Commonwealth behind

ed their own.

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hind him, while they onely left Books and Pamphlets; teaching the world how a people may live and Govern themselves according to the exact rules of Wisdom and Policy, which hitherto was a notion hanging in the Air, and now is a City feen in the world, died full of years and glory, honored by the Gods a with a As Euripides

Thunders at his Grave; by the people with a was in Arethu-Temple and Sacrifices, and his friends with 12, at whose

yearly Festivals, ealled the Lycurgiades, which feen lightning,

they celebrated in one great company: his Ashes by his own order, whether at Cerina or

Crete, were cast into the Sea, lest the Spartans might recover them to their own City, and thereby think themselves discharged of their

obligation upon the return of his remains, which will never want a Grave as long as Sparta stands, that Commonwealth being his great Monument, and his own Laws his ever-

lafting Epitaph.

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NUMA

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Anno Mundi 3254, or 3236. ante Christ. 712.



IV.

NUMA POMPILIUS.

Contemporary with Hezekiah King of Judih Manasseh King of Israel; Isaiah and Nahun the Prophets: Tyrteus the Poet.

a So Clodius faith in his table of time. b The Olympian Tables framed Hippius, as the Elian doubtful. c Chief City of the Sabines, whence the Romans and Sabines called Quirites.

Uma Pompilius, whose Family (find whe the Roman resillers were a burned h King the Gaules b, and that the Olympia the tables are uncertain) is as uncertain as his time (Set he was born at c Cages the fame day Rome we the built, the younger of four fons to his Fathe ther Pomponius; who, observing his towardly in ing clination, was careful to improve it by edn and cation and discipline, to allay the distemperso those his foul; and teach him, by commanding him lines felf with reason, to command others with Las that The hopeful youth with the Spartan Pythagons the I his affiftance, who instilled many Lacedemonia al; princi

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principles into Numa, and so infinuated more Lacedemonian customes into Rome, attained to that noble temperance, that he never looked beyond his own; to that prudence, that he was every mans counsel and arbitrator; to such sobriety, that he knew not what excesse and fuperfluity was; to fuch devotion, that shaking hinds with his lower delights and employment; he retired to a Countrey-life, and converted with the gods, whose works and nature he ftudied, to that renown, that the Roman d King d King Tatius gave him his daughter to wife (a Gentlewo- gave to him his man of his own devout and referved temper ) daughter Tatia, and the Roman People bestowed upon him who chose ratheir Kingdom: For Romulus, (Anno urb: C. nd. bis folitary re-35. july 5. ) on the Goats nones, either being tirement, than in dead ( as you heard in his life ) or translated; ber Fathers In and the mixed people of Rome divided, whom, Court; & thereand of what Nation they should choose his father. Succeffor, mistrusting each other, and all afraid of the Romans after an Interregium, ind wherein the Senators by confent acted the In Kings part by turn, and fome discontents of the multitude against this Usurpation of the Senatours : it was agreed that one part of we the people should choose a man our of the othe ther, who should be obliged to both; as bein ing chosen by the one, and out of the other: ed and accordingly the Romans, the native party, rso chose Numa Pompilius from among the Sa- e who were :00 ines, the chief party of strangers; a man of in number, that repute, that he was no sooner named by though Plurarch the Romans, than accepted with applause by says 150. inci

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# The Life of Numa Pomp.

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Velissin the name of both interests, to intreat him to undertake the Government of Rome; who finding him retired now after his Wives death to the Fields and Woods for Divine contemplation and devotion, whenceit may be came the common discourse of his converse with Egeria (as Endymion with Luna, Hyacinthus & Hyppolitus with Apollo, and Pindar with Pan; for the gods love men) that made him so happy and so knowing, and wanting neither estate nor honor, his fortune ha ving furnished him with the one, and his own worth having deserved the other, very averse to this advancement, as being an alteration of life that is always dangerous; and now certainly so, greatness being always attended with difficulties, and Government a burden heavy enough for him f that was born of and translated to the Gods, much more for him who must live and dye like a man; and his peaceable inclination was too unfuitable to their war-like occasions: but the Embassadon urging the unanimous confent of both parties the danger of another mutiny upon his refe fal; and his father with his dear friend Man tius alleadging the happy opportunity of exercifing his own vertues, doing good and ferving the Gods by Government, the ho nor done to Romulus, the peoples inclination to peace, being now full of Triumphs and Vi ctories; the perpetual union of the Sabina and Romanes, the wish of all men; and own Citizens perswading him, he undertoo gion.

the charge, and having performed his devo

Pan loved Pindarus bis verfes. And Apollo faith of Hyppolitus, I know full wel my dear Hyppolitus returns by Sea, my minde divineth this.

fRomulus, who is faid to murder Tatius.

tion to the Gods, in the fourtieth year of his Age, fets forward for Rome, where be- Spurius Vetius ing received at the Market-place, with that one of the Senageneral applause, as if a new Kingdom, as tors that was well as a new King were brought to Rome, King for that (the men meeting him in the way folemnly, ced his Election, the women bleffing and finging him in the to which the threets heartily, and the Priests Sacrificing in people confented their Temples devoutly) and entrusted with with one voice. the Enfigns of Majesty; he refused to act untill he had with the wife men confulted the Gods on the Tarpeian hill, whence being confirmed by the chief Southfayer, he returned to the joyful multitude, that expected not the event with more filence, then they now received it with acclamation, that their King was not onely chosen of men, but most beloved of the Gods. His first act of State was popular, viz. the discharging of Romulus his three hundred b Guards, faying, he would b called Ce. not be a King where he must mistrust or be lena. mistrusted. His second Religious, viz. the conies fecration of c Flamen Quirinalis the third c Priest of Rome, in honor of Romulus, as the Priest, from their 147 other two were in honor of Jupiter and Mars. hats, Pilos: His third attempt was mixed, viz. to soften there being at the rough and warlike temper of that violent Greek words ho and rude people, who had planted and fet- mixed with the tion led their State by Blood and Rapine, to a Latine, as Laberand temperate complexion, to peace and nus and Chlauietness, modesty and civility: to which end manile, Camilinf he taught the fear of the Gods and Reli- ius a Page. gion, and awed their fierce and haughty spiits with solemn Sacrifices and Processions,

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charmed them with Innocent pastimes and de

lights, mixed with the suddain terrors of

Phileafan Pythagoras his Policy.

ficed to the goddes Tacita.

f The Poet Pythagoras Scholar. his fourth Son Mammercus, name. crilege to touch.

i Who were first two, then four : the first two Gegania and Verapia, Good Pacre Canulcia and Tarpeia.

fome Visions and Apparitions, and grand d See Timon Oracles in verse, that at once awed and d ples sed them; a method he learned of Pythage. Eagle and his ras, for as the one published his Philosophe to the other established his Government his Divine authority, and a familiarity with the Gods and Muses: Pythagoras commanded e Numa facri- e filence, and he worshipped it; both forbal all visible representat ons of the invisible God whom they faw onely with the minde; infe much as that there was neither an Image no Picture of God in Rome for 169 years after the foundation of it: both offered mean and poor Sacrifices of Meal fprinkled with Wine and Milk, and forbad blood; wherefore it thought the great Philosopher and the good King conversed together: and f Epicharma his faith the Romans honoured him with their freedom, Numa with his g Sons name, an about g Numa called the Oracle with a Brafs Statue in the Market thin place. The people thus far inclined to pear 10 after Pythago. and civility, are prepared for order, an flow ras his sons Numa erects the Priests Colledge over whom whe was the chief Pontifex, whose care was mor h A wooden look to the Wooden b Bridge built upon a Gat bridge built by Oracle, to over-fee all publike and privated and rection, with votion, that no Ceremony was used contrar up a Wooden pins, to the present institution, or the ancient of prese which it is fa- flome; to have an eye over the i Vestal Vi Libi

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he gins, who watch the eternal fire at Rome, as they did the Lamp at Athens; which if out, as the one was in Aristion the Tyrants time, and and when Delphos was on fire, and the other in the Civil and the Pontick Wars, they were not repaired but by the pure Beams of heaven, contracted in an hollow triangle, and preferved by four Virgins or women, pure the and barren as those slames, who vow Chastity ded for thirty years, the first ten whereof they had learn what to do; the second they do what they learned; the third they teach others what they have learned and done, and then are at their own disposal (though few Vestals prospered when they were married) enjoying the priviledge of making of Wills in their Fathers time, of being free from Guardians, of a Mace and fuitable Attendants, and powerto save any Malefactor they unawares meet with going to execution; their Temples he round as the world (in Pyrbagoras his mind)

an about the places of fire, the a Center, as some a some think her think of it: he that looked under the Vestals the earth moves ear I Chair, died for it; and if a Vestal was de. and that the flowred, she was carried in a close Litter, that fire is the how where the could not be heard, all the people center of it. most sad and silent, to a Vault neer the Collina b wherein they Gate, where was a Lampe and a little Viand, were carried through the ciup and stifled to death; the Priest likewise of prescribed the Funeral Rites, the sacrifice of Vir Libitina or Venus, for we attribute both birth a, and death to one Divine power; and the time ofmourning, which must be no more moneths

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### The Life of Numa Pomp.

then the party deceased lived years, but ten months at the most, at which time if a Widow married, she must facrifice a whole Bullock.

aSalii, for leaping and dancing with their Targets in march.

b Rome was

Numa still intent upon the advancement of Religion, inflituted two more orders of Priest-hood, the a Salian and the Fecialian: the one Peace-makers or Heralds, who first urged Peace before they denounced War, being fent to expostulate with the enemy for right, to appeal to the Gods and their vengeance in case of wrong, and then bid de fiance; without whose approbation, neither King nor people b durst to-Arms; the other kept the c Ancilia, both that which came from heaven and staid the fickness at Rome, and those Mammurius made (whom the Salii sing in their March-Dances round the City to this day)upon Numa's request; so like to the first, that it might be neither stollen nor discerned and that he might retire for worship, contemplation, and his Priests instruction, he had two Mansions, the one for civil affairs upon the Quirinal hill, the other for Religions matters neer the Vestal Temple : and indeed he commanded all others from their common imployments in the times of solemn devotions, not enduring they should serve the God negligently or in the heat of their own busines the Cryer commanded filence and attendance on Divine Service, and the Verger cryed

taken by the Gaules, because that War was undertaken against the Ircnophylarchs,or Fæciales mind, upon Fabius Ambushes, his rash duel with a Gaule, whom the Heralds mould have delivered to the Gaules. Aul. Gell. 16. 4. c The Ancilia are Targets faln to Numa's lap from heaven, called for

quali Apacathen, from above, or from Ancon on Elbow, or Acelis healing or Anaces. See Jubacs Dictionary.

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d Mind this, when the Augur made his obfervations, or the Priest facrifices, agree- d Numa would able to Pythagoras his Institutions (who would have them have a peculiar time and place sequestred of the from other imployments, dedicated to solemn when busie. fervices) in this as in many other observances: e The fift figuifor as the Pythagoreans warned men not to fit fed mercy, turnon a Bushel, or cut fire with a sword, or look fied mutability behind as they go abroad, to facrifice to Ce- of all things beleftial Gods in odde number, and to the Ter- low the Egyprestrial in even, whereof the people had no tian wheel; account: So Numa e forbid offering Wine to down, reft and the gods of Vines never cut, and facrifi- fatisfaction that cing to them without meal; commanded men their prayers to turn round in their Worship, and to sit are heard. down after, whereof the vulgar have no f He invited the reason; by which institutions the City was to course fare, reduced to an happy temper of Peace and when on a fud. Civility, Numa was admired and reverenced, dain Egeria his words were Laws, and all that he faid was furnished his tathought true f, and all he undertook judged richest dainties possible; and it was concluded he did all that city could things by the exactest Reason and the strictest afford. Religion; whereon he so far reposed all trust g And to this and confidence, that when it was told him his nother flory how enemies were in Armes, he answered, g And Numa caught I facrifice.

ing round signi-And sitting with the

Picus & Faurius Satyres in

the Avenine Wells, drinking Water, Hony, and Sugar robo turned themselves to strange shapes; yet being caught, taught him many secrets, as the remedies against Thunder with Onions, Pilchards, and Hair; or conjured Jupiter, who in wrath faid, he must have heads; Of Onions? faid Numa; No, faid besof men: Hairs? faid Numa: Yea living Hairs faid be, Pilchards faid Numa.

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#### The Life of NUMA POMP.

In pursuance of his first inclinations, he built two Temples more, the one for Faith the greatest Oath amongst the Romanes, theo ther for Terminus the God of bounds & limits and so of Justice and Peace, to whom ther facrificed without blood upon the limits of inheritances: for Numa limited their Territories (as willing that every one know what was not known afore, both his own and other mens; his own to enjoy it, and other mensto avoid it) and disposed of inheritances among poor Laborers and Husbandmen to Tillit, and maintain themselves; so inuring the wild multitude to the imployments of peace and quiet, whom he overlooked himfelf, che rishing and advancing the diligent, and cheeking the floathful, and disposing of themal in several Villages and divisions, as he did the Tradesmen into Companies, as Goldsmith, Diers, &c. to whom he affigned their respective solemn Festivals, Services, and Assemblies according to their occupations: by which minute divisions according to Trade and Mysteries, he razed out the grand Fastion of Nations; the mixed multitude now pursuing the interest of their Professions, for get that of their Countries; their frequent loving meetings in these divided and particular capacities, preventing all thoughts of conspiracy in their united and general.

Neither did Numa onely do well himself, but he reformed what others had done amis, especially that Law (for which he was extolled) about parents power to sell their chil-

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dren (wherein he excepted thosethat were married with their consent, that women who thought they were married to free men, should not be yoaked to slaves) and the Kalendar, wherein observing the courses of the Sun and Moon more exactly then former Ages had done, though not so accurately as in following times, he reduced the months in length to twenty eight days apeece, the year to three hundred fixty five, and the months in number (which formerly were but ten, the last whereof seems to be December, and the first a March, as in Egypt they were but one, a March was and are but four, and in Arcadia four, and likely the first in Acarnania five) to twelve, beginning at Ja- moneth, because nuary (adding few days once in two years, called Mercidini ) called so from Janus the god fifth from it, of Peace and Quiet, in whose honor the King May from Maiof peace began the year with him, and not with Mars, whose Temple, which was opened always in War-time, and never after thut young, or from but once in b Augustus; and once in Attilius Juno; July, and Manlius the Confuls time, was locked from Julius; during Numa's whole Reign, who had civili- August, Auzed by his Justice, Laws, and Religion, the unruly and loofe Romans, and by his renown called Germahad awed his untoward neighbors to peace and gentleness, Wars being utterly forgotten, and Peace, with love, Justice, and Numa's buheabe overgoodness, prevailing over the world, where threw Anthony. men desire peace to Till the Ground, bring up their children, serve their gods, and addict their innocent minds to Plays, Feasts and Sacrifices: Whether it was for fear of the gods,

June is called Quintilis the us, June Juvenis, because all things are then gustus: September nicus, and October Do-

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Fruans called from Purgations, then the Luperculia were celebrated.

See Macrob. Saturn.

Plato de rep.

who possibly protected him, or for their reverence to his Virtues, or from the influence of his fucces; there was neither open Wa made, secret conspiracies promoted against him all his Reign, all men being by his en ample kept fincere and honest in a Common wealth (where, as Plato would have it, was the onely mean of true quietness, and remedy against evil; even the right Majesty of a King and the mind of a wife Philosopher, by Di vine Ordinance meeting in one person, and a people living together honestly, foberly, quietly, with the love and commendationd each other (the highest happiness on earth) not by fear, but imitation; not by forcible com pulsion, but by great examples) So mildly,6 justly had he managed his Government to wards his own people and towards strangers that he gained the love and Eulogy of all Italy, when in the eightieth year of his age, and the fourty fourth of his Government, he died in peace, of age and a lingring disease, s Pifo writes, leaving the State in peace and plenty; his Daughter Pompilia married to his friend Martins Son, whose child Ancu Martius obtained that Kingdom after Hoth lim, for which her husband broke his heart, mities, because because he missed it before \* him; his Som Pompo, Capinus, Calpus and Mamercus, heads of the Noble Families of Pomponians, Pinafay that these rians, Calphurnians, and Mammercians; his families are name in a perpetual memory, his glory grow ing after his decease, and set off by the foile some faming of his five fuccessors infamy, whereof the first died

\* All which faof their original, were taked Reges : others flattered by

re died in exile; the three next were murdered; and Hostilius, who derided his holy Law and Va life, his inftitutions and devotion, as the proint ducts and causes of low and faint spirits, was ex tormented with the War he raised, lived on in a strange Disease, and in his excremity changing his mind and his Atheism to Su-Was perstition, died by lightning and was burned. His Funeral was glorious, his Hearse ing, being carried by Noblemen, attended by the Priests, Senators, and Magistrates, and followed by the whole City, men, women, and children crying and weeping as for neer Kinsmen snatched away before their time, rather then for a King dying full of years and renown; for whom (being forbidden to burn him ) they made two Stone-Coffins at the foot of the Mount Faniculum. in one whereof they laid his body, in the other his twenty four Books of Priesthood and Philosophy, like the twelve Tables of the

Grecians; which (as Pythagoras taught it The Pythago-Sacriledge to publish the holy principles of reanswould not Geometry to the unhallowed Laity) he would write, lest the not publish, saying, That good Laws and Insti- unworthy should tutions should not rot in dead letters and wri- Druides faid.

tings, but live in good Mens Manners and

Lives.

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#### The PARALLEL.

Or, LYCURGUS and NUM A Compared.

Having these Worthies before our eyes they differ: They agree in the brave temper of a command over themselves, familiarity with the gods, devotion in religion, and prudence in government They differ in their Heroid Actions; the one being a private man, defer ved a Kingdom by strangers choice; the other being a King, left a Kingdom by his own. The one obtained a Realm by justice, which he nobly managed; the other thought Justice : bove a Realm, which he as nobly despiled Lycurgus skrewed up the strings of Govern ment, and with difficulty and hazard persus ded the Spartans out of the plenty and delice cy of Peace, to the pittances and hardshipa War; Numa flackened the former rigour, and with ease and applause softned the fiercenelle and violence of an outlawed Rabble into the tractablenesse and civility of a peaceable City. The first was not so severe to his Ilotes, as the fecond was gentle to his Slaves and Labourers, who to enjoy the benefit of their Industry, and the priviledge of their nature in the feafts of Saturn, fate equal with their Masters. Both

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went divers ways, according to the constitution of the divers people, to the same end, viz. civilizing the rude multitude, restoring lost virtue, and setling a loose government. The one loved War best, the other Justice and Peace: not that Lycurgus was fierce and violent, but that his people might receive no wrong; or that Numa was faint-hearted, but that his Citizens might do none. The first provided for the defect of his people, the other checked their excesse. In the distribution of his people, Numa's way was plaulible, allowing all men ingenious Occupations, and making the City one great body of Trades-men. Lycurgus his way was severe, tying his noble Natives to the hardship of Martial service, and his ingenious strangers to the burden of more mean occupations; allowing his Citizens no further skill than to obey a Captain, and command an Enemy. Numa let in that poverty, which ruined Rome, by neglecting that equality which preserved Sparta. The first Commonwealth stood by checking, the second fell by encouraging the infatiable defire of enrichingforce few persons by impoverishing many. But Sparta was capable of Levelling, and Rome was not: both to prevent jealousie, that heartbreak of the world, allowed women in Com- a A woman mon, though the one enjoyned modesty and pleading her fecrecy, and the other connived at Impudence. own cause, the Numa was not more severe to Virgins, than Senate fent to Lycurgus was indulgent. The Lacedemonian know what it Girls being more a bold and manlike, the Ro- aid prognostithat divorced bis wife was Sp: Carvilius. The first woman that brawled with her Mother-in-law was Halaa, Pinorus Wife.

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man more sober and modest: So that the first Law-giver enjoyned the Husband authority and feverity, and the fecond gentlenesse and civility. The Spartan Virgins married not ill they were of years and maturity to bear chil. dren; the Romans married young, that they might go unspotted to their Husbands embraces, and be more capable of fuch impressions as their Husbands discipline and instructions might make upon them. Numa's defect in the education of Children was the reason his constitution lasted no longer than himself. Lycur. gus his care was that preserved his five hundred years: for the Oath he gave them had no ver obliged the men, if the good principles he instilled had not been imprinted into the children. But Rome attained to Majesty and Empire upon the alteration of Numa's quiet and innocent Platform, and Sparta lost theirs by neglecting Lycurgus his warlike one. But this is most observable, that Numa a stranger should rule an unsetled City without interruption, though he changed all things by the artsof Peace; and that Lycurgus should hardly keep in his own people by the arts of Policy and War.

SOLON

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SOLON.

Contemporary with Crasus King of Lydia, Cyrus of Persia, Jeremiah or Daniel the Prophets ; Zedekiah King of Judah , and Ne- the Table of Sebuchadnezzar King of Babylon.

Ao.M.3421, or 3355.before Christ 593, or 546. In his time flourished Anacreon & Simonides, Poets. Epicharmus the Pythagorean; Anaximander & Anaximenes Phyfitians.

Vid: Dedimum lon's Laws out of Philocus.

Olon, though nobly descended (as by his Father Ecestides from King Codrus; Uand by his Mother from Pifistratus his family, whom he loved, not onely for his relation of Cousin-Germane, which was his duty; but for his beauty, which was accounted s his infirmity, though that natural affection a He allowed

the nobler fort

to love men in his Law, which forbids it to the baser sort. Pisistratus himself loved Charmus, and set up the little Image of Love in A. cademia.

was allayd by an accidental jarr) yet being poorly left by a Prodigal and over-kind father (as Hermippus writes) chose rather to live by his industry, than upon others liberality, and therefore travelled for Industry, Traffigue, and for Experience: For the last where of he had so much kindnesse, that he said be grew old in Learning; and so little respect for the first, that he would fay, That the high. est fortune was to enjoy bimself, his relations, and a competency: Adding, that what was unjustly gained, was always justly lost; and that the noble temper was neither too careful for superfluities, nor to be too carelesse of neces fity. His younger years, and his Merchandize (for he as well as Thales, Hippocrates, and b Plato, was a Merchant ) inclined him to delicacy and wan onnesse; and as a diversion to his cares, employed that wit in look Poems, which in his riper years published grave Philosophy, and most excellent Lawes and Maximes of government in Verfe, prefacing

b Plato defraid b Plato, we the charges of bis journey to delicacy and to his cares Merchants were ems, which fo famous, that Philosophy one of them built Maximes of Marsilia, called Marsilias by Strabo, 4 Geog.

Jove my Laws and Statutes bless, With lasting bonour and success.

He was as weak in natural Philosophy (with nesse his opinion of Lightning and Thunder as from heaven, and the Seas ebb and flow as from the winde) as he was knowing in moral, whereof his best sentence was this; in

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The good and bad are rich at the same rate: Solid vertue is the best estate )

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Being second to Thales onely for Ethicks; inferiour to none of the seven wise men for Politicks, as appears by the c Tripod of Choos, c some fag this that was fent from one wife man to another, till it came to Solon; and by his answer to Anacharfis (who laughed at his delign of bridling mens lusts by Lawes, adding, that like Cobwebs, they would catch onely the little strived for it Flies, while great Malefactors brake through them) that his Laws were such, that his Citizens knew it was more suitable to their interest man, and inclination to observe, than to transgress them. Whereunto we may adde his familiaria ty with Thales at Miletum, where one day wondering that Thales would not marry, Thales answered not a word, but suborned a stranger to bring Solon News of his fons death; which so far transported him with passion and amazement, that Thales faid smilingly, The fear of that which perplexeth you after marriage, deterreth me from it. Although a wife † man propounded by would not neglect the certain comforts of this life for the uncertain fears of it; and Thales was as much subject to grief for his adopted fon Cybistus (for it being as natural to love as to live in those times, they borrowed fromothers objects of love which they had not of olam, i.e. Patatheir own ) as any natural Father for his own co A fopi, zmuchilde: and the remedy against grief is not to arth our selves with Poverty against our en- mam habere, joyments

was a golden cup found by the Fishermen of Coos and Miletum, who untill the Oracle disposed of it for the wifest

+ Anacharfis wondered why matters were wise men at Athens, and decided by fools. Vid: Hernippum, qui hanc recitat historili qui jactavis le Afopi anijoyments, but with reason against our misfortunes.

But his first exploit was the recovery of Sa. lamina, thus; the Wars about it having tyred

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the Atherians fo far, that they forbad all private claims upon pain of death of that place which had been the occasion of so much pub lick Calamitie; Solon ashamed of it, seigns himself mad, and incites the Citizens to a reprizal by an hundred excellent Verse which he pronounced with applause in the Market-place: And immediately trapanning the Megarians to a surprize of the Athenia Ladies in Venus her Temple, where meeting with armed youths in Ladies habits, they were all flain; and facrificing to Deriphemu and Cieris the Salaminian gods, he embarqueth with five hundred men for Salami na, takes their Scouts, overthroweth themin a pitch'd field, enters their Haven and Tom with a d ship of their own; and though the War lasted long, and the controversie waste ferred to the \*\* Lacedemonians, who upon \* Homer's authority, who faid that Salamin was by Ajax and his fons who were free of A thens, bestowed upon that City, and upon the agreeable customs of both Cities, especiyear, and on a ally that of burial with the face Eastward, and

sudden the men being urged by Solon and the Pythian On Temple of Mars cles, adjudged it for Athens, which afterward rush out to the which Solon built upon that occasion. Vide Hernippum Evanthems mium & Æthinem Orat, cont. Crefipho. \* 11. 2. Phylæus and & rifa: s, who dwelt in Milerum and Brauron. \*\* Five in number, in Cric, Lardos, Amompharetus, Hyplectidas, Anaxilas, and Cla sinenes,

d In memory of

Solon's entring

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loft it in the time of their own differtions to the Megarians. This exploit for his Countrey was ennobled by another for the gods against the prophane Cyrrheans in the AmphyEtions war raised by his authority and perswasion, and managed under his conduct : and a third about the Rebellious Chilonites, who in Megacles his time had taken Sanctuary in Minera va's Temple, but were perswaded to appear before the Judges to clear their innocence, holding by a thread tied to the basis of the Image, to maintain their priviledge. The thread breaks, and as if the godders disowned them, they were all executed, fave a few begged by the Governours Lady, whose posterity raised another Faction, which was allayed by Solon's anthority, who brought the Excommunicates, as they called them a, before 300 Judges, and had the persons of those that were ron Phleion. alive, and the ashes of those that were dead banished out of the Confines of Athens, though the Factions and Discords still remained there, being so many parties as there were people in Attica: The Mountaineers against them of the Vale, and the Sea-coast against b The poor were both; the b poor, who were indebted, & fo en merii, because flaved in their persons and fortunes, against the they gave fix Rich:a sedition that threatned the Common- parts of their wealth, until Solons government, who was nei- crops to the rich ther the riches partner in oppression, nor the Yea they fold poors in their necessity, being unanimously themselves for chosen Governour after Philombrotus by the money, and rich, because he was not poor; and by the poor, they used them because he was honest; and by all, who now de-hardly and in-

F 2

a The Accuser being one Myo

called Heclegovernment. fpaired.

c One of the 7 wise men who lived in Crete, who with Thathat the Milesians would build a City in the haven of Mynithia; and would fay , that if the Athenians forefaw what would follow, they would pull down that haven with their teeth.

d So the poor paid that with an hundred they received in 150. e A Drachma is 7 0b: 07 15. Mina 3 l. 25. 6 d. or 5 l.

spaired of any other expedient by the affiltance of devout and knowing c Epimenides, who difposed the Citizens to peace by a strict and so ber Religion, Peace and Justice; by an even les was sensible course against the rigour of the rich, and the infolency of the poor; and by this generally applauded, faying, that equality bred no dif. cord: a faying that pleased the rich, to whom he promised a respect of their quality; and the poor, to whom he engaged he would have respect to their number: though he refused an absolute power, which the Oracle and his friends urged him to by the powerful examples of Tinnondas of Negropont, and Pittacu of Mitelene, saying, He might easily get into tyranny, but not so easily out of it : Yet without respect to the poor, or fear of the rich, he (preferving the government whole) made fuch alterations as he could perswade the refonable, and compel the wilfull unto, ming ling fowr with sweet, and force with justice 1. He infinuated harsh things under pleasant names d, as Prisons he called Houses, on 2. He discharged all former debts. enhansed the Coyn, and a pound of filver Drachma, which from 73 e drachmaes to an hundred. 4. Forbad Covenants for mens bodies, and exceffive Usury. 5. Removed the Land-marks. 6. And fet all the Atbenians at home and abroad at final liberty: Acts of Grace, thefe, that though at first neither pleased the rich, whose debts they cancelled, nor the Poor, whose et pectation of equality in all things like that of the Spartans they satisfied not, and were difparaged

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naraged by Conon, Clinius and Hipponicus, who iust before the publication of them borrowed agreat deal of money, which was discharged by them ; yet afterwards when Solon had fubmitted to them himself with the losse of f five f Attig; great Talents that was owed him, and all the peo- talent was 250 ple had experience of them, they laying afide 1. the leffe 3 1. their private Interests by common consent, intrusted the wife man with an absolute power, to reform their Laws, and model their go vernment, whose first publique Act was the repeal of Dracon's Laws, except that against Murther, written with blood rather than inke. who made death the punishment of the least fault, because it deserved no lesse; and of the greatest, because it could receive no more. His second was an equal distribution of honour and authority among the people, the first rank whereof was g five hundred bushel-men, g He rechoned the second the two hundred bushel-men, and cording to the they that could keep a horse: their third was bushels of corn the two hundred bushel-men, and the fourth they had, calling were Handy-crafts-men called Thetes ; provi- 500 bushel-men ding that the rich had the chief power; and the dimni, and meanest had some, especially in Elections and them who kept Appeals of Judgement; which was great fa- horses innidatistaction to the people, and an effectual TEASYTES. means for peace; that any man might undertake the poors causes, (it being his opinion, that that City was most happy, where those that receive no wrong are most compassionate of, and helpful to them that do ) and that his Lawes should be so dark, that the decision of Controversies should lie in the peoples breatts, whom

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h They say the Areopagites were set up by Solon, instead of the Epethers 50 Senators, who were sifty years of age when chosen, & from whom no appeal: to whom Draco appeals. Au: Gel. 2. C. 1.

whom he made Judges. Yet to moderate this supream power of the people, he erected the Court at h Areopagus (made up of those who had been Governours) and the Council of 400, made up of them who had born Offices, who should debate matters among themselves before they were proposed to the multitude, who rather encreased than ended Controversies.

from whom no Of all Solon's Lawes that are to be seen in his appeal: to whom Tables, these are most remarkable, viz.

1. The law against Neuters (who in publick dangers consulted a private interest) enjoying all men in a sedition to be concerned on that side they judged most just.

2. The law for Issue, and against Jealouse, whereby in case of a Impotency, the woman was to choose the fairest of her Husbands kind-

red to get children by.

3. That against Portions and Dowries (that Marriage might not be a bargain, but an ast of Love and Pleasure) and against b unequal matches, alleaging three ends of Marriage,

1 Love, 2 Pleasure, and 3 Issue.

4. That plausible Law against desamingthe dead, those immortal enemies, any where; and the living, in Churches, Theatres, or Courts of Justice, which he punished with sive Drachmaes (three whereof was allotted the injured person, and two to the Treasury) more, because passion is natural; no lesse, because reproach is uncivil.

Wills, whereby all men of perfect health and

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a The impotent man was to eat a quinch with his wife, and to visit ber thrice a month. b Dionyfius answered bis Mother , who would be difpenfed with to marry a young boy; I can break the Laws of Sieily, because I am King; but not the Laws of Nature, because I am a man.

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memory were free, to dispose of their Estates (in case they were childlesse) to their friends as well as to their kindred, with respect to their love and good will, as well as to their relation and necessity; provided nothing was done by force or violence, by art c or fraud.

c Especially by

6 That necessary provision against womens the persuasions excelles in Fealts, Sacrifices, Mourning, of women. and their liberty in walking abroad; enjoyning them their time of walking, their Coach and Torch at night ; their d half-penny victu- di.e. six pences als, their two gowns and cubit-bushel onely into the Countrey; forbidding their verses, teares, facrifices, their tearing themselves, and falling to the graves at Buriais, as womanish and weak, upon a penalty to be diffrained for by the Women-reformer.

7. That seasonable Statute for e Tillage and e Lycurgus, Improvement of barren Attica, punishing those Parents that brought up their children idly, with loffe of reverence or maintenance was tilled by from those children.

whose city had no strangers, and whose countrey the Ilotes, bred up his Citizens

not to Husbandry, but Armes. Solon fitting Laws to things, rather than things to Laws, finding his city full, and his countrey barren, taught his teople rather Husbandry than War.

8. And the severe Statutes, 1. against Lust, allowing any man to kill the Adulterer, and the Father or Brother to fell the Adulteresse. 2. Punishing a Rape with 100 Drachmes, i.e. five pounds. 3. Fornication and procuring, with twenty : unequal punishments for equal faults.

9. To

## The Life of SOLON.

f The Athenians destroyed their molves, because their Land was passure, and not tillage.

9. To this we add his 16th Table of Rules; 100 Drachmes to the common Treasury at A. thens, and 500 at Olympus by the Conquerour: five Drachmes to him that brought a f fhe-Wolf, and one to him that brought a he one; the one the price of a Sheep, the other of an Oxe; a bushel of Corn for a Drachme,

nost emiment: 1. Ophites, Souldiers. 2. Ergades, workmen. 3. Teleontes, Husbandmen.

And 4. the Egicardes, Herdimen.

11 And his Act for water in that dry Countrey that had neither springs nor streams, that each Pond should serve for an Hippicon, or an half-miles compasse onely, unlesse the neighbourhood had dug ten vards deep, and could find no water; so dispensing with necessity, and restraining idleness.

12. He ordered the plantation of all trees five foot distance, and of Fig and Olive-trees nine; that each mans pit should be as far from anothers, as it was deep; that Bee-hives should be three hundred foot apart; g that no fruit but Oyle should be exported; that Dogs should be b clogged; that no Strangers should be free of Athens, save the banished that were forced from, and Tradesmen that lest their own Countrey; and that men should neither result when invited, stubbornly, or presume when not invited, fordidly, to come to the publick Feasts.

These and other Laws Solon configned to posterity, engraven in his \* two Tables, 1. Axones, 2. Curbes; obliging the Thesmothette and

g whence those Informers that discovered them who exported Figs, were called Sycophantes : fee firft table of Solon's laws. h with a cloz of four cubits. \* Two tables, faith A. Cratianus the Comical Poet; the one for the Commonmealth, the other for the

Temples.

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and Magistrates by an Oath at the Proclamation stone, to observe them themselves, and see them observed by others inviolably, upon pain of a Fine (viz. an image of gold as heavy as the offender, to Apollo for an hundred years ) adding the first account of months which was in the world; which when he had published, to avoid the exception of some against his Lawes, the importunities of others to explain, adde to them; or take from them; which he could not refuse with honour, nor yield to with peace, it being impossible to please all: he retired out of the reach of these clamours and complaints by the Athenians leave for ten years in a voyage beyond Sea: First to Ægypt, where he studied and conversed with Psenopis. and Sancti-Saitan the chief i Priests of that i From whom place; and thence to Cyprus, where he was no- he had the story bly entertained by Philo-Cyprus, who upon of Atlantides, his perswasion removed his City Epias from tetb. that barren foyl, and with his direction built it in a plot more fruitful, more pleasant, and more safe, and to his honour, called it Soles; whence they fay (not so agreeably to the course of times and chronology; as to Solon's great spirit and publick nature ) he went upon Crasus invitation to him to Sardis, where not at all daunted with his noble Retinue, his splendid Accourrements, his rich Treasury, his gawdy Wardrobe and Closet, he let fall such grave Speeches as discovered to the wife the meanness of Crass his minde, and the greatnesse of his own: And being asked by the faid King, whether he knew any happier than himself, (wered,

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answered, he did, one Tellus an Athenian, who lived honeftly, bred up his childen handsom. ly, and died honourably for his Countrey and himself. The incensed King amazed, and de. manding who else? he said, Cleebis and Bito, two brothers, as loving to each other as respectful of their Mother; who when the Oxen came not time enough, drew her Coach to Juno's Temple; and there having facrificed and feasted, in the midst of their honour &plesfure, died fodainly and peaceably in their beds The angry Prince replying in passion, What, am I in no order of the bleffed? The wife manner ther flattereth nor incenseth, but mildly in Aructe him, That a mean was the best estate; and considering the revolutions of things here below, none in the world was happy, but he that is going out of it; Death onely that ends our life, begin ning our blifs. Wherewith Crassus was rather offended than amended: Infomuch that Alin being present, told Solon, he must either for bear Courts, or please Princes; who replyed That we must either forbear their Courts, or deal faithfully with their persons. And Solon was difmiffed both in displeasure and contempt, until Crassus being taken by Cyrus, with his City, and now ready to be burned, cryed, O Solon, Solon! and Cyrus enquiring whether Solon was a god or man, he told him his wholfom intruaion of the vanity of all temporary happinelle ( which was an opinion rather than reality ) to him, when he lent for him, to flatter, rather than instruct him, together with his cautions concerning a good end, which now too late

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herecollected: whereupon Grus much wifer than Crass, pittying him, spared and honored him, to Solons great renown, who had the happiness to save the reputation of one of these Kings, and the life of the other; the one owing to him that he was wifer, and the other that he lived longer.

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But the wife mans abfence having weakened his Laws, and giving way to Factions managed by Pifistratus in the Mountains, to whom joyning the Handicrafts-men by Megocles in the Sea-Coasts, and by Lycurgus in the Vallies, who otherwise disagreeing, were unanimous for the alteration of Government, on the ruines whereof each party thought to raise it felf; Solon returns, and his Age not allowing him to speak and act in full Assemblies, as formerly, he affayed privately to fatisfie and accommodate the heads of the Faction secretly, they diffembling their ambition and turbulency, and he his observation of it; and brought them to fair terms, especially Pisifratus, who (he always faid) were it not for ambition, was an excellent Citizen; the old man allowing himself the pastimes of hearing Tragedies, being willing to learn to his dying day; and blaming Theffius for lying in jest, lest others should do it in earnest. Pisifratus his ambition breaks forth, for he comes fuddainly to the Market-place all bloody, pretending he was wounded for his integrity to the Commonwealth; gathereth the City to him, fets the amazed multitude in an uproare, who upon his fair pretence and Authority, upon

#### The Life of SOLON.

upon Aristons motion, vote him a Guarda numerous as he pleased: Megacles and the Rich men flie, the people are confounded and Solon wifer (as he faid) to fee through the cheat, and more resolved to oppose Tyrann now fettling it felf then others, told Pififfra. two, that as Uly fer scratched himself to delude his enemies, so he wounded himself to de ceive his friends: warned the Citizens to alfert their liberty in vain, when all yeild to the present power; and at last throwing down his Arms in the streets, he protested he had done what he could for the liberties of his Native Countrey, and retired from all publike affairs, to his appartments of ease and pleasure, where he lashed the times with Satyres, answering his friends that asked what he trufted to, that spake so boldly in the Tyrants ears, That he trusted to his Age: untill Pisistratus treated him to an approbation of most of his actions, and a part in his Councels, obeying his Laws himself, and enjoyning the observation of them to others; in so much that he himself answered modelly at the Areopagies Bar, to one of them, where he pleaded his innocence against the charge, rather then his power against the Law, which he rather compleated with a supply of his own, than abrogated; enacting by Solons advice a charitable provision for maimed souldiers, and a just one against Idleness, the burden and the trouble of Athens, for the improve ment of the Countrey and quiet of the City; and Solon returning from the Practical Govern. 46

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vernment of one Commonwealth, to the speculative Idea's of another, begins his Atlantis nobly; but oppressed with the multitude of his years, and the greatness of his subject, finished his life before he had half done his incomparable sile (leaving it a question, whether posterity are sorry that he did no more, or more pleased that he did so much) the second year of Pisstratus his Tyranny; credible Authors relating how his Ashes were scattered up and down Salamina, and all confessing that his name is spread over the world.

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Ao.M.3442, or 3461. Ant. Chrift. 506. Tarquinius. Superbus of Rome, Ifagoras of Athens, and Histaspis of Perfia, Contemporaries: Pindar, Anaxagoras, Dionis, and Archilochus Historians.



Publius VALERIUS PublicolA.

Ublius, not more Noble in his name Valerius, as derived from that eminent Valerius, that reconciled the Sabine and Romane King and interests, than in his Surname Publicola, which was deferved by his publick fervices, was under the Kings Government as eminent for his noble employment, and eloquence in maintenance of Justice, as for his Estate courteously laid out in acts of Charity; and fince the revolt, as famous for his resolution in the affertion of the publike liberty, as for both: for when Superbushad by wantonness and Tyranny, especially in that unworthy instance of Lucretia, rendred not onely

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only his own person, but his Government odious, and the people under Brutus resolved an alteration; he countenanced them with his authority, which his Justice had made confiderable in the Senate, and his liberality in the City; and though Brutus and Collatinus were preferred before in the Government, as less related to, and more exasperated by the Kings then himself, so far to his discontent, that the people should mistrust him, that he retired untill the Confuls and the Senate thought fit to affure themselves of him and others by an Oath, he took that Oath before all others, tothe great satisfaction of the jealous Senate, and settlement of the distracted City; and more then that, when Tarquins Embassadors had leave of the Confuls to infinuate their Masters promises to the unsettled & unresolved people, Valerius withstood it; and when they, under pretence of refigning the Kingdom, and recovering their Malters Estates, corrupted the two Noble families of the Vitelliansand Aquilians, and tied five Senators of those houses to them by disparaging Brutus, by great promises and a strict Qath, sent supplies to Tarquin, concluded how to murder the Confuls, and to restore the Kingat the Aquilians House: Valerius having seconded Minutius his speech, That the Tyrants goods should rather be in their hands to make War against him, then in his to make War against them; and being advised by one Vindicius, who had over-heard & observed their Treasonable words and actions, and durft no more conceal

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The Life of VAL. PUBLICOLA.

\* Brutus or Collatinus.

ceal it, then he durst reveal it to their \*F. ther or Uncle, of the whole method of the Plot, and securing the man instantly with his train of friends (to whom he gave always ac. cess) seized that house, intercepted the Let ters, forced the Traytors, after some contell to the Market-place; and there before the Confuls and the City, charged them, to their own and the whole multitudes amazement When all were filent, Brutus charged his Sons to answer, but in vain; and then laying afide the bowels of a Father, for the impartiality of a Judge, he with a composed and quiet mind, fixed with Virtue, or stupisfied with forrow, left his Sons to the Officers Justice, who punished them with that severity, that none had the heart to look on, but their Father, who left his Colleague, and the aftonished multitude, to dispose of the rest, who grown confident upon his departure, and the goodmture of Collatinus, demanded their flave Vindicius, and time to answer their charge; which the easie Collatinus had granted, had not Valerius charged him as Brutus had done before with treason, and the multitude with the Traytors; who confidering their own danger, Brutus his severity, and Valerius his arguments ( when Bruth being fent for, left them to their judge ment) cried execution, and voted themto the block.

Whereupon Collatinus observing how oddous his name, his relation, and his inclination to the Royal family had made him, and giving up

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his charge, Valerius was for his integrity and a Appius long industry in this affair, declared Conful in his lawful for flead, whose first act was the incouragement bondmen maof a Vindicius with Manumission, freedom, numitted, and a voice in all Elections, and the gratifica- have voice: and tion of the multitude, with the spoils and perfett Manuruine of the Royal Palaces, and the god b Mars five, is called with Tarquins field, when Tarquin despairing Vindicta, from of his Embassadors Treaties, had recourse Vindicius. to the Tuscans Armies, and invaded the Road The people man territories, meeting the Confuls in the theew the corn holy Fields Arfia and Ajuvia, where Aruns and the River, be-Brutus (the one resolved to cut off the Facti- cause they were ons head, and the other to dispatch a Tyrants confecrated and Son) both fell the cruel Prologue to that Tra- the corn flicking gedy, which was to conclude with a more together in a dreadful Epilogue; both fides fought with shallow place, equal success and loss, untill a dark tempest, setted to a firm and a darker night parted them; and a voice land, called from heaven that there fell one more of the Island, where Thuscans than Romans, frighted the enemy are fine Temples to a flight, and encouraged the Romans to a and walkes infecond onset, where they took five thou- ter duos ponfand prisoners, with the plunder of the field tes, between the last of February, a day as fad for so great though some fay an onflaught as 11000 Romans, as it was joy-this happened ful for the overthrow of 15000 Thuscans; afterwards, when Valerius Triumphed without envy in when the Vestal his Chariot drawn with four Horse for the field, for which Victory he gained, and movemed with Victory he gained; and mourned with ap- her testimony plause in a solemn Oration (the c first they say was accepted,

after made it million and gathering

as was no wo-

man besides, and she allowed Liberty to marry, as was no Vestal besides. c Though Anaximenes wines, that Funeral-Orations were fire Inflituted by Solon.

# The Life of VAL. PUBLICOLA.

of that kind among the Gracians or Latines) for his fellow-Conful he loft.

Yet in vain doth he praise Brutus, if he imitate Tarquinius, commending the Conful and acting the King, without any partner in Authority, without any measure in his Parade and attendance, no less then Royal in hishabitation, as much above other houses in fru-Eture, as it was in situation; which his faith. ful friends, to whom his ear was always open, no sooner intimated to him, than without any noise or discompositre, in one night his stately house that was above the City, was even with the ground; which the people fam to their satisfaction in his noble mind, and grief for fo fad a ruine, and rebuilt it, though not so stately, yet as orderly for his conveniency and the Cities ornament, where the Temple called Publicus Vicus now stands. Neither reforms he only his house, but his Office: laying afide that instrument of terror the Ax d upon which he d submitted the Rods to the soveraign occasion he was Majesty of the people, at the entrance to their Affembly (whereby he gained more Author

while the people obeyed him, not onely out

of duty but inclination) he allowed every

man liberty to choose or be chosen his Col

league; and secured himself and the Govern

ment, from private envy or publike danger, by

ealled Publicola. ty and Love, then he lost power and fear;

> filling up the Senate, now but halffull by Im Temp and th quinius his Tyranny and the lateWar, by enut tratea ing an appeal from the people to the Confus thaned by making it capital for any to undertaketh

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Government without the peoples confent; by taking off the Imposts and Customes upon Citizens; by Fining the refractory the price of five e Oxen and two Sheep to be divided e The price of among the poor; by punishing the aspirers five Oxen was to Government with death by the first hand twenty five that discovered them, before they were too stillings, and ftrong for the Law; and lastly, by fettling the Great; for their Treasury, and directing the people to choose riches was their fQuestors or Treasurers to manage the cattle Common-stock and expences for War or then their Peace, to which 130000 persons contri- peculium an ebuted; and choosing old Lucretius, and upon flate, from pehis decease faithful Horatius, for his part- cus. ners; but he defired to crown his Actions by f Two Questors; that folemn one of confecrating Jupiter Ca- first Publius Valerius, and pitolinus his Temple (whose couch of earth, Martius Mithe Thuscan Workman had by Tarquinius his nurius. order, which swelled in baking as bigg as the Furnace, in token (faid the Southfayers) of the improvement of that place to which it belonged, and the Veian Victor being carried by his Coach-horses in spight of all to Rome, they upon that delivered to the Romanes) g Feb. 19. new which honor the Nobles envying Publicola, Moon of the. in his absence the people by their instigation month Metaconferred upon Horatius by Lot, who in the gitnion. midst of the g solemnity was interrupted by Son died while Publicola's Brother, with the feigned b news of he was confe-

h As Horatius

crating the first

Temple, so Sylla died in consecrating the second when the fift was burned, and the third was destroyed prefently after Vespasians death, who consetrated it; the foundation of this Temple cost Tarquin fourty thousand punds: Domitians house was stately. Horarius was called Cocles, for his mely Eye or flat Nofe, quafi Cyclops.

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# The Life of VAL. PUBLICOLA.

his Sons death, that aftonished all but the resol. ved Father, who with a composed spirit went on with the solemnity, wishing them to take care of his burial.

While these things were doing, the noble and courteous Porfenna having fent from Clu. fium, first to Treat for Tarquin, and thento denounce War; Publicola and Lucretius were the second time chosen Confuls, who built and inhabited Sigliura in that perplexed jun-Eture of affairs, as if they were not concerned in Porsema's preparation, who yet was liketo have taken Rome (in a hot skirmish before mount Janiculum that was taken, where both Consuls were wounded) had not Horatius and two other young men made head against the successful and prevailing Barbarians, and singly engaged their Body till the Bridge was broken, and then wounded in the Hip with a Thuscan Lance, swimmed safe over Tyber: An incomparable exploit! And rewarded by Publicola with a publike Statue, and as much Landand Money as could be Ploughed about by one Husbandman in a dayes time, or spared by all the Citizens in a days expence: And now though a Famine was raging within, and fiege close without, and another Army of Thuscans laid all desolate abroad, yet Publia Or lefthanded cola, now third time Conful, gathering cou Mutius. Athe- rage from his dangers, surpriseth Porsenna, now fure of the City, who leaves five thousand prifoners on the place; and was no fooner at

home, then one Mutius a Scavola attempted

his person; and because hemistook, burned

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nodorus Scandon in his book Octavio, calls him Optigonus,

#### The Life of VAL. PUBLICOLA.

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his hand in his fight, protesting there were three hundred Romanes in his Camp as refolved as himself to dispatch him; upon whose words and stern looks the amazed King gave him his Sword, and dismissed him with favor. gaining him with love that he could never have overcome with fear, and freely offered the Romanes peace; which Publicola looking on Porfenna as not so dangerous an enemy as he was an useful friend, concluded with him, referring the cause between the City and Tarquin to his arbitration, which Tarquin refused; restoring to him his Lands, and exchanging the prisoners; in confirmation whereof, twenty young Lords and Ladies on each fide were Hostages; among whom was d Clelia and Valeria, who under pretence of d They fay Clewashing, led the other R. Gentlewomen lia first swam over Tyber to Rome, whence Publicola to a over, and then void the least suspicion of jealousie or per- images are seen fidiousness, immediately dispatched them to on Horse-back Porsenna, who at once applauded the Romanes in the Holyfaithfulness and the Virgins courage; and not street. to be beneath them, he nobly broke up his Diod. Sic. Campe, carrying with him onely his Armes, and leaving his goods and provision to the Commonwealth: wherefore he was honor- e Whence when ed with an Image in the very Senate of they fet to fale Rome. now.

But new dangers still ennobled Publicola's they cry Porbrave conduct (by whose direction and assist- senna's goods er at onted Confuls triumphed after two victories over the Sabines with the loss of 13000 of their ene-

mizs

Vid. Liv. &

any Commonwealths goods,

#### The Life of VAL. PUBLICOLA.

Other doors nified by this, wealth.

g There were many Monsters them.

enemies, and not a man of their own; for which the City built his brother an house on opened inwards Mount Palatine, with the honor of f opening. onely the Gra- outwards; and being Conful the fourth time, cians open out- he removed the superstitious fears g of Rome mard: they fig- by Sacrifices to Pluto with the Sybils directithat be should on, and the restauration of Ancient Games and have benefit by Feasts; and provided against the joynt-war the common-threatned upon him by the Sabines and Latines,

1. By fomenting their feditions raised by born that year, Appius Claudius, a noble, eloquent, but envyed which frighted man, whom he invited out of the reach of injuries and dangers, with five thousand families of his friends and Allies to Rome, where they were entertained with joy, the honor of Freedom, and the allowance of two Jugera, 2. e. one Acre, one Rood, eleven Pole and fixty nine parts of a Pole for each family; Appin himself having twenty five Jugera, the honor of a Senator, and so great Authority, thathe left behind him the greatest family, that of the Claudians in Rome.

> 2. By discovering their design to surprize Rome, by an Ambush between it and Fidena; and encompassing them with three Squadrons, the first whereof charged their Van-guard, the second their Mainbody that lay in Ambush, and the third their Rear, to an utter overthrow and pursuit, to the very Gates of Fidena; a yictory attributed as much to Publicola's prudence, as others were to the gods providence, for which when the brave Conful had triumphed and refigned

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#### The Life of VAL. PURLICOLA.

the Government to a successor, he died as honorably as he lived, and he lived as honorably as any man; as his life was a publike good, so his death was a publike forrow, and his hHis posteritydo burial a publike care; the City alotting him not bury there, brand his by an express order, a publike bu- but carrying rying place in the street Velia; all men contributing a Quatrine towards his Funeral, thither, remove and all women mourning in Black a whole it again, shewyear for him; who lived defired, died lamen- ing their moted, and remained honored for ever.

their Hearfe with a Torch desty and their right at once

#### The Parallel.

F Solon was a wife man, Publicola was happy, is to whom his faying was more agreeable then to Tellus; for Tellus neither had any honor or authority himself, nor left any to his posterity; and Publicola lived in repute and power, and died the Founder of the noblest a families in Rome; the one was slain by his enemies, the other died triumphing over la's, and Valehis; he died unregarded, this, according to rians. Solons wish, died mourned for a whole year; as Solon described a happy man, so Publicola lived one; Solon faid vengeance followed injustice, and Publicola was most just, gaining his estate honestly, and disposing of it nobly: Solon honored Publicola's good Government with good Laws, and Publicola honored his Laws with good example, Solon erected a Senate, people for choice and Publicola reformed one; he punished of Officers.

a The Publicola's, the Mesta-

Publicola made use of Solons Laws for appeal to the

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#### The Life of VAL. PUBLICOLA.

him that was convicted of aspiring to Tyranny, and this him that was but suspected; the one refused and condemned a Kingdom or Royal Power, the other moderated or allayed it: Solon and Publicola fet up Questors or Com. missioners of the Revenue, that the good Governors should not be troubled with it, nor the bad Imbezle it. Solon began his Government with facces, Valerius ended it so; one our-lived his conflictutions, the other died with them; both equally inclined, though not equally able to do good: he faw his free State yellding to c Tyranny; this faw Tyranny yeilding to his free State. Valerius was know. ing and valiant, Solon was wife; he openly on d of madness, posed Monarchy, this in d a disguise; Publicola parted with his e Usurpations to secure Lands, which he his right, Solon to fave f his Usurpations loft

his right; the one left his City prudently in

peace, the other weakly in War with all is

Bififtratus,

e Porfenna's gave him. Salamina,

neighbors.

Con



n: Mundi 3461, or 3500. Ante Chr. 487, or 467.

#### VII. THEMISTO CLES.

Contemporary with Xerxes King of Perfia, Miltiades and Æschylus Athenians, and Joakim High-Priest of the Fews.

Hemistocles not so famous for his mean original (being honest Neocles, and lend a Abroron & a Abroton's fonne, whatever Nean- Thracian, or thes faith of his anointing himself at his birth- Euterpe a Caplace b Cynosorgus, or Simonides; of his re- vian, was his building his kindreds Chappel at a Licomedia) b Cynosorgus as for his great spirit, being of an active and a place of exerhot temper; and as his Tutor said, born to eife dedicated

to the Alien, not

god Hercules, where Themistocles went to anoint himself and bis come The Chappel of the Village Phlyes burned by the Barbarians.

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#### The Life of THEMISTOCLES.

noble Enterprizes, or great mischiefs, being averse to pedantick Arts, and wholly encline to State-matters; which when his companion played, the hopeful youth debated with him felfin set speeches, pro and con, following no the d Masters of Oratory and Philosophy, i. of words, but those of folid wisdome, judge ment, and policy, particularly Mnesephilm; and answering those Sophisters (that derided him for want of skill in the Arts and Sciences that though he could not play on an Infrutaught only vain ment, yet he could improve a small City to:

great one.

a feet of Polititians that taught folid matter, 10 whom Succeeded Sophisters, that words.

d Solon fet up

c He would Tay that a ragged colt would make a good Horse, if well wohen.

That wildnesse which displeased his Mother to an heart-breaking, and his Father to the difinheriting of him e, being exchanged by years, converse, and experience, to ambition (notwithstanding his Fathers intimation once upon the Sea-shore to him, that old Gover nours and Ships were equally neglected) prom pted him to government and glory, though in his first attempts he was cheeked by Ariffi des (that just, sober, and publick-spirited man) his Rival in his Mistresse Stefclaes love, and the government, who could no more bear in turbulent and innovating ambition, than the other could endure his stayed and safe mode ration: his aspiring nature was so enflameda Militader his successe and triumph after the Battle of Marathon, that he could neither et

f He perswaded nor fleep til he had perswaded them to af we them to bestow

their Myres called Laurian, whose treasures they hitherto divided anns themselves, upon a Navy of 100 ships to fight the Æginera.

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with the Æginete (more dangerous Enemies han the Perfians or any other they had) which emanaged with that successe at Sea, that he fischarged their Land-Forces, urging against Militades g, that they who yielded to each g As it pro-Port in Land-service, might after some disci- his case, who pline and experience command all Greece at when he fame Sea.

ved in Xerxes himself conquered at Seanever

entaged upon the Land, but left his Lieutenant Mardonius rather to bring up his Rear, than to engage the Athenians.

Although some say Themistocles was greedy ingaining, and carelesse in bestowing his state, entertaining Strangers prodigally, facrificing profusely, hiring the excellent Cittern-man Epicles for an hundred pounds to play in his house, that others might ask for it profusely, keeping open house at the Olympick games yearly, defraying the charges of a Tragedy in his own praise vaingloriously: Though he frent thus unthriftily, and griped unworthily, h He threatned extorting presents with b threats, and selling Phylides, that themfor money: Though he set up a Table of if be gave him his own prizes in the Temple, with this inscription, Themistocles defrayed the charge, Phry- Mares, bewould nicus made it, Adimantus was chief Ruler: though he a mean man, contested in pomp and oftentation with noble Cymon to the regret of i.e. would raise all Greece; yet was he fo far the peoples Darling for his obliging condescention (to call every Citizen by name i) his exact Justice (an- i Though it was swering Simonides of Chios his unjust suit, that not told him. he was not a good Poet, if he fung against the rules of Musick; nor he a good Governour, if

not a Colt of one of his breedmake his horse a Trojan horfe, quarrels in it.

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he did any thing against the rules of the Law and his excellent Discipline, whereby he the Athenians as expert Sea-men as he found them valiant Souldiers ) that he banished h Rival Aristides for five years: he bought the eloquent, but weak Epycides from his Gens ral-ship; put the Persian Embassadour's Inte preter to death for serving the Barbarians with the Greek tongue; ruined Athmius his Family for endeavouring to corrupt the Grecians with the Barbarians coyn; and reconciled all the Grecian States during the Perfian War, where in he as General secured Arthemisium, the Ser passage to Greece in the Island Eubaa, and Tempes, the Land-passage thither in Thesas ( Boxtia being the Perfians ) and yielding the supreme authority to the Lacedemonian Ge

throwing in

shells. then fending bim a Talent to pay his discontented Maribe should not forfake them.

neral Eurybiades, to prevent an unseasonable k By an Oftra- contest, he reduced the Mutineer k Archi. cism, so called teles to obedience, and skirmished the barfrom voting by barous Navy upon the Eubwans I requelt in their Streight; not for victory ( which he I Taking his vi- durst not yet attempt ) but exercise, that his Etnals away, & raw Mariners might fee its valour and resoluti on, and not multitude, pomp, and noyle that carryed the day : And upon Leanidis his death, and Xerxes his entry to Greece, retires ners, who fent homewards (in vain warning the people ashe him a gift that passed in tables writ to them, to stick to their old friends against their inveterate Enemy that now laid all waste, hoping thereby either to make them faithful to him, or the Persians jealous of them ) and draws all the Athenians (as he advised them at first) to Sea (leaving e foun

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the City desolate, and the impotent at Troeen) upon an m Oracle that (now when Mi- m In Arcemifinerva's fign and dragon appeared not, and um in Diana their facrifices were not touched, and they Temple, and the were all amazed) bid them fave themselves in flone that growwooden walls, i. e. Ships, regarding neither eth yellow with the tears nor cryes of relations, nor the how- rubbing. ling of n Dogs or Beafts, nor the dismal face n Xarlippus his of Athens, recalling all that were banished in bim by Sea to this common danger to affift their Countrey Salamina, with advice and action, particularly Aristides, where he died, to satisfie the Athenians, and to prevent his and was buried confederacy with the Barbarians.

e Ser This floating Athens afraid of their vast enemy and that they saw covered both Sea & Land, would have retyred to Peloponnesus, where all Greece was encamped, but that Themistocles forced a Themistocles them by a stratagem, when he failed by argu- would fay, that ment, to fight their numerous enemies in the he would never Straits of Salamina with fuccesse, by whom those things they had been swallowed up in the main Sea that bave no with an overthrow for the Perfians being advi- foul, meaning sed by his means that the Grecians were break- his estate: and ing up, and might now easily be cut off, fet that Athens upon them in the narrow Port, stopped their 290 fail, that passage, made necessity their valour, and rai- would grow a fed their spirits with the sad choice of either Kingdom. fighting or perishing, to that resolution, that by Vid: Herodorus Themistocles his excellent conduct, the en- Polihym. couragement of flames, fongs, and fights feen and heard from the Heavens, and the advantage of a Sea-winde that favoured their shallow vessels as much as it prejudiced the Persians deep ones; and the narrownesse of the place,

in the place of Dogs.

be a flave to was a Navy of in Urania &

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b Xerxes had a 1000 in the fight. Themistocles

his stratagem to fight Xerxes out of Greece.

ewhen Eurybiades would beat bim : beat me, faid he, if you will bear me. When Eurybiades told Themistocles, that they who left plaid, were whistled at: Themistocles answered, that they who tarried till the laft, mever won.

where the Persian Gallies ran against each ther, while the Grecians were entire with themselves; they obtained such a victory, and their Enemies received that overthrow the no Age can parallel; two hundred small Ve fels taking and finking b fix hundred tall ships And Xerges being terrified with the news Themistocles sent to him under hand, that the Grecians would cut off his Ship-bridge and passage over the Hellespont, run home within vast Army, leaving Mordonius behind him with few men, who hazarded all Greece. Themits cles his prudence was so observable in them. nagement of these affairs, and his Stratagem in his discourses and debates with c Eurybiada and Aristides, that all Greece admired, and Sparta crowned him, each man next hime upon the Altar allowing Themistocles the chie honour of Policy, as to Eurybiades that of Ar thority, and the whole Countrey bestowing upon him a Garland, a Chariot, and their games half guard of three hundred choice Youths to com duct him to Athens; and in the next Olympia game, where he was the spectacle rather than the spectator, all Greece lest their games and exercises, and gazed on him, the greated show; so much to his satisfaction, that he must needs fay to his familiar, Now I enjoy the to ward of my undertakings. So ambitious wa the fond man, that he would of purpose deter his Orders and Dispatches when chosen Admiral, to the very last day he had prescribed him that the City might at once observe his author rity and Dexterity: The one, that so many at tended

ended him; the other, that they were fo foon simissed by him. And one day viewing the Persians bracelets and gold chains, he bid his Companion take them; adding, that he was not the Themistocles who was the envy and hame, the honour and glory of Greece, which sheltered under him as under a Palmtree in foul weather, and deserted him in fair.

and Antiphates who despised his low estate, addreffed himself to him in his Grandeur, and was dismissed with this repartee, You and I are wife too late. And a Serithian urging, that his Countrey honoured him, rather than he his Countrey; Themistocles replyed, that it was true, He would not bave done so much if be bad been a Seriphian, nor be though he had been an Athenian. He compared himself and the other Captains that vied with him for honour, to a working-day, and holy-day, that contested about their service; and as the holy-day said to the other, that had he not been, there had been no working-day, so Themistocles told his Rivals, Had there been no Themistocles, there bad been no Athens for Captains, nor Captains for Athens. And to conclude his smart discourfes, one day his boy was over-bold with him, and his Mother; and he said merrily, his boy was the greatest Potentate in Greece; for the Athenians gave Law to the Greeians, and he to the Athenians; and his Wife commanded him, and his Son his Wife. And when another day he was to sell a piece of Land, his humour was, the Cryer should proclaim among

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#### The Life of THEMISTOCLES.

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mong other things, that it lay by a good neigh bour; and a third time when his Daughter wa courted, he preferred the honest before the rich man , because he said, be bad rather han a man without goods, than goods without man.

a He contrived that the Spartan Me Jengers who came to fee whether they built the wall which he denied until it was done, should be stayed till he returned. b Minerva brought an O-V live-branch to Athens. there, and the Nobility cheap. c Called the Council of the Amphyctions. d He brought 2 gods to compel the Andrians, Love & Fear. And they faid they had two goddesles to repel him, Poverty and Impossibility.

Passe we from what he said, to what he did: As first, he went to Sparta, and deluded the Lacedemonians with dilatory messages und Athens was walled round (contrary to the Articles of the publick Peace ) and secured from Enemies abroad, he came home a safe after his cheat upon the Spartans, and joyned the ha ven Pyrea to Athens, or Athens to Pyrea, to improve Navigation, and prevent Tyrannya home, where he made shipping b and Sea-shfaring so much the interest of that Free State, notwithstanding Minerva's contest about the Protection of it against Neptune, that the pub. lick Oratory in his time looked towards the Shipping made Sea; which when the thirty Tyrants had overthe people bold throwed their Commonwealth, flood toward the Land; for which action, and his fucces ful speech against the Lacedemonians design to promote their own power in the General Council c of Greece, by excluding those States from Votes there, which were not included in the League against the Barbarians: Cymon was made his Rival in power and honour; the neighbouring d Isles, from whom he extorted tribute, were made his enemies: and what with Timocreon's fatyrical Invectives, he & otherswa notwithstanding his often and nauseated repeth tion of his service (and his Temple of Diana A. ristobule

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riflobule the good Counfellor in memory of his age advisors built neer his house with his own image hanging in it ) at last banished for five rears ( so dangerous it was to be too eminent ina free State ) to Argos, where being privy tohis fellow-Exiles Paulanias his Treason, as he was parener in his discontent, and discovered after his execution by letters that paffed between them, he was so persecuted by the Spartans (notwithstanding his plausible plea, that it was unlikely that he who always afpired in the Countrey to power, should now confpire against him for flavery ) that upon notice that he was to appear before the Amphytion, he fled to Corpha a City he had obliged by deciding a controversie between them and the Corinthians, twenty Talents to their advantage, belides intercommoning in the Isle Leucades, whence he was purfued by the ub-Spartans to Epirus, who addressed himself er to Admetus, who was as much incensed against the Athenians, as they were against Themistocles; and by the intercession of his young to for whom he carried after the e Molossians e it was the eral maner before the Altar to his Father, was re- Molodians cuits siglously and sincerely promised entertainment some to address and protection; whither Epicrates conveyed themselves to ohim his wife and children, whence he remoed to Afia f to meet his Estate, that from their hand, or 3000, was improved to an hundred thousand arm. alents transported thither by that noble A- f Vide Thucyd. anian, who afterward upon Cymon's insti- & Theophrast, tion died for it: whence courting Hieron of lib. de regno, sicily by the way, not his daughter, as Sesom-

their King with the Prince in

brotus

## The Life of THEMISTOCLES.

brotus writes, he fayled to Cuma, narrowh (by threatning the Mariner with death at thens, for receiving him an Outlaw) million the Athenians that belieged Naxos; whence gLeffer Talents, finding g 200 Talents fet upon his head

and Ergoteles Pythodorus, and other Persia

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\*Artaxerxes

Longimanus.

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certainty in

Chronologie.

Espials lying in wait for his passage, held to Ægis a Town of Ælia, from whence he wa by his Host Nicogenes in a womans habit safely (it being not lawful among the zealous Puf ans to look upon a woman ) conveyed to the Perfian Court (in Xerxes his time, fays Din, Clitorus, Ephoras and Heraclides; in his for \* time, faith b Thucydides and Charon of Land h Most agreea- factus) where by either the Concubine of & retria, or Colonel Artabanus his mediano nological table, ( having promifed to addresse himself to be Majesty in the reverend and humble way of Perfian Monarchy, than in the free and bol way of Greece a free State ) he was nobly a tertained by the King, who (when he hadd covered himself, related his sufferings, i veighed against Greece, asked pardon for h former actions, and demonstrated the service he had done his Majesty in the time of

pursuing that victory k he confessed he affile

them to obtain) was transported with joy

greatest Hostility, by staying the Grecians from k When Xerxes defired him to expresse bis minde, he told his coming to a facrifice and prayer to his go him, that words Ariminus, that the Athenians would be in an unknown all their Worthies, and an out-cry in his les tongue, mere

libe Arras folded, and therefore defired a yeares time to leath Tongue, to speak with a King without an Interpreter.

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vit. I have Themistocles the Athenian; and next morning adviting with his Lords, bestowed the two hundred Talents for taking him, to Themistocles for yielding himself an earnest of his future favour, which after fome affronts from the Souldiers and the multitude, and a years time given Themistocles to learn the Perfan Tongue, raised him to fuch esteem, that all Acts of Grace passed upon his mediation. He was the Kings companion in all games, and his Moderator over the \* Magicians ; he recon- \* The Masters of ciled him to Demoratus, who had incenfed his fecret Philofo-Majelty with a foolish request for his great + phy. hat for his own little wit; and had Magnefia, that if his hat Lampfachos, and a Miuns bestowed upon him; head Royall, or and indeed was in fuch efteem, that a King of Joves thunder Perfia now promifeth him no more favour to a make him a god; Minion than Themistocles had about Xernes, as Mithropauthat he himself reflecting on his Train and Di- a With Pergotet, said to his children, If me bad not been ta and Palefundone, we had been undone. And (as envy ceptia, faith always attends greatness, that Epixies Gover- Neanthes and nour of high Phrygia had murdered him in his Phanius. progresse upon the sea-coasts to discover the Gueians practices) had not the god's Mother warned him from the Lyon in the Lyons head (1 Town so called) and he waving that Rode, estaped the Pisidian Assassinates, who falling upon his Carriage, and hanging that after a micarriage in the River, were a drying in feed of his Tents, where they fought his life, loftheir own. At last, after much trouble, he steled himself at Magnesia, where he built a Temple to Dindymena for the warning the

b To shew his power among the Barbarians.

gave him, whereof he made b his daughter Mnesiptolema Prioresse, would have sent the Hyrophora ( or the copper Image he made in Sardis of their fines who stole water when he was Water-baily, or surveyor of the Conduis of Athens ) to Athens, but that he feared the Governour of Lydia who refused it, and lived in as much honour and plenty as any No. ble-man of Perfia, untill Ægypts revolts by Land, and Cymon's invafion by Sea, he was follicited by Letters from his Majestie to ohferve the Greeians, and prepare for the War according to his promise and duty, when he (now full of honour, and weary of victory, afraid of Sinon's great fortune, and greater spirit, ashamed to fully the glory of his Triumphs for his Countrey by a Treason against them; and warily confidering that the happy fate of Greece would not let him answer Xerxen his great expectation from him, and Persus

c Some say he drank Bulls blood; others say poyson which kills in 24, hours.

ther his natural Obligation to Athens, that ther his natural Obligation to Athens, that his injuries from it, choosing rather to dye in a private Exile, than to live a publick Traptor: As it was much nobler to cause his death by his own hands, than deserve it at the hands of an Executioner: a Resolution pernicious to, yet admired by Xerxes, who when he should revenge, rewarded it in his

d His three sons plentisul savours towards his d hopeful Poster Archeptolis,
Polyeuctus, and Cleophantus, more emiment for Arms, saith Platon than any thing else. His Grandsather Lysander adopted Diocles: He had five Daughters, Mnesiptolema married her half-brother Archeptolis

See Andocydes and Phylarchus concerning him.

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rity, and in the stately e Tombe he erected e Diod. Sic. for him in the Market-place of Athens (e-faith that his quall to his own greatnesse who made it, and by Pyrea an arm Themisfocles his worth for whom it was made) of the Sea, at Magnesia, where after a Sacrifice to the Gods, and a Feast with his Friend, he in the sixty sisth year of his Age, after great Commands, and Trusts, and greater Successes, died, and was buried as renownedly as he lived, conveying honour to this day to all that are either of his blood, or but of his name.

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A°.M.3551, or 3572. An. Christ. 373, or 397.



VIII.

#### Furius Camillius.

Contemporary with Ezra the Jew, Artaxerse King of Persia, Amyntas King of Macedon, Isocrates Orator of Greece, Lysander of Sparta, and Conon of Athens.

hath conveyed to us concerning Comillus, this is most remarkable, that the brave man who Triumphed four times was five times Dictator, and was always to eminent, that he was called the Co-founder of Rome, yet was never Consul; but declining the odium of a supream Government (which was now passing from the hated way of two Consuls, to that more popular of six Tribunes) discreetly, and managing all subords

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rate Offices fo wifely and warily, that as he acedmodeftly in joynt authority with others. to he discharged his Offices satisfactorily gaining all the honor to himself: his first performance was under Posthumius Tubertus against the Agues and Volfi, where to recover the decaying honor of his Family, he charged the enemy with that forwardness, endured their brunt, and a wound in his thigh, with that refolution; and purfued them with that fireces, that besides other marks of publike favour, he was made Cenfor, an honorable truft: emobled by him with two Acts, the one that the young men should marry the Widows the War had made an act of charity; the other, that Orphans estates should contribute to the War that secured them; an act of neceffity, especially in the seven years Seige of the Veii, a well furnished and inhabited City of Etruria, who had formerly contended with Rome in the Field for Glory and Empire, and frunk within its own Walls for fecurity, against which Camilius being upon the default and miscarriage of other Officers chosen Tribone, whose first undertaking was against the Veii, the their Auxiliaries, the Falerians and Cape- Lake Albanus nates, that made a diversion in Italy with fuc- overstowed its cess, whence with Victory and resolution he Banks fearfully, addresseth himself to the a fiege, and having all ound, when observed the Oracles direction, touching the other

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a while the Romanes befriged to the terror of were dried up,

about which a Romane and a Veian, as it happeneth in a long fiege, difcoursing, the Romane drilled out the Veian, who told the Romanes that they must beep Albanus his Waters from the Sea, or they should not conquer their Ci y.

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amazing overflow of the Lake Albanus inthe dry Summer, viz. keeping it within its own banks : Secondly, restoring the Latine Holidays to their first observation; and being made Dictator himself, with his Horse-gene ral Cor. Scipio, he vowed a Temple to the Goddess Matuta, upon the happy end of the War, over-threw the foresaid Auxiliaria again in open field; undermined the City,and took it by a general affault upon the Walls while the Miners filently brake in upon the Castle, Temple, and the General at Sacrifice (even while the South-fayer was foretelling the furprize) to the amazement of the whole City, that yeilded it felf now after ten years fiege, with all its riches, a prey unto themercy of Camillus, who compassionately weptat the spoil and ruine of it, and piously appealed to Fove, that the Veientes began that War unworthily, which the Romanes had ended honorably, deprecated the publike fate thatathis Juno, as tended this fuccess upon his own person, and they do Leuco- where by a fall he received according to blis wish a little hurt in exchange for a great for tune; he brought Junoes Image according Temple, and ta- to his Vow to Rome, with her express consent, king their bro- though it be as dangerous to believe as it isto thers children diffruit fuch miracles which our weak nature in flead of their cannot judge nor comprehend without dan-" Livy and ger of the extreams of superficion or con-Plutarch doubt tempt; but to check his Prosperity, his overwhether the 1. stately Triumph, in a Chariot drawn with mage spake by four white Coursers, rather like a God thens its felf or affil- Conqueror, begot him envy; and his piety in 12-

b They wor hip thea looking about the chambermaid in the .גושום

AMSS.

12:1/3

#### The Life of FAB. CAMILLUS.

taking the tenth of the fouldiers spoils for the gods, hatred; for when he had folemnly vowed it, and the Southfayers upon his forgetfulness frictly require it, with his Policy in obstructing the Edict for parting the Romans between Rome and the Veii, foreseeing that to divide was to weaken and endanger them, it raised him many enemies that would be enriched by those spoils and that Law: but the Senate as an accommodation between the gods and people, who had now spent their spoils, voted a mighty cup of Gold, whereunto the women contributed their Jewels (wherefore they were honored with \*Funeral-Orations) which \* First Funeral was with much danger by tempest and Pyrates Orations for conveyed to Delphos; and the Talerians to women. prevent all quarrels about the Law of division, The cup was declared an open War against Rome, for which Camillus now the second time Tribune, with five more experienced fouldiers, prepares by a fiege to their chief well-manned and fortified City, which imploying the people abroad, that they might not rebel at home, as Physicians scatter ill humors, he won by his magnanimity: for when the Schoolmafter had betrayed the secure Talerians children, and in them the City to Camillus, he forning to owe his conquest to anothers treathery, rather then his own valour, sent the Boys home, whipping the naked Pedant before them, to their forrowful friends, who amazed with the noble act, yeilded their trong City to the generofity of Camillus (now their God their faviour ) which would have tyred his power

eight talents.

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## The Life of Fun. CAMILLUS.

Power(their Embaffadors protefting they had rather be theirs who loved Justice above Victory, than their own) with whom for a fum of money by the Senates order, he concluded a peace, at which the fouldiers murmured because they were disappointed of the Veiente plunder; and improving their discontents by Camillus his opposition to the promoting of the a Law of Division; they accused him for embezling the publike goods of the b Thuscans to his own private use: whereupon confulcing his friends and former fouldiers, being impatient with his wrong and his Sons death, which they pittied not, happening at the same time, and resolved not to stay a condemnation, though his friends promifed to pay his Fine, he left the City, wishing then

a A law that the common people were very eager b Iron Gates or Brazen.

a See Achilles his prayers against the Græcians in Hom. I Book Iliads. R. The Embaf-Sadors.

ty Aftes going to a Ro. penny; being leven or eight pence: a great summe, To little filver. e Celtz, who bad gone to the Pyrenean bills

for babitation.

no more harm then (as a Achilles did the Grecians) that they who now unjustly banish ed his person, might hereafter have occasion for his fer vice, and they fined him b fifteen thousand Astes; and not long after (as honel men feared, Julius the Cenfors death progbi.e. About fix - nofficated; the voice that bid Ceditus and the Romanes look for the Gaules, foretold, and he wished) the e Gaules tasting the Vines of Italy by Arrans means, who had left his wife to his rich scholar Lucumno, and could where there was have not remedy against him, invaded Tuscan, over run the Adriatick Coafts, befieged Cla fium, declared to the Romanes (who expostu lated with them what wrong the Clufians had done them ) that they wronged them as the Albanes & the Fidenates did the Romanes;the

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were few people, and had much Land, and they themselves many and had little; upon Ambustus his engagement with the Gaules in the Clusian Sallies, contrary to the Law of Arms, they march under Brennus to the very Walls of Rome, demanding Justice against Ambustus, whom the Faciales would (as their Laws directed them) have delivered up, but the people regarding neither Law nor Religion, made him Tribune, & drew out 40000 men against the Barbarians ( who were very civil as they passed) who being raw and unexperienced, dissolute and irreligious, and divided among themselves and in their Commanders, who being of equal power, clashed with one another, and afraid of Camillus his doom, durst not command the people, were overthrown eleven miles from Rome, upon the Banks of Allia, the Summer b Solffice, called bThat fome days Alliade to this hour ( where there fell three are hundred Fabii) a thing as fatal to the Romans and as the fixth, the twentieth, the twenty fifth of Heracheus re-August was to the Persians at Marathon, Pla- proved Hesiod teas, Megala, and Naxos; or April to the Medes for faying fo, yet at Granica, or the Carthaginians in Cicily; Plutarch inhis or fully to the Gracians at Canon Charonea, or customes makes haly; or the twentieth of August to the A- it evident. thenians, in memory whereof they instituted the Procession of Iacchus; although good and evil happen on the same day, for Athahas and Pompey died the same day they were born.

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After which Battle, the amazed Romanes taking the opportunity of the Gaules excelles,

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now after their victory fortified themselves the Capitol with their holy Relicks, their Vell al fire, the Palladium, the Samothracian Images whither the Vettals fled (towards whom A binus his devotion in taking them to his Can, though his Wife and Children went afoot, i remarkable) the Priefts and Senators accord ding to e Fabius his direction expected in their Pontificalibus and filences in the Market. place the pleasure of the gods, when Bren nus takes the open and deferted City (not without some jealousie of a stratagem) put d The Gaules the grave Senators, whom he found d men

e Pontifex at that time.

looked upon the filent and maas gods, untill one taking Papyrius by the brocked by him. Pontius ing of this War.

though at first they thought they were gods jeflick Senators to the sword, as they did the whole City; ransacked and razed the whole Town the 360th year after it was built (if there be my certainty in the Records of those trouble some times ) maintained the siege against the See Heraclides Stout Romanes with one part of his Army, and and fetched in provision with the other, whom Ariffle Speak- falling into the Champion Countries neer An dea, where Camillus sojourned, the Ardem upon his suggestion of the Gaules weaknessand Barbarousness, surprized in the dead of night, burdened with spoil and drink, with that such cess that overthrew the Gaules, brought all the Romanes that escaped upon the Alliano. verthrow to the Veii and elsewhere, to Ca.

e Canitius when Camillus millus, the shame and glory of his Country; would not be whom they with the Capitolians consent (ob. General with-tained by a noble adventure of e Caniting, on for the Capitol, swam over the River with corks, and the back-fide!

the Capitol, went in and out to fetch the Commission.

through

through the befiegers Guards ) without which the good man would not act, they created now the second time Dictator with univerfal acclamation and joy, as he was mustering his scattered Romanes. The Gaules observing the passage Pontius made to the Capitol, had taken it, but for the vigilant Geese of Juno, and the f Resolute Manlius, and the f Manlius Famished Romanes, and tyred Gaules, had captain down come to a Composition for three thousand the Rock, and pounds in Gold, had not Camillus interposed had afar off at the City-Gates, protesting that what was wheat and a done without his consent was invalid, and that bottle of Wine Rome bought not its peace with Gold, but with Steel; and in the head of two thousand men, among whom he divided the Gold, purfued the Gaules to an utter overthrow neer Gabii, and returnes in triumph to the ruines of his City, now feven g moneths in the Bar- g The Gaules barians hands, which (upon the return of the came to Rome dispersed Citizens, and their Priests, Jewels, went out Feb. and Estates, after facrifices and expiations) he 13. (in spight of the seditious Demagogues, and the idle people, who would rather inhabit Veit than rebuild Rome) urging the people with the gods Temples and their Fathers Graves to be now possessed by Barbarians or Beafts, with the affiftance of the Senate, (now on a suddain resolved by that Guardword they over-heard, Let us lay our Arms bere, this is a good place ) restored in a years time, promifing it a long continuance by the good omen of Romulus his Lituus or Southlying staffe sound in Mars his Temple whole

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and entire, now all things else were perished when yet the Latines, the Volfi and Agnes threatned it, yet unsetled, untill Camilla chosen the third time Dictator upon the Bondmaids warning from a fig-tree of the La. tines fecurity, furprized them with an affault on one fide of them, and a fire on their Wood. en Campe, affifted by the wind on the other. and overthrowed by fire and fword their whole body, pursuing his victory to Aques, which he reduced; and Sutrium, which out of compassion to the poor Citizens, heretook; a City that was nobly won, and carelefly lost in one day: he returned to Rome with no less applause than at his first Triumphs, all men admiring his conduct as well as his for tune, and his enemies envying both, particularly Manlius Capitolinus, who by popular infinuations and flattery, aspired to a Tyranny, and was followed by the needy and difcontented, untill Q. Capitolinus secured him, and upon some further practices, Camilla notwithstanding his merit and the people pitty, judged him in the Petelian Wood (out of fight of the Capitol, to which he still pointed) and threw him head-long down that Rock, where he had repulsed the Gaules, the fame place being the Scene of his noble fervice, and his happy death, razing his house, and forbidding the Senators to dwell in Mount Capital Camillus was now ancient, fick, and fearful to stain his former glories with a defeat, when much against his will being made the fixth time Tribune against the Prenestians and Thuscanes,

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he notwithstanding his Colleague Furius his rashness and overthrow, and his own distempers, recovered the sield, pursued the enemies pell-mell to their own borders, rescued Suitum, and revenged its Romane inhabitants blood upon the Thuscanes, and returned to the Senate with much spoil and more glory; by whom he was commanded (with young Furius, whom of five Tribunes he pitched upon) again to reduce the Rebellious Thuscanes, whom he found disguizing their design of War, under the employments of Peace, as Ploughings, sowings, &c. and brought to Rome to expiate their fault, and do homage for their liberty.

Which Foraign affairs were no sooner settled by him, but he was chosen the fourth sime Dictator to suppress Stoloes saction that hindred the choice of Consuls (whose Government the City wanted) untill they joyned one Commoner with one Nobleman in that Office; an employment the old man would decline warily, because he must in it either oppress the people who had served under him, or be oppressed himself who had commanded them; but having undertaken it, performed it saithfully, endeavoring to Muster the people on Mars-hill, while the Patricians chose Consuls, untill being Fined a sifty thou-a That is, two

chose Consuls, untill being Fined a fifty thou- a That is, two fand Drachmes, for fear of a second Banish-thousand five ment, as intollerable to his years, as preju-hundred pounds dicial to his reputation, and confined to his own house by a distemper, he resigned his Office, and saw Stolo made General of the Army,

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hundred and twenty parts of a Pole.

who was head of the Faction, and his fevere Law, that none should possess above five hundred and thirty dren b Jugera, which he first suffered under Acres, twelve himself; in the instant of which diffentions, the Pole, and one Ganles again invade their territories, and old Camillus now the fifth time Dictator, with his Leavies (out of which against the Gaules, the Priests were not excepted) hides and fortifieth himself in the Mountains, as if he had fled thither, untill the Gaules being fur-charged with the Wines and spoils of the plain (which he suffered them to enjoy without interruption) gave him an opportunity with his Cuiral fiers (for he first invented the Head-peice and Back-piece, to ward off the Gaules great blows) to attaque them in confusion and diforder, to their utter overthrow by his fouldiers and the Country-people, who were now taught what they could not before believe, that the Gaules might be overcomeby valour as well as by chance; after which to king in the Velitres in his way, he returned to Rome, now in more danger by home-bred broyles, than Foraign Wars, where after a great tumult in the Market-place about Camillus (whom the Tribunes fent for by a Sergeant) prayers to the gods, and a Temple vowed to the goddes Concordia, the Senate yeilded that one Conful should be a Commoner, and chose two, \* Marcus Æmilius for the Nobility, and Lucius Sixtus for the people, to whose hands the old Dictator resigned his power and his care for Concords Temple, and the four great Festivals and Sacrifices, with general

\* Æmilius Mammertingus , faith Livy.

general applause and joy; and now ready for his Grave, dyed of the Plague, as generally lamented as he was applauded; whose single Funeral was attended with more tears and sorrow than the whole throng together that died that year.

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An: Mundi 3429, or 3500. Ant. Christ. 519; or 467.

PERICLES.

Contemporary with Zerubbabel who brought the Jews from Babylon, Hystaspes King of Persia, Miltiades of Persia.

A S Casar asked the Ladies that played with Monkies, whether they had any children; and Antisthenes thought Isminist an idle fellow that was but a good Lutanist; and Philip asked his son Alexander whether he was not ashamed to sing well: so it being

#### The Life of PERICLES.

being below a man to be taken up with the things of sense and pleasure, while he neglets reason, vertue, and those particulars of high est concernment; I thought fit to take me off from more vain objects, by representing to them amiable and indearing vertues, in the continuation of my Lives (which noble spirit no sooner read than imitate ) and particular in my parallel of Pericles and Fabius Maxima both equally just and courteous, and careful of the good, as patient under the follies their Countries.

a who overtame Mardonius in Mygala. 5 Clystenes daughter, who overthrew Pyfistratus and his Tyranny. c Aristotle faith Pythoclides, who d was called nous mind for his infight into things: or because he ascribed the government of the world to a pure and simple mind Enot to chance. e wherefore he was painted deformity.

Pericles as eminent in his Father a Xantippa and Mother b Agariftia, who dreamed the wa delivered of a Lyon when the brought forth Pericles; as he was for his own great parts by skill in Musick and policy, under c Damontha dangerous Musician, (who was banished for his subtlety) in Physicks under subtle Zenon; and in oratory, civility and carriage, under knowing d Anaxagoras; for his fober behaviour, his graceful speech, and obliging deportment, in great patience (an eminent instance where was his filence, and dispatch of businesse inthe Market-place; when a fellow called him, the Poets did, Onions head, or e Scinocephi lus all day, and his order to his fervants t light the railer home at night) his deep intig into the causes of things, that set him above superstition of those times, was feared by aia C mith an helmet people, because he was like the Tyrant the won, to bide his stratus, and a f Ram with one horn portends of then

f A countrey-man brought a Ram with one horn to Athens, which Lamp the Prognosticator said portended the coalition of the two Factions of 1h cydides and Pericles his house into one Tyranny, as it afterward happend. Thear

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a tyranny; and to avoid an Offracism for his great wealth and interest, he declined the Publique, untill upon Aristides his death, and Themistocles his banishment, and Cymon's expeditions, he closed with the people, avoided meetings and familiarity g, acted by Pro- g He was not xies h, kept a private State ( never appearing feen at any feast but in matters of great importance ) spoke the deeped reason with the smoothest Rhetorick, phews marriand gained himself the name Olympius, or hea- age; looking venly, and his discourses the name of Thunder, which he never began without prayers that no vain word escaped him; foresaw things afaroff, and would fay, a Governour should laus said, the have clean hands, and clear eyes. And to Athenians remention no more, he encouraged the people ferved the Saagainst the Wars, by this passage in his Fune- ties. ral-Oration upon them who died in the Field, That they were as the gods, immortall; the one, gent was the though not feen, living in their worship; and the other, though departed, living in their bonour. By which popular practices, especially by bestowing the spoyls of Land and money the peoples tinth upon the people, with Demonides his advice, berty. m, to rewarding them for every thing they did, evenseeing Playes, &c. he weakned the Ats t reopagites a (whereof he was no member, ha- a For a man night sing born no offices) advanced the people b, was first yearly well discountenanced the Nobility, and banished governour, or beever of the the wealthiest and most renowned Citizen of of Sacrifices, or ende Athens ( who in vain offered his service after- Master of the

but Euriptolemus his Neupon Familiarity and Majestie as inconsistent. h As Crytalaminian Gal-

His great A. bold Ephialtes who weakned the Arcopagits, and improved

wars, and then

a Areopagite. b Therefore Thucydides faith, his government had the opend. Appearance of a popular State.

12

wards

### The Life of PERICLES.

wards against the Lacedemonians in Tangara, to

\* Agatharcas faid he quickly drew his pittures; and Xeuxis faid, he was glad he was a long time in drawing them,

fatisfie jealousie it self of his Integrity, until their defeat, their shame and fear recalled the noble person by a decree to joyn his successet Pericles valour, who did wonders, but loft the day by Elpenices his fifters means (who took off Pericles once afore from profecuting him in a case of Treason referred to him in a Committee) to command in chief by Sea, as Pericles did by Land; who upon great (). mon's death at Cyprus, and bold Ephialtes his at Athens, not by his contrivance (for he was too noble to be cruel) but Aristodicus, had no other Competitor but grave Thucydides of Alopecia d, Cymon's Father-in-law, whom (because he divided the Nobility from the Commonalty by distance of place as well as interest) now the faction was compleated, Pericles by fuch popular Acts, as 1. Festivals and Games. 2. Enlarging their liberties and priviledges. 3. Bestowing Chersonesius upon 100 of them, and Naxos on 500. 4. Setting ou fixty Gallies to employ the poorest for nin months yearly. 5. Disposing them to Thrus and Italy to awe their Colonies, and prevent

Idlenesse and want, the original of sedition

6. By taking the common flock of Greece, ly

d Of the tribe of Ancioch.

1000

ing at Delos for their service in defending in the furveyor of upon Theatres, Templese, and other builthese works, albeit the Temple Parthenon enriching of every man that either soughts

and Hecatompedon the Virgin, and the hundred-foot Temple was his by Callicrates, and the Eleusin Chappel by Coræby, and the great Music Theatre Odion.

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broad, or wrought at home. 7. By a Milfick-entertainment added to the Panathrea. 8. By raifing Athens at once to a fudden and a lasting Grandeur, gaining all the people, and exasperated by the Poets slander, of Incest with his Daughter-in-law, and Adultery with Menippus his Wife, and Orators invectives of Prodigality and profusenesse, and all upon Thucydides his suggestion, banished by a publique Act with all his faction, and extorted from the discontented people by his noble and brave carriage, an approbation of all his ex-

pences and actions.

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Upon whose banishment (the divided City growing to a coalition in one interest, and the cancelled authorities growing to a supream power in one person) Pericles cheeks the slack Reins of Government, reduceth the loose people to obedience by perswasion or force, as he judged most suitable to their temper: (for the Orator, Physician, and Governours main skill (faith Plato in Ph. & Gorgia & rep:) lyeth in observing and working upon affections and tempers) aweth the neighbours to alliance, engroffeth all power by Sea and Land for War or Peace; which he managed with that integrity and reputation, with that thrift f He was fo and care f, that he neither improved his own thrifty, that he estate, nor g diminished it, but was his Coun- gifts by great. treys chief servant for nothing but the honour and buy viands and satisfaction of the employment, what by retail, to bis none could say before him, in that turbulent childrens great discontent.

a Anaxagoras being flighted by him, faid, If you will love the Lamp, you must feed it with Oyle.

#### The Life of PERICLES.

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State, fifteen years together: and now being in full power, he contrives a general Affembly of Greece at Athens to scour the Seas, open free Trade, repair the Ruines the Barbarians made, and inflamed his dejected people to noble undertakings, which is abstructed by his Rivals of Sparia; and when that failed, he strengthened Cherfonesus against the Thracians, and be stowed a thousand of his needlesse Citizens there : he furrounded Peloponnesus with an hundred fayl, befreged Acarnania, overthrew the Sicyonians, fecured the Coast of Green, awed the Barbarians; He strenthened Synone against the Tyrant with 130 Gallies, and 17000 men, on whom he bestowed the Ty. rants Lands : He checked his Citizens fond ambition of War with Carthage, Tufcany, and Perfia, and kept under the Lacedemonian, lest he should loose their acquists in the pur fuit of their hopes, restored the Phoicians to their charge at Delphos, whence they were turned out by the Lacedemonians; reduced the revolting Eubaians, bought off the Peloponne stans by a bribe to Cleandrides the corrupt for of a corrupt Father, Gylippus, and other Statel men : planted Eubaia with Athenians, instead of the rich Hippobates, valiant Hestieians, whom he banished, relieved Megara, and made 30

"The Poets call years Truce with Sparta \*; he invaded the ber Decanira, Samians, whether for his Mistress Aspasia h, Juno a whore, and Pericles divorced from Hipponicus his wife married her, and would hisse ber as he went in or out. h Aspasia the Miletian, as famous as Thergaliathe Ionian Curtizan, that began the Medes faction. Pericles repaired to her, Socrates, and Lysicles, the Grasser, for Rhetorick and wisdome: Lyra and his brother loved ber.

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or because they defisted not upon his orders from their War with the Melifians about Frieand referred not the controversie to the Athenians; laid afide their Nobility, fet up the people, established it a Free State, took anhundred Hoftages, men and children; and when those Hostages were stollen away by Pif-Subnes the Persian Lieutenant who would have bought them, he reinforced the War, defeated fixty fayl of Samia, with 28 of his own, hut them in their own walls, overthrew their Auxiliaries the Phanicians; and though his Referve before Samos was beaten a, yet here- a under Melifcovered that miscarriage with another victory fus. See Pluby Sea against them, by facking their Town tarch's book of (by Lame Artemon b Periphoretos his affistance, b Artemon calthe first Engineer in the world) razing their led Periphorewalls after nine months fiege, taking away tos, because he their ships, and imposing upon them as great was carried aa Tribute as they could bear , and taking Ho- bout in a chair. flages for the payments: In which noble exploits of Pericles, it was observed to his reputation, 1. That he was most careful of his Souldiers, buying no victory with danger which might be bestowed upon him by time (being against Tolmedes his rash attempt at Coromea, where he lost the Battel and himself) laying, That if he had the leading of his Souldiers, they should be immortal. 2. He was above corruption, refusing Pissuthnes his ten Talents for the Samian Hostages. 3. And so faithful, that the People allowed his accounts inthe Lacedemonian War, where he bestowed ten Talents in Bribes, never questioning his I 4 Accounts,

#### The Life of PERRICLES.

Accounts, or examining his disburfements; be and respectful to the Souldiers that died in the War, that besides the Trophy he erected a a Nemea, he pronounced their Funeral-Panegy. ricks, all the Ladies faluting him with Gar. ricks, all the Ladies faluting him with Gar. gr lands, but Cymon's fifter Elpenice, who asking for him where he deferved those Garlands, who loft fo many Grecians, not against Barbarians, a her brother, but against Grecians, was answe red, that when the was old, the should not pain

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To this conquest of Samos (to which was added the Dominion of the Sea, which Pris eles boafted, saying, Agamemnon was ten yen about a barbarous Town, and he but nine months about an Ionian City ) he subjoyned the Lacedemonian War, occasioned by the Corinthians complaint, that their Haven were stopped; the Æginetes Declaration, that their Peace was broken; and the Megarians Remonstrance, that unjust Laws were made against them upon unjust accusations: the La cedemonians preffing that those Laws might & repealed (and their Ambassadors saying to Pe ricles, that their Tables might be turned, if as he faid they could not be altered) in vain (Poricles being inveterate against both the Lacedemonians and Megarians ) sends 60000 Pelosempeft secured ponnesians under Archidamus to Attica, whom the ship, the Ci- Pericles c avoiding, over-run Peloponne w tode by, whither the vert them, laid waste Megaria; and returning to Athens now infested with the Plague, and of summer, can- discontent the cause of it, perswaded the rath Multitude that would needs fight, That treet being

& Pericles like a Mariner in a Countrey running in the heat ed the Piague. bing cut might grow again , but men not fo. He wept the Atbenians to a compassion of Aspasia accused of Bawdery, sent away Anaxagoras condemned for Atheisme, saved Phydias charged with stealing his own picture, and the gold from Pallas her Image; passed his Account with the Prytans or Treasurers; and afterwards upon Conon's motion, before the 1500 ludges. But to prevent all dangers, he fortified the City, divided Agina among the needy Citizens, manned 150 Sail against the Spartans, to fright them, and ease the City nowthronged in the heat of Summer; fatisfied the people about the Eclipse at his setting out, that it was but the Earths hiding the Suns face, as his cloak hid his; bore the deprivation of his Command, the peoples fury and ingratitude (upon Cleon and Lucratidas his instigation) the loffe of all his relations (fave his youngest fon Paralus, upon whom he bestowed all the tears he ever shed ) the deadly feud between him and his fon Xantippus d, to his own and d who disclosed his Families great difgrace, with invincible pa- all his infirmitience and resolution, untill the Athenians ties, as his dihaving had woful experience of other Captains, courted him again to the Government, Murtherer, or wherein having repealed the Law against Ba- the Master of the tards e, and seen his own base son f (for whose Game should die fake that Law was repealed, his lawful chil-for dren being dead) in a capacity to inherit his part in bunteltate, freedome and name, died of the plague, ing.

spute, whether the Dart, the was killed by a

e The Law against Bastards, was to remove all strangers, upon which five thousand were shipped away at once. f who was called Pericles; and after he conquered the Peloponnesians, was put to death.

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g This he said g reckoning this his greatest glory b, that me when the Athe- Athenian wore black for him; for he lest the commended his characters of himself to posterity, that he was 8 Victories as the noblest and most courteous Enemy, the he was a dying. most faithful and fincere Patriot, the most in h Theophrastus corrupt Magistrate; whose government wa in a dispute in missed by more after his death, than it was charact, whe- complained of in his life. His hated Monarch ther misfortune which was so intolerable while he lived, we confessed the best remedy against corruptions or distemper might alter a at home, and the securest Bul-work against man fo as to dangers from abroad when he was deadalienate him from Vertue & and they faw upon the failure of his govern Reason, speaks ment, threatning Invasions from abroad, grown of Pericles, who ing past opposition; and daring Licentiouses Thered some charms the wo-at home, growing past remedy.

men had tied to his wrifts, and faid to his friends, You may think I amily

when I fuffer them to tye fuch baubles to my wrifts.

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An: Mundi 3628, or 3672. Ante Chr. 2953 or 320.

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#### FABIUS MAXIMUS.

Contemporary with Alexander the Great, Fergus King of Scotland, Simon the Fust High-Priest of the Fews, Theophrastus Aristotles Scholar and Successor.

Abius Maximus a the fourth of that Fa- a Some fay they mily (which oweth its originall to Her- were called Jo cules, and a Nymph ) called fometimes because they Verrucofus, from his want ; fometimes Ovice- catched. 4, from his meeknesse and still temper, (which was thought dulnesse in his youth, but proved stayednesse in his riper years) inured himfestothe difficulties of War by hardship, and to the occasions of Peace by eloquence (rather natural than affected; more eloquent for folid

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\* Hannibal would have buried Flaminius it.

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fi.e. 2838 1. number it seems is holy, being perfect, the first gether with plays and Musick, draws toward then odde; and con-Hannibal, not to engage, but tyre him, ket the taining in its ing the hills and upper grounds, watching hed felf the elements which and principles of all other numbers. g The Greek in the springs frour that fall between the Calends of March and May.

b As appears by his FuneralOration yet extent.

c Borderers upcon Genua.

folid reason b than quaint words) both which most rendered him so famous, that in his 26th and year he triumphed over the Lycurians c, in han confined them to the Alps; that in his 27th to being Consul with Flaminius, he satisfied them amazed multitudes about the strange apper cow ances (of Lightning, stones, of Fire, blood Strangers d, and wheat, and the scrouls when was written, Mars doth now handle his made and its Allies, and weary Hannibal with de (who was a blaze that if you fed it not with stone great spirit endured not his standard whose spirit endured not his spirit endured not whose great spirit endured not his sole were counsel, flain, and his Army overthrown the Thracymen lake, to the number of 15000 and bonourably, but fallen and taken : and himself thereupon by milt could not finde astonished City for his prudence and resolution. on made Dictator; who with Minutius G neral of his Horse (having an horse allow him, which was denyed other Dictators, the him they might not desert the foot ) taking up on t e He bid the him the estate and majesty of his place tobe Ore bim without his get reverence and obedience, consulting the ving Sybills, and confirming his peoples valour with horr Religion, the favour and ayd of the gods, bethen vowing f 333 Sestercies g, and just as man until 16 l. 13 s. the Roman pence, and a third part over, without one years fruit of their Countrey to them, to dead

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## The Life of F A B. MAXIMUS

while motion, (cutting off some of his small Army, and smaller provision) neither at so little di-te, at lance as to be forced to fight, nor so much as to give him leave to range; which though to give him leave to range; which though to give him leave to range; which though to me, as young Minutius for one, thought cowardize; yet Hannibal observing it to be a Stratagem to moulder away his men, who then dropped daily; and his money, that was now almost spent, marched to and fro to bring him out of his resolution and fastnesse, untill (while Minutius and the whole Army jeared, two and asked him whether he would lodge his show in the Clouds; to whom he replied, He some a coward indeed, if he hazarded the Commonwealth, and quit his own determination, to misself him their censure) Hannibal was by his guides but mistaking, his corrupt Italian, led to a snare, hyd mistaking, his corrupt Italian, led to a snare, so in Casilinum instead of Casinum, where Faof eight hundred men, and had overthrown him, had not despair and policy put him upon tying bunches of Reeds or Vines to the Oxens horns he had taken for spoyls; and dright wing them towards the Romans, firing their them for his Army marching towards them, must will the fire heating their flesh, they ran, wir burned all places as they went, so that in the an themselves surprized, drew to a body, yeild the Avenues to the Carthaginians, who escawhich together with Hannibals politick fa-wur to his lands, aggravated by Metellus and Minutius

US.

#### The Life of FAB. MAXIMUS. 126

# 250 Drachmaes a man, i.e. b Their reason money was Said they, it was of ill confethemselves to the Enemy.

c Which was Rome before nor after, Cannes. cury comforts Jupiter, that he Suffered no semble. c Taking the 1. and 3d. legion to himself.

dignation.

Minutius, was fo resented at Rome, that Fat. bius being a denied money, was fain to redeem b the prisoners upon his own charge; whereunto was added Minutius his for denying that flicces against one half of Hannibals Army (while the other foraged abroad) in Fabius his good, because, absence, and against his request and order (he being called home to facrifice) which improquence to re- ved his charge of Cowardize into that of Tree deem such, who son, in Metellus his Orations and the people were fo unwor- clamors; who (upon Fabius urging the ha thy as to yield stening of the facrifices, that he might punish Minutius, fearing lest Minutius should fares Manlius Torquatus his Son did, and dye for

conquering without leave) made him e equal never done in with Fabius; wherein Fabius borne upby his own patience, and the Philosophers great till the Battel of rule d (That an honest and wife man could not he injured or dishonored) was no otherwise cond In Luc. Mer- cerned then that the Commonwealth had put a weapon in a madmans hand, and therefore hastening to the Campe, and considering how wrong, if he dangerous it would be to intrust the rash man could but dis- with the e power to throw away the whole Army, he divided it, wishing him not to contel with him but with the enemy : which Hamis bal no sooner perceived, than he laid an ambush for Minutius, between him and Fabius, by spe f Clapping the which he had provok'd him by some light skir

hard on the mishes to his overthrow, had not Fabius who thigh, and stri- faw the Ambuscado and the fight from the bead, a fign of hands on his thigh, excusing his rashness to his thigh, fouldiers, and faying, That Minutius was ru

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ined sooner then he wished; and latter then himself desired) slain the stragling Numidians that waited for the Romans flight; overthrew the Ambuscado, and forced the main Army with disorder to their Campe (where Hannibal faid, Did Inot tell you that that cloud that bovered over us all this while, would fall down in a tempest?) whereupon Minutius sensible of his own error and Fabius his service, submitted his person and authority to him, acknowledging him his own and Romes Father, and lying, Not to err was beyond a man, and anto take warning by errors, below a wife man; whathe was fitter to obey then command; that fabius conquered at once Hannibal and himself, at once valiantly saved and wisely instructed him; at which words both embraced each real other, and wept for joy.

But Fabius religns his authority and his method to the next Confuls, who followed it until Imentius Varo (with whom Fabius told P. A.milius he should have more to do then with man Hannibal, for he knoweth not his own weakdeclaimed against delaying the war, as the man delign to enslave the people, in the head of eighty eight thousand, upon whom any pended the fate of Rome, contrary to P. Æness, nor Hannibal his own strength) that had skir who wed Fabius, but being obnoxious, durst the or displease the people or their darling. Varo nghis is overthrown at Cannes, where he must to his ads defie the enemy g, who viewing them, g By hanging out a Coat-Ar-

mour of Scarlet out at his Pavilion,

and

h Giscon was Hannibal's Qompanion.

and faying merrily there is not a h Gifcon a mong them, to the encouragement of his whole Army, chose two advantages; Firth, that of the winde, that blew the dust in the Remans faces; 2. That of order, putting werkest men in the body, and his strongest in the wings, that when the Romans (as they did) broke in upon the main Body, the Wings might turn upon them, as they did, with fucceffe, which was improved by the misfor tune of Amilius his fall, and all the Souldiers lighting, as if it had been his order; of which accident Hannibal said, I had rather bave them so, than bound hand and foot. Here fell fifty thousand, and Amilius himself: Italy Submit, and Rome had been Hamibali if he had known how to use a Victory, as well as how to obtain it: When despairing Italy now ready to flye, or submit, put themselve once again into Fabius his hands, who for bidding their vain forrow for the dead, ni fing their dejected spirits, consulting the 0. racles, and punishing disorders; receiving Varo, (now ashamed of himself) with Honour, because he despaired not of the Common wealth, and strengthening their Allies, joyn ed his prudence with Marcellus his mettle (M the Sword, as Possidonius writes, Fabius the Buckler) an excellent temper that preserved that and other Empires. Marcellus wer rieth him with Skirmishes, and Fabius aws him until he decoyed Marcellus to his ruin in the fifth year of his Consulship, as he had Fabius too (by counterfeit letters, that Me

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tapont would submit to him ) had not the ilboding bird weh he always confulted, warned him from that Toyl, just as he was taking that unfucceisful journey; when to fecure himfelf, he courted his revolted Allies and Cities into their duty & reduced his apostates by kindness rather than rigor, making them ashamed of the very fuspition of Apostacy, as he did the noble Marfian, that for discontent, and the deserving Lucanian, that for love withdrew from him, by obliging the one with his observation a, and a reward, and the other with his a Telling him it own Sweet-heart, which he beltowed upon was his capts him, diffembling both their miscarriages and fault he was not his own fuspition; it being his rule to break un- hitherto rewardisciplin'd Natures with patience and gentle- should be his nelle, rather than rigour and severity.

But his most renowned act was retaking Ta- not open bis rentum by the Governour's Sweet-heart, mind to him, whose brother his own Souldier he employed toher, who kissed the Calabrian to the treafon; and after fix dayes fiege, a fierce onfet being made on the other fide of the Town, to draw the Garison thither, Fabius is let in through the amorous b Governors Avenue to b For he was fack the Town before Hannibals face, being within 40 furfoyled thither by Fabius but an hour too late; miles, when it who said thereupon, that Rome had Han- was taken. nibals too; for as he won, so he lost Tarentum) for which exploit, and his ballancing Hannibal's fine Policies, he triumphed the second time more honourably than he did the first (though M: Livius that lost Tarentum, would needs in a fit of ambition and envy pre-

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own if he did

longs, i. c. five

pio's Colleague not to trust him

with the expe-

death.

# The Life of FAB. MAXIMUS. tend he was the cause of taking it; which Fa

bius smartly confessed, saying, If he bad not lost

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it , be bad not mon it ) he made Hannibal retire, confessing as he always thought, that Italy was not to be subdued with his small Army; faw his fons well-managed c Confulthip and c His Son matriumph with joy, and his death d with fornaged the Conrow; perswaded the City not to trust them. (ulship with fuch state, that felves and their Empire to one mans fortune: be made his faallayed Scipio's heat, moderated the Roman ther, who to try Counsels about the Carthaginian War, inf. bim, rode to him nuating that Carthage was not to be invaded, on horfeback, come to him on fo as Italy should not be deserted; and there foot; the old fore several times disswaded Scipio's supplies man commendofmen and money, in whose greatest prospeing him, that he rities against the Numidian Kings and Camps, preferred the bonour of the he bid them beware (a warinesse that was Commonwealth thought proceeded from envy, rather than before private policy or fear; his courage now failing with respects, adding his age and strength) than both to engage that thereby the Hannibal before Carthage, who had over-Empire Rood. He also rode thrown fo many Confuls and Prætors before behind him in Rome: but the old man, whole advice never triumph, as the failed in his life, died (before Scipio had diffirst Fabius had paraged his cold cautions by a victory over done before him. Hannibal in open field, and the overthrowd d He charged Carthage) and as Epaminondas in Thebes, to Crassus the H. he in Rome was buried upon the publick Prieft, and Sci-

thage: He made Scipio raise money by his own Interest in Tuscany, al men in Sicily and Spain, who was so poor, that he lest behinde him nothing but a little iron spit or piece of money.

charge, not for necessity, but glory, thatavir

tuous life might close with an honourable

#### The Parallel.

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TO compare these great Instances of Civil and Martial vertue; Pericles preferved and secured a flourishing Empire, Fabius maised and restored a Collapsed one; the ones bufinesse was onely to improve the conquests of the other a Generals to b grandeur and a Cymon, Leglory, the others was to repair their over- nides, or Tolthrows and desolations to a bare subsistence, medis. although it be no leffe a Master-piece of go- b of building vernment to manage the infolencies of a prof- Playes, &c. perous and intire State, than to provide for the necessities of the low and broken: to check the pride of a flourishing People, was an argument of PERICLES large wifdome and resolution; to bear up against the Cries and Calamities of the Ruined, was the glory of F ABIUS his constancy and patience: the one's Tarentum ballanceth the other's Samos; but Pericles his nine Triumphs outweighs Fabius his one. tim his rescue was the honour of his prudence and noblenesse, as Tolmides his fall was the thame of the others weaknesse and envy : both eminent for forefight and prevention; neither too hardy nor too fearful to run into danger, or to lose opportunities. Fabius was overseen at Casilinum, and Pericles before Samos

orates, Myro-

## The Life of FAB. MAXIMUS.

& As in Cymon and Thucydides his cafe, and Minutius compared. a In Scipio's case, who had never conquered , if he bad bearkned to old Fabius. b Buying 247 prisoners, as Livius faith, for ten Talents.

Samos; the first was resolved for his Countrey against the Carthaginians, the second against the Lacedemonians; the one good natured, the other c implacable.

Pericles overlooked others, Fabius had power onely to manage his own truft. He was of so much Authority, that he saw none miscarry in his time; and this of so little, that he faw none prosper in his time but himself a. Fabius nobly difposed of the money given him , Pericles as nobly refused it. Pericles was too rash, and Fabius b too wary, towards the period of their lives.

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Ao.M.3532, or 3572. An. Christ. 416,or 395.

#### XI.

#### ALCIBIADES.

Contemporary with Haggai and Zachary the Prophet, and Malachi, Darius Nothus King of Persia, Isocrates and Ctesias.

Leibiades by his Father Clinias (as famous for his Victory at his own cost at Artemisium, as for his fall at Coronea ) descended from Ajax, and by his a It's observed a mother Dinomacha of Alemeon, bredun- and Demostheder Zophyrus, Socrates, Pericles and Ariphron, nes, and other was happy for his Beauty and Eloquence, famous which was much graced by a becoming imper- mothers fection, and pretty Lisping in his speech, and not known, observed for his great, bold, and aspiring spi- Amycla rit (for a Boy telling hin he bit in wraftling, Spartan is rebasely as women: Why not, saith he, as a Ly- corded.

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## The Life of ALCIBIADES.

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on? And a Carter one day driving over his skailes, the daring and angry Boy fell flatbe. fore the Cart, bidding him drive over him if he durst) but well inclined, which Socrates observing, prevented those early-impressions which plenty, pleasure, company, vaine hopes, and vainer delights might make upon his foft and tender foul, with those more seasonable of Reason and Virtue, which fixed his loose temper to that firmness and consistency, that abandoning his fond lovers and follies, he fluck to Socrates wife counsels and grave b A poor man Lectures (abating some fallies of Youth; as, fold all be had I. Stealing some of his friend Anytus his Plate, to bestow on who invited him to supper; who was so far from being displeased with him, that he said, outbid the Far- It was kindly done be had left some, when he mers of the com- might have taken all. 2. His b out-bidding the monwealths re- Farmers so much in the Market, that they when he did, his were glad to give him a Talent to be quiet. sureties were 3. Killing Antiphons servant in the wrestling called for, Al- place of Sybbertius. 4. His humor against , ap- Flutes, which he disparaged so (as saying that the Thebans who could not speak might Play mers gave the upon it, but not the Athenians whose godman a piece of des Pallas broke it, and god Apollo pulled money to be his skin over his ears that played upon it) that foodd fpoile playing upon it c is excluded the number of the honest and Liberal Arts. 5. His incon-Thucydides tinence. 6. His boxing the School-master that had not an Homer, and making him a teacher Book before he of men and not boys that corrected it. 7. His personaded the saying of Pericles, who was busie in preparary with Si- saying of Pericles, who was busie in preparary ring his accounts for the Commonwealth, That

bim to requite bim he bids him venue, which peared, whereupon the Fartheir Markets. in bis fixth cily.

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That it were better he were bufie in reckoning how to make no account at all.) Being his Scholar in peace, and his Companion in war, first at Potidea, where Socrates rescued him; and at Delos, where he relieved Socrates, who had him crowned for his own fuccess: when growing in \* years, (after his four frolicks, \*His incourage. 1. Of his great Dog without a tayl fent about ment. the City, that the people laughing at that Gambal, might (ashe faid) speak no worse One day when ofhim. 2. The box in the ear he gave upon the common peoa wager to the eminent Citizen Hipponicus, about money, he and his marriage with his daughter Hyporetas clapped a round upon that jest. 3. His demand of ten Ta- sum in their lents more then he had with his wife upon his hands, whereat first childes birth, to fright the old man to rejoyced, that declare him Heir-general of his Estate upon he lost his quail the failure of his own issue after his decease, from under his 4. The Divorce fued between him and his ex- Cloak, which cellent Lady before the Judges, before whose Antiochus refaces he took her home; and notwithstanding man whom he his former indignities, lived quietly with her loved ever after to his dying day) he advanced in his defignes, aiming at Grandeur and Authority, not fo much by his Noble Descent, great Estate, and comprehensive Interest and Alliance, as, I. By bountiful Largesses: 2 Well-studied Eloquence : 3. Renowned Feats, (especially at Olympus, where his Coaches were so rich, his Horses so swift and eminent, his Prizes so many, that Poets praised him, Cities strived to attend him, as Lesbos with Provision, Chios with Provender, and Ephefus with a Tent: but that the cheat put upon Diomedes and the Argives, K 4

e Thucydides mentioneth this Varlet in his eighth book, saying he was killed at Samos.

Archestratus faid Greece could not hold two Alcybiades at once.

Argives, in borrowing their Coach in his name for his own use, fullied his former glory) espe cially by eloquence, wherein he out-didal but brave Nicias and hopeful Pheax (who discoursed better then he declaimed) who striving for precedency and power, had been all three banished upon e Hyperbolus that common Barretors ( who was as careless what he faid, as what was faid of him) fuggestion, had not the aspiring rivals joyned interest and got that Offracism Voted upon Hyperbolus, which he designed against them; whereupon Alcibi ades, meditating pre-eminence, contrived War with the Lacedemonians, 1. By fuppressing their friend Nicias with the odious imputation of promoting their interest inall counsels and negotiations in time of peace, and favouring their cause and prisoners in time of War. 2. By aggravating the defacing of Panacium, to provoke the Athenian, and proposing a league to encourage the Ar-3 By (his last shift) cagives against them. joling the Spartan Embassadors, who came with full power to conclude a Peace (by concealing their Commissions, lest the Athenians might grow upon them, to enrage them to a War ) wherein he being chosen General, removed the War to Mantinea, where if the Spartans yielded they lost Sparta, if they overcame they gained nothing; leagued the Elians and Mantineans with his own people; relieved Argos and secured their popular Go vernment against the thousand Athenians encroachments that were kept in pay there; for-

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rified Patras, and brought its walls down to the Sea, faying to one that told him Athens would devour Petras, that Athens might do it by piecemeal, but Sparta would do it at once) & strengthened Athens by land, minding the young men of their Oath at Argualos, that they would fecure all manured and tilled lands as their own.

These great undertakings of this quick man were attended with as great faults: superfluous he was in attire, an Epicure in his Diet, wanton and loose in his life; in time of War his care was for a foft bed and Cupids picture; in time of peace, Taureus must be boxed, Agatharchus the Painter must be confined till he had painted his whole house, Melia must be his Concubine, and the Melians murdered; which yet his eloquence, his beauty, his liberality and his noble Ancestors, excused for youthful pass-temps; and the people checked Anstophon as rude, for drawing him in Nemra the Curtezans Lap, and laughed at Timon \* Misanthropos, for saying he climbed, but \* The Manhathey were undone that followed him: but in- ter. deed the peoples opinion of him was as various as his temper.

Toenlarge his power, a war is determined against Sicily, whither (though Nicius dissivaded, though Socrates feared, and the Aftronomer Meton boded ill success to this enterprize) he (being put off his tryal for his prophane Frolicks of mocking Ceres and Proferpina, and breaking the Images of Hermes and Adonis (that night the women mourned for Adonis) for fear of a Mutiny) he Imbarqueth with

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thousand one hundred foot, and one thousand three hundred light Arms, and won Cathana; the but his design upon the Government, his goutrage upon the Images, and prophane and ing of the holy mysteries of Proserpina and colorers in the Priests attire, being charged a B gainst him by Thestulus Dioclides and Tener and and confessed by Andocides his confederat Ini. (upon Timeus his advice in compliance with tuns the favour of Atbens to fave himfelf) he me ot fent for to Athens privately ( that the Arm, al comore inclined to his active, then to Niciash privately dull temper, might not mutiny) and hiding arts himself in Thuria (saying, He would not true ook a They east in his mothers own a Bean for his life) till hems pro Beans for their condemned (after he had betrayed his Coungary voyces in that trimens design upon Medina) he retired his black Bean sig- to Argos, and upon despair of restauration mans nifying death, thence to Sparta, where to recompence in hisa and the white former hostility with future services, hear lim; gaged all Greece against Athens, assisted Synthern cusa, fortified Decelia, that check and terror with of Attica; and obliged as well the people him

dife.

ter, and black

his Spartan demeanors, as the Common Spart wealth by his noble undertakings, suiting his by a carriage to his habitations: in Sparta none icus b using brown more b temperate and frugal, in lonia nont cosin bread, cold wamore excessive and prodigal, in Thracia nont terr
ter, and black broth, as Ly- more debauched and effeminate, in Perfit murd curgus institu- none more magnificent and sumptuous (the then ced.

Camelion being not capable of more colour tans; than his nature of humors and deportments we be abroad, none more demure; privately, none comme

more

ore wanton. Agis his wife after her husbands noneths absence being with child by him, the c confessed, and he would not deny, say-c calling her g. That of his seed one should rule in Spar-childs name action (though fondly Leotychides, being upon that mong friends and count disinherited.)

But Alcibiades having conquered the Athermal Leotychides publication.

eran innsat Sicily, and disposed (bios, Lesbos and ly.

mia to a revolt in Greece, obliged the Perwin finns and Bactians to their relief at Sea: 'twas

win or more spited by Agis, then envyed by

rmy, all the Grandees, by whose order he had been with rivately dispatched, had he not fled to the dia Persian Lieutenant Tisiphernes, whom he so true pok with his wit and wisdom, his Crast and Drollery, that he called his most pleasant Gardens and Walks by his name; broke with the Lacedemonians, favoured the Athenians, managed his Councels of War and Peace by on lim; and his own people being afraid, left Tifibernes might gain the revolted Samoits, noten lim to the Athenians to exasperate them, & the his by a Aristochue his meanes, with whom Phryon coing to the Athenians as prejudicial to their Tisiphernes.

out terest, improved b to his ruine (for he was murdered by an affaffinate, and condemned for b For be accu-

ore

the lithenians for discovering his design for their service to the Lacedemois, lians; and he being like to be questioned, added one fault to another; would be betrayed the Athenian Navy to the Spartans, rather then they should one commanded by Alcibiades.

## The Life of A LCIBIADES

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a Traytor) called him home, made him Ad ral; with his affiftance and Tifiphernes his con tenance suppressed the four hundred Tyra faved Athens, fecured the Hellespont, In and the adjoyning Isles; diverted Tifiphen and the five hundred Auxiliary-ships pro fed Sparta by the Pharnicians; and when had sconred Cos and Gnidas, beaten Min rus and his Lacedemonian Fleet, turned Scales at the Sea-fight in Abidos, escaped? phernes his displeasure and confinement cause he had rendred him suspicious to his fter for favouring the Athenians) privately prized and overthrown both Mindanus Spartan, and Pharnabazus the Perfant tempestuous day before Cizycum, takent place, chased Pharnabazus with Thrafylan affiftance; ennobled his fouldiers fofar, they scorned to March with any that had conquered; spoiled Pharnabazus his Co c It was be- try, reduced the revolted Chalcedonianson trayed to him; thrown the Lacedemonians and Persians un Hippocrates and Pharnabazus, who fuccou them; c taken in Selybera upon Article peace and a fum of money, which he Ga bearing the city foned, and Chalcedon; made peace with? nabazus, and by a confederacie with And law and Lycurgus, surprized Byzantium (do pet, that, the ing off from it at noon-day, and fetting on Havens by his Gallies, & the Walls by his should not fight diers at the same time in the night) when, I the Athenians, he had compounded for his miscarriage these atchievments (whereof the first at A dos was remarkable, 1. For that the Li

and when he with thirty men went in upon the fignal an Armes , be proclaimed by found of Trum-Seliberians who glad of peace submitted.

## The Life of ALCIBIADES.

Add monians, against whom he fought, took him retheir friend; and the Athemans, for whom fought, for their enemy. 2. That he came the middest of the fight. 3. For that he ijealoused the King of Persia and his Lieutent. The second at Consistent pro int. The fecond at Cyzicum. 1. For his ay of encouraging his fouldiers by an Ora-Min on. 2. Drawing the enemy to engage a on. 2. Drawing the enemy to engage a relorne Hope, while his main strength lay and ambush. The third in Pharnabazus his country for his civility in sparing the Priests and holy Virgins. The fourth at Selibera for his ready and present shift when he was like to e taken with his thirty men in sounding the rumpet, and sorbidding Wars with the Atbenians. The sist hat Bizantium, for his ratagem; and the d Reasons wherewith he d 1. Reason beaution of Ananilaus for surrendring the cause provision state. The second was beaution as spoil, glory, triumphs, and as cause the city controlle as spoil, glory, triumphs, and as cause the city secure of former sears, as a general enter-was spared and ainment of his friends that met him at Brea secured: The ainment of his friends that met him at Brea secured: The third was that pefore he would land; of the multitude, that third was that crowned and applauded him at Athens (the no Bizantine, old folks shewing him to the young, and all admiring him) could make him; where after dmiring him) could make him; where after folemn Oration of his own hard fortune and the Commonwealths; the advantages given to enemies to weaken them by land, and to discharge them from commanding the Sea, of the loss of Sicily, and former disafters, together with great encouragements for the suture; the decree passed for his restoration to his Estate and honor, for his absolution from the pub-

like

## The Life of ALCIBIADES.

e Eumolpides.

like Curfes by the e Priests and Heralds; and he was made Captain-General of all the Ath nian forces by Sea and by Land; by verm of which power (notwithstanding some of vious mens observation of the unfortunate f 25. Septem-ness of the f day he landed, and the teria or wash- goddess Minerva hiding her self upon his ing day, in ho turn) he (after he had fecured the procession

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nor of Minerva to Eleufin, now disused for fear of the La called Praxier-cedemonians at Decilia, and fo rendred him felf acceptable to the gods by Religious of fervances, as he had done to the people's his brave conduct, and obliging behaviour fet out an hundred Gallies against Andres and the Lacedemonians there, whom he over came; but for want of money (which the La cedemonians g were furnished with from Pa sia) he could not take the place, being bound

g Therefore Lyfander gave his Lacedemonian fontdiers for Caria to recruit his Army, leaving re a Antiochus General in his absence (with a change four obots give his but shree.

day, when Alci- not to engage) who yet provoked the enem could to a fight, that cost Athens fourty Ships, as fifteen hundred men; whereupon Alcibiali being charged by Thrasybulus for negleting his charge at Andros, and deferting it at Ephe fus; for fortifying a retyring place at Thrace and entertaining Curtizans upon the publik money he scraped up and down the Attion

> Isles, and discharged from his trust which wa committed to Tydeus, Menander and Adims thus, and retired for fear of worse with some stragling forces towards Thrace, with the con quest whereof he enriched himself and his soul

diers to a capacity to secure those Coalts from

Il invasions; whence failing abroad, he obferved the Aibenians general disorder, their Il station and worse discipline, and in vain direfted them, who within a few days at Caprea loft 192 Ships to Lyfander, and next day the City of Athens it self, whose Walls were rathe zed, Government altered, freedom loft, and power committed to thirty Tyrants; In the flo mean while Alcibiades fearing the Spartan La sob-e by power now prevailing by Sea and Land, fled with his estate from Thrace to Bythinia, and thence (by Artabazans mediation) as Themiltocles had done formerly, to the King of Persia, where he lived honored by Artaxerav xes, bewailed and lamented by the Atheniaus, feared by the Lacedemonians, by whose order, Lyfanders Negotiation, and Artabazus treachery, his house in Phrygia was set on fire and himself escaping out of it, murdered by the Affaffinates Mageus and Sufamithres, Artaarge and ade ting piebazans kinsmen, according to his Dream of Magans and Timandra's Cloaths, who buried him as richly as a common Curtezan could; though others say he died by private hands in revenge of his abuse of a young Lady: however he made a miserable end of a troublesome life.

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A.M. 3503, er 3461. Ant. Christ. 538, or 467.



XII.

#### MARTIUS CORIOLANUS

Contemporary with Ahasuerus, or Xerxes King of Perfia, Aristides of Athens, Joiakim High Priest of the Jews, Hellanicus and Herodo tus Historians.

Martius Coriolanus (descended of that noble family whence Anon Martius the King, Pub. and Quintal Martii, the first Conduit-makers, and Com forinus that was twice Cenfor, and enacted! Law that none should be so any more, came was bred an Orphan under his mother Volamina, (noble natures do well under any tuition) and being by his great Spirit inclined rather to Arms and Prowesse, then to Courtship at Civility, to Learning or ingenuity, wheretohe ged inured

inured himself by exercise, hardship and resolution, that as he overcame all Romanes at running, wreftling, oe. fo upon King Tarmuins attempt for his restoration he saved one killing the enemy before the Dictators face, who for faving a Citizen, bestowed on him an a Oaken Garland, which he wore not a Either in bos fo much as a reward of former fervices, as an # of the Arencouragement for future, whence he never cadians, who returned without a mark of honor, his great racte called Aactions and greater applause not abating as in corn-caters, or weaker men, but improving his ambition for of Jupiter greater, to his b Mothers great comfort, whose whose tree it fatisfaction was the crown of his as of Epaminondas his enterprizes.

For when he was married and grown far mans fift meat, mous for his valour and fucces, when the which was Apeople mutined at Rome for their creditors corns and wild oppression, contrary to the Patricians pro- b who professed mile in the Sabine War; and the Volfei inva- himfelf moft ded Italy upon that opportunity, in the ama- happy that his ted Counsels Martins was resolute for check- father and moing the peoples insolence which he said tended ther saw the to Anarchy, and engaging the Volsci; and tres. when Menemius Agrippa had by his fable of Vid. Dional. the belly and members satisfied the discon- 1. R. Ant. Hea tented multitude, that though the people rodorum 1,8, wrought, yet the nobility contrived and advised for the common good. Junius Brutus and Sicinius Velatus being chosen Tribunes, Martins exhorted the Nobility to exceed the people as much in prowesse as they did in place, and under Cominius the Conful befieoh ged Coriola, and while he engaged the fuccors

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### The Life of M. CORIOLANUS.

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that came from the adjacent Countries, and the remaining Romans were over-Powered by the Coriolans brave Cajus (with Catou) two qualifications for a General, a strong voice and stern countenance) rallieth the disordered Companies, pursues the ene mies to the Gates, and with incredible activity and valour gets in with them, takes the City, and leaving it to the spoil and care of two Regiments, fuccoureth the Conful, engageth the enemies strongest body the Antiates; and after the fouldiers made their wills, and prepared themselves for themin Battel, unwerriedly pressed upon the min body, overthrew and purfued it to a complet victory, after which the Conful extolled him with aPanegyrick, rewarded him with an horse of War richly accountred, and the tenth of the spoil, though the modest man waved the one e The Romans and declined the other, as contented with the bad first proper peoples acclamation, his own satisfaction, the names, secondly freedom of his old Host, and the great c name

Surnames of fa- Coriolanus. milies, thirdly additional names from ex-Posthumius, &c.

But as an allay to this success, the people raged with the famine that attended the lat ploits, as forer War, and stirred up by the seditions (notwith Saviour ; ver. standing Martius his expedient of lifting the tue, as Euerge- discontented against the Volsci, and venting tes; for happi- the worse humors into the Velitres City, that mon; from some petitioned Rome for inhabitants after its late accident, as plague, which the two seditious Tribunes & Claudus lame, cinius and Brutus decryed as new inventions as Rufus red, misery rather then remedies) mutined, until he compelled some of them to inhabit that

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desolate place, and led others to a successful undertaking against the Volsci and Antiates, whence when he and his followers returned laden with spoils and honor, to the great regret of the people that stayed at home, the envy of those that opposed his enterprize, and his own renown, and as the cultom was, appeared in the Market-place with his poor Gowns and many wounds (in seventeen years fervice of his Country ) for the Consulship (for a Banquets and money was not then the a Anytus the price of Authority) which (because he favour- fon of Antheed the Nobility, and was countenanced by the first Senate) the people otherwise well-affected to- fed the Judges wards him and his service refused him, and with money, awhen he incensed with this repulse (which his great and unruly spirit could not brook, as an affront, not onely to himself, but to all the Nobility) and encouraged by multitudes that flocked about their abused Leader and General upon the dole of Corn come from Sicily and Italy to appeale the rabble, advised the curbing of their infolency rather then the fatisfying of their humor, was summoned by the Tribunes (whose Office he would have abolished) and upon a tumult of the b people, first b who were by Sergeants, and then by the Tribunes and provoked by his Ædiles themselves (notwithstanding that the selling the Corn major part of the City stood by him, the Pa- cheap to humor tricians rescued him) arrested, and first, for the people, now endeavoring to alter the Government from a grown infolent, Free State to a Monarchy. 2. For disobeying authority. 3. For abusing the Ædiles. 4. For occasioning a Civil War, after a bold Plea for

mion was the bout the end of the Peloponnefians war; but bribery in Rome was not known five hundred years after that Ci y was built.

Speech against

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### The Life of M. CORIOLANUS.

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day, called Nundinæ. d But the Noof the Patricians.

himself, sentenced by the stout Tribune Sici. nius to dye; but upon the Noblemens expo stulation for the brave man, and to preven an aproar, he had the third day of thenen e The affembly e Session to answer for himself, when (though met every ninth the War with the Antiates in the mean time promised his release, yet after a peace with that people) in spight of the Nobility d who bility were di- consulted his safety as their own, after held vided: some, as cleared himself from the accusation about the Appius Clau- piring the Kingdom, he was for obstructing a dius, advised equal distribution of the Corn of Sicily the restraint of equal distribution of the Corn of Sicily, and the people, left the spoils of the Antiates, by three voice they should o- banished, as much to the peoples joy, whole vertbrow all o- power was by this sentence advanced about that they should the Nobility, as the Senates grief, whosean have a full thority was thereby made liable to the perpower entrusted ple; but the resolved man himself ( his anger them, to remove being above his grief, and his thoughts of the their jealousie venge above his tence of misfortune) dismi fing and cheering up his forrowful relation and friends, went away contentedly with two or three friends, first to his Country houses, then to the Volsci, where discovere ing himself to the King Tullus Aufidius (equally Romes and his great enemy) he couldnot deny his former services against that King and Coriolanus. his Country, which his name e confessed, but promised his future for them, adding arely lution to serve them or to dye; a resolution the King acknowledged as an honor to his Country, entertaining the exile most honor ably, untill (the divisions between the Nob lity and the people increasing, the Pries

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and Southfayers Prognosticating, great wonders appearing; f Titus Latinus dreaming of f Titus Latithe poor flave that was whipped at the Pro- nus dreamed cession to death, and wonderfully raised from the gods were his fick bed himself; (the City being amazed, Fidler danced and the Volsci by Martius his Craft upon a before a Prosolemn Festival by proclamation commanded cession, and as out of Rome before Sunt fet) Tullus and he had foon as he told a fair opportunity of War with the Romans , the Senate out which the provoked Volsei under Tullus and of his couch behim ( now as faithful to them as he had been ing lame , his against them) now very strong and rich, theer- limbs were refully undertook, first Garrisoning their Frontier Towns, and (upon the Romanes answer ring who this that feeing the Volsci were the first in the field, Fidler should they would be last) invaded Italy with some be, thought uplight-horse, who returning home laden with Plunder and Victory, encouraged the whole on as they do Army to draw towards Cercees and Latinium, upon the least which together with the Tolerinians, Vicani- miscarriage, ans, Pedanians and Bolanians (while the Romans neglected these poor Allies, being divided among themselves (the people charging ry strict in their the Nobility with Treason in corresponding devotion, accorwith Martius, and the Nobility charging them ding to Numa's with rashness in banishing him) they subdued and ransacked as they did Boles, where he put every man to the fword; with the spoils whereof and their success, they were were so flushed, that they advanced towards Rome, where the Consuls now going out of their Office, were unwilling to lead, and the malecontents as unwilling to follow; and instead of ingaging Martius, who they heard befieged their

stored; and the Senate enquithis poor (lave, wherenpthey began the Procession again, being vehoc agite.

### The Life of M. CORIOLANUS.

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their gods and their Ancestors at Lavinium, the people that banished voted him home. though the Senate who favoured him to cross the people, or loath he should be restored by their favour, or angry that he had revenged the fault of few upon all contradicted: where upon the stomackful exile being lodged at the Ditches Cheilia, within fourty furlongs of the City, the differtion is pacified, the public fears swallowed up the private differences; the women run up and down, the Temples are full of prayers, and the streets of cries; the young people are aftonished, the old ween and the general vote ordereth Embassadors to invite home Martius, who after exposulations about his own banishment, and a demand of the Volfcies Lands and Cities, gave the Embassadors thirty dayes time to confult with their Mafters, and requiring restitution as General of the Volsci, and advifing the Romanes as Citizens of Rome, he marcheth on untill other Embassadors befeech him to flay his proceeding while the & nate had debated his overtures, and upon the miscarriage the Priests and Southsayers conjure him to peace; and when all failed, his own mother upon a Valeria's request, andr fence of the publike calamity with his Wife and children, accost him (with looks and he bits suitable to the publike calamity) with doleful expressions of that War which must either undo him her Son, or ruine his Country, requesting him not to betray the Volfa, but to pitch upon such an expedient as may secure.

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secure their right and save his own Country; and upon his filence charging him with his unnatural revenge and ingratitude, yet falling on her knees: whereupon Martins confessed himself conquered, and dislodged his Arms, to the universal joy of Rome, whose Watches ceased, Temples were opened, and inhabitants crowned; whose Senate bid the b Ladies b Volumnia make their own request, and upon their de- and her daughfires built Fortunes Temple for women, whose ter in Law. Image faid to the Ladies at whose charge it was erected, Te have devoutly offered me up: which (though c we believe all things possible c Heraclitus to the gods) we take to be a fancy and imagi- faith, The actination, confessing that Images may sweat or are unknown make a noise by reason of an inward moy- for flure, or hollowness and separation, yet we faith. know they can neither weep nor speak.

But Coriolanus returning to Antium, was charged by Tullus, who envied his fuccess for betraying his truft; and when he refigning his power into the hands that bestowed it upon him, would have answered for himself in the Marketplace, where many honored his valour, and most pittied his misfortune, they of the conspiracy fell upon him and murdered him, fearing the influence of his defert and eloquence, to the great grief of the whole Nation, who buried him d honorably, d They erected and missed him dearly when they were infest - bim a Tomb, and ed by the Eques and subdued by the Romanes, adorned it with who were contented his relations, who could Armes not enjoy him while alive, to mourn the ten spoils. months accustomed for him now dead.

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Oth these Worthies were valiant, both B wife; Alcibiades was hated by the Nobility, because popular; Coriolanus by the people, because Noble; and both complained of, because severe. Alcibiades did not well to flatter and cajole the people, nor Coriolanus to oppress them; the one was subtle and malicious, the other was good natured and honeft. Alcibiades his greatest fault was, that he deceived the Lacedemonians into a War with Athens; and Martius his most eminent failure was, that he deluded the Volfci to a War with the Romanes: both had fuccess at their devotion, both for and against their Country, victory being always of their fide; both revengeful, both spiteful, recompensing private wrongs with publike calamities : but Martin was implacable; for Alcibiades upon overtures of peace and accommodation b defifted his enterprize, but Coriolanus proceeded; he c as Aristides before, consulted his Countries well-fare in banishment, but this its ruine; the Walfei honored and employed Coriolanus, the Lacedemonians neglected Alcibiades; the first could not return home in honor, the other was forced to return for fafety to Tifiphernes at least: dthe one covered money unlawfully and spent prodigally, the other resused it no. bly and lived thriftily, and he was therefore

b He told the Athenians wherein theydid amis. c To Themisto-cles.

d Alcibiades.

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the more hated, because what he did against the people about debts, &e. was not out of corruption but fpight. Alcibiades his Vertues smoothed by education, were plausible and obliging, Martius his rough and difpleafing; wherefore he was refused trust and authority, after all his service for his Country, when the other was courted to both, after all his Frolicks against it. Alcibiades was most eminent when he ferved his Country, Martius was most renowned against it : the e one c Alcibiades. bore up against all accusations, the other funk under them; Alcibiades won the people, as Aristides, Metellus and Epaminondas, by yeilding to them; Martius loft them by refifting them and neglecting their favours; his high spirit was the reason of his fall, and he was undone because he was a man subject to infirmities, and a proud man not sensible of them; he did well that he did not humor, but ill that he provoked the people: he that is not so exact as to please, must be so affable as to oblige; Rome afforded not a man of a more unspotted integrity than Coriolanus, nor Greece a verier Knave then Alcibiades: none loofer then the one, none ftricter then the other.

# \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

A°.M.3760. Ant. ( hrift. 188, or 221.



# XIII. PAULUS ÆMILIUS.

Contemporary with Antiochus King of Allyni, with Ptolemy King of Ægypt, Therey King of Scotland, Judas Macchabeus, Plautus, To rence.

Go on with these HEROES lives with no lesse pleasure to my self, than profit to others: while conversing with these excellent personages, I am at once invited to write their Lives, and inclined to live them, and none more than Paulus Æmilius, whose Father L. Æmilius, it's a question whether he was more eminent in his Original from

milius from hunia a fair Speech. b He lived in Numa's time.

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more renowned for his fall at Canne c; or c Where he who more illustrious in his Family, which was al- dissibaded that ways Patrician; or happy in his fon Paulus his fought to the birth, who found and made the age famous laft, as his felforglory and vertue; for he followed not the low conful, who beaten, but low way to greatnesse, by fawn- rasblyundertook ing Courtship, pragmatick or smooth O- it, fled first. ratory, but chose that more noble, by valour and integrity; (not that he was uncapable of, but that he was above those vulgar Arts ) wherein he was so famous above his years, that he was chosen Ædile before twelve Competitors that were all afterwards Confuls, and afterwards discharged his Augures place with that observance of Divine Institutions, with that reverence in divine offices, with that judgement, diligence and care, that the place which was before thought but a title of honour, was fince judged an office of Truft, being no leffe strict in his ceremonious observances, than he was severe in his Martial discipline (for his maxime was, That the smallest fault overthroweth the Institution as effectually as a greater ) always first overcoming the unrulineffe of his Souldiers to rule and obedience, and then his Enemies hostility to peace and Submission; whereby, when Prætor in Spain, as he had, so he deserved honour of a Con- Axes carried ful a, by gaining two Battles, flaying thirty before him, thousand of his Enemies, taking two hundred whereas a Preand fifty Cities, and reducing the whole tor hath but fix. Countrey to Homage and Fealty, not so much by fortune, as skill, in taking b and managing passage over a advantages of Victory, whence he returned River.

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with honour, but not riches (being too noble to be coverous) as he did from all his noble Enterprizes, insomuch as at his death he had hardly estate enough to make a Joynture for his fecond Wife (being divorced from Pappin his first, a handsome and good woman; but ( as he faid to c those that asked him, whyle dismissed so beautiful a woman ) a man man divorced from have an handsom pair of shooes, and his neigh bour not know where they wring him. )

c One asked him why he was so good a woman? He shewed not handsome? is it not new? is it not finely made? I dare you know where it wrings me Meaning, that strangers do not know the fecret displeasures between man and wife from croohed conditions, or diverse natures. d Grammar, Rhetorick, Poctry, Logick, Riding, Hunting, the Gr: tongue.

\* 15 Talents.

e Alexander

The Ligurians that lived under the Alpsin and faid, Is it fested the Romans by Land, and prejudiced their Trade by Sea, till Paulus with eight thousand men, discomfitted forty thousand of them; and upon their yielding up their Prile fay none of ners and Ships, difmantling their Towns, let them in peace with, and subjection to the Romans, and their Bulwark against the Gaules, which was the most notable passage of his first Consulship — which he had no sooner difcharged, being refused the second, hereired to ferve the gods, & bring up his children for whom he had provided Masters in every Art d, Science, and Exercise, overseeing them himself, as far as his greater occasions permitted him: - untill Perseus his successe against the Romans, who having not long before it ned and confined Antiochus in Afia, \* forcel Philip out of Greece, and brave Hannibal out of Italy, were ashamed of their tedious War with Perseus, a poor, weak, and despicable e Bastard, the heir of his Father Philips me

dying, left Antigonus, and be Demetrius, and he Gonatos, and be Philip the leffe, and be Antigonus 2d. and be Philip: and be hilling bis Son Demetrius, this Perseus who was a Taylors son of Aggos was adopted. lice oble

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lice rather than of his Kingdome. Licinius his overthrow at f Oreum , Hostilius his repulse f Loofing 54 at Enliamia, and the confederacy of the Gauls Gallies, 150 and Illyrians, called for an experienced, refolute, and powerful man, an Amilius, who being invited to the Consulship, resused it, faying, He was not fit to defire or accept fo great a charge, untill the peoples importunity, and bis Countreys danger prevailed with him: and being defigned for Macedon (when his little daughter Tertia tells him, their Dog Perseus was dead, a good Omen faith he) he according to the custome made a Speech; That before " be had sued for a Consulship for his own bo-"nour, and was refused it ; and now be was offer-" edit for their safety, be thanked them not for "it, but wished them if they knew any, to pitch " upon a more expert person; if not, that they " should obey as cheerfully as they chose him to " command; and not as formerly, all command, Which the Ro-" till all were overthrown. manes (who obeying reason, commanded the world) hearkned to; and following him with successe to Medica, what with his prudence and resolution, his experience and conduct, his Souldiers patience and diligence, his Ene- of Illyria was mies covetousnesse and wretchednesse, who promised by him dismissed the Gauls for want of pay a, and de- 1500 Talents, luded poor King Gentini \* about the 1500 and then foo-Talents (miserably hoarding that money for the Roman Em-

a Gentius K.

bassadors; which Perseus hearing, and thinking thereby that he was engaged deeply enough against the Romans, so that he need not be hired, he stayed the money though ready told. \* This is he who founded Gentian, or Fallwort.

#### The Life of Paulus Amilius. the Enemy, which he might have honourable

fpent against them ) what with his discipline

b Coming over Olympus where it was ten furlongs the highest mountain and deepest sea is but 10 furlongs.

and order (keeping his Souldiers obedient and watchful) there faced forty thousand Foct, and four thousand Horse of the Enemies safely en trenched within at the foot of Olympus b; and having digged out fresh water engendred out of Ayre and Vapours penned in the hollowd highsthoughGe- the Mount, he commanded his fons Scitin ometricians fay Nafica, and Fabius Maximus with seventhous fand Auxiliaries to furprize another passage into Macedon through Perrabia, to drawthe Enemy out of their Trenches (what he had

hitherto in vain attempted ) which the young By Pythion men did with c successe after a sharp encounmer Abrabes. ter with Milo (whom upon intelligence of this See Livy, 1.44. circumvention, Perseus commanded against him for the Straits of Macedon, forcing the King to dislodge, and either ingarrison himfelf, or hazard a Battle; the last whereofhe pitched upon, rather than make his own Countrey the feat of War, and encamping before Pydne in a level champion between the Rivers Eson and Leucus, was set on by Amilius in this manner; The old man observing his strong Battalia, and saying to his son Nasics ( who was eager for an engagement ) that he would be so too if he were young: After the eclipse of the Moon, which terrified the d sur awake the moon perstitious Souldiers, but moved not the knowing General, and the 21th Sacrifice

d who would with basons and kettles, but which promised victory, with a solemn you Fabius knew

it was onely the interposition of the Earth between the Sun and it.

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of an hundred Oxen and games of Prizes in ho-nour of Hercules; Having staid till the Sun loofe horse sowas in the Perfians faces and their backs, he wards their provoked the Enemy, whom he had a clear camp, and some view of out of his Tent, by e light Skirmishes Romans after to Battle, and encouraging his Souldiers, it. company after company; first fee on the f wel- his Army armed appointed Thracians, and then the loofer from top to toe, Auxiliaries, and at last on the richly arm- and the Maceed Macedonians ( while weak Perseus was re-donians very tired to Pydne under pretence of facrificing) richly with gilt and g Salius having thrown his Enfign, and mour. M. Cato loft his Sword among the enemies; to g Great Cato's recover which, the Romanes with undaunted fon, and Æmiresolution broke into their Battalia, and his lius his son-inright Wing retyred towards Mount Olocrus, Paulus thrust in his men between his enemies, at the opening of their Van, who flanking them, closed with them with their heavy swords (which rendred their Pikes and Targets unuseful) about three a Clock, and before four, cutting off a Veterane Squadron of (Macedonians, overthrew b twenty five thon- h Infomuch as fand upon the place, pursuing their victory the River Leu-120 Furlongs, the joy whereof was fomething cus ran blood. abated by the absence of Scipio Nasica a hopeful youth, whom his Father thought dead, untill he appeared next night (referved for greater conquests over Carthage and Numantium) in the Camp, now all on fire with Bonfires and the other i folemnities of triumph: i Crowns and. Poor Perseus ( whose cowardly devotion was Garlands of out-done by that more noble of Amilius, Lawrel. who prayed with his fword in his hand) flies

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The Life of Paulus Amilius.

with his horse privately for fear of the desened foot, from Pydne by night to Pella, when raging for his misfortune, and murthering Euilus and Eudeus with his own hand forte ling him his own, he was forfaken by all bu Evander the Cretan; Archedamus the Atoli an, Mero the Boxtian, and the Cretans who k Having given followed him for his Treasure, which he this plate to the k hoarded from his friends, and reserved for his enemies, with whom he took Sancryed for them, Etuzry in Caftor's Temple in Samothracia, while the broken and despairing Macedonian, otherwise faithful to their King, submitted themselves with Pydne and Pella to Amilia; the news wherof came to the Theatre in Rome none knew how, in four days, (as that of the Battle at Sayta 1 in one day to Peloponnesus; that of the fight of Micala in Afia the fame Locrians and day to Platoe's; that against the Latines and Tarquin the same day by Castor and Follux to Enobardus at Rome m ; and that against An tony in Domitian's time by a strange rumour fifth Olympiad: the very day it was fought, twenty thousand the news where- furlongs off) after which Perseus besiegedby of came fo fo- Cn. Octavius the Vice Admiral in Samothrac, and betrayed by the Cretans a, Oroundes and 10n) after many hardships, to escape through likely thing, It's windows and other holes ) with his Wife and Children to the Romanes hands, who pittied

Sayta. his misfortunes, but were ashamed of his m The man to whom Castor and Pollux told that news, was called Anobardus, by cause they stroated his Beard when he laughed at their news, till it wil yellow. a who ferved him a Cretan Trick, going away with his tresfw; leaving him on the Pier of Ceres to lamint their treathery, and his only misfortune.

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#### The Life of Paulus ÆMILIUS.

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cowardlinesse, the reproach of his former honour and their present victory, and committed him to the custody of Elius Tubero, when Paulus having paid that just compassion to his fall which is due to the miscarriage of Greatneffe, and after a penfive look discoursed the young men about him, out of their pride and haughtinesse, to moderation, caution, and humility, from that fad instance of Alexander the great's house, raised by him in many years, fallen now in an hour, and the general uncertainty of all things -- fuccesse being always attended with danger (the spoak that is highest in the wheel to day, being to morrow lowest) he made an honourable progresse through Greece, establishing their governments, relieving their necessities, distributing their flores ( where he lacked want to receive, rather than plenty to give; ) and after he had setled Macedonia, rewarded his Souldiers, bellowed the Kings Library on his own fons, his Plate on Tubero b, and his Treasure on b His fon-in-Rome: Having satisfied the Gracians much law, who was with his orderly entertainments, (he would lay, there was as much discretion in ordering a Feast is a Battel; to make the one as pleasing to friends, as the other fearfull to enemies ) and old way of bremore with his person; having left this Inscri- thren, in a little ption in the place where Persew his Image thould have stood at Delphos ( The conquered Profe vertue must give place to the Conquerours ) and this ried his daughmemory at Olympia (That Phydias bad drawn ter to, not his Jupiter there as well as Homer bad described estate. bim) and imposed an hundred Talencs, i.e.

one of 16 relations, who lived together in love contrary to the ancient farm; Amilius mar-

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## The Life of PAULUS AMILIUS.

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d With 16 Oars
of a side.

forty thousand pounds yearly tribute on M. cedonia for their Liberty ; He restored then with an advice to maintain good government and peace. He departed by an order from Reme with his ten Fellow-Comunificate which affifted him in the fettlement of Grew to Epirus, which he ransacked and spoiled and made a prize to his deferving Souldier taking seventy Cities, and 150000 person prisoners; and thence to Italy in King Person his d rich Galley as in triumph, where the old grudge of Galba, and his Souldiers discontent because he had not distributed the Macedons an treasure, had hindred his triumph, had not M. Servilius who had fought twenty com bats for his Countrey, in a fet Speech shewel Amilius his service and his own, with his wounds, then more eloquent than his tongue; and declaimed against Galba's unworthingle the Souldiers insolence, and the dangerous consequences of such affronts, so effectually that the triumph was unanimously voted, and performed in this manner. The Streetile ing scaffolded and hung, the Trained Bank fet, the Citizens ranked in their Gowns, the Temples opened and crowned with Lawre and the people rayled in ; The first day the faw 250 Chariots of Image; and Pictures: The fecond they faw the rich Arms e, and riche treasure of Macedon, carried in three hundre Waggons, and born by three thousand ma together with an invaluable maffe of Plus The Trumpers founded, the hundred twenty Oxen crowned and gift for facility

e i Rurganets.
2 Targets. 3
Haborgions. 4.
Greaves. 5.
Corflets.

nd the young men with Aprons of Needlend the young men with Aprons of Needlerork followed: Next them came the Kings
wm Plate f, and the holy cup of Gold filled
in the precious stones devoted to the gods, tomither with his own Armour and Diadem.
After these came the Royal children, whose
ge insensible of their missfortune (when they
is up their heads as their said Tutors and
Officerstaught them) turned the joy of the
lay to pity and sorrow; and at a due distance
appeared King Perseus himself, who (as Æmilim told him, when he desired to be excused
his publick reproach) underwent this shame his publick reproach) underwent this shame ogratise his vain hopes & weaker sears, when emight have chosen to dye valiantly, (rather han to live thus despicably) in his g black and g The customers, attended with his mournful Relati-Macedon, ons and Servants. After him followed the four undred crowns of Gold that the Grecian Cies had bestowed upon Amilius, who (himalife a spectacle surpassing his triumph) was drawn in his sumptuous Chariot, in a Purplement sown branched with gold, with a sprig of and awrel in his hand, as his whole Army had, the copies Bleflings and Acciamations were inches But this metal.

But this was too great a pitch of happiness But this was too great a pitch of happened to be attended with some misery; for (as most Emilius foresaw in the revolution of sate) his excelle of joy was checked with an allay difficult abius, being adopted into other Families)

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one died three days before the Triumph, at the other three days after; whose misfortun damped the whole pomp and shew, amaze all the City but Amilius himself, whose gra and equal spirit bore up as nobly against li mischances as against his enemies, and wasa constant in suffering as in conquering, his re fon being as folid as his resolution; for (in he to the penfive multitude, who fullied their glory with pity) " Now I am fafe, and about miscarriage; this is one advantage of my les es ferings, that they have left no more to suffer cthis publick joy was to be allayed, and I a ee satisfied it is in my Family onely, and not in ec your City. Hereupon he pittied Ferfag but could not relieve him; who remove from the common Prison, was by two of his a sons starved or watched to death-but

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2 Leaving behind him one went on his Triumph, furnishing Rome with Alexander a Turn r, who became a Magistrate of Rome,

Anthony.

b The Cenfor might turn out reduce the Horsemen, and the licentioufnefs of the peothe Musters. which in his time came to 337452 men.

Thus Amilius obliged the People, ye Senators, and stood with the Nobility, reverenced by on choose others; as beloved of the People, and by both the consents was chosen Censor b, an Office of the greatest facrednesse and trust in the Common wealth; in which office he fickned of a burn ple: and he kept ing disease, and upon his Physicians advice retyred to the Countrey to Vella, when returning to do his yearly devotions, 1 fatisfie the People who were impatient of absence (so entirely was he beloved) hed

as much Treasure as defrayed the charges of

their Warre, till the Confuls Hircins and

Pansa's time, in the first Wars of Augustu an

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ed with as much honour as he lived, and was buried with the greatest pomp imaginable, not gold and filver, but the love and good will of all men of all Nations; who bore his Herse, and attended his Funeral, the Strangers celebrating him for his mercy and proweffe, and the Romanes for his publick spirit, and both for a Father of his Countrey, leaving two Sons behind him, Heirs to his Eflate, which was but small, and to his publique respect which was great; the one being the Nobilities favourite, and the cother (as e Scipio Affri-Appius his Competitor for the Censorship canus, who as

jeared him ) the darling of the People.

Appius told, might be asha-

med, being AMILIUS his fonne, to receive Honour from Mechanichs.

M3 TIMO-

An: Mundi 3607, or 3642. Ante Chr. 3412 or 323.



#### XIV.

#### TIMOLEON.

Contemporary with Jaddus the High Prieft, Codamanus King of Persia, Fergus King of Scotland, Aristotle and Euclid.

a Diod. Sic. calls him Timedætus.

Imoleon, as happy in his noble Parents, Timodemus a, and Demareta, as he was unhappy in his ignoble brother Timophanes, that rash and ambitious person, whom he in a Battel between the Argives and the Corinthians, when he served his Cour trey in the capacity of a private Souldier, fr b Æschilus his ved b; and at Corinth ( when upon some look persons suggestions, contrary to all his friends perswasions, he affected tyranny over it ) as1 publick spirited man he slew, preferring his duty

Brother-in-law and Satyrus, or Orthagoras, as Theopompus' Calleth him.

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his Brother, was upon the unexpected motion of a mean Commoner, chosen General of Corinib by the unanimous vote of the people ( which in that case looked like the voyce of the gods ) in the Leantines behalf , and for li- c The chief Maberry against Dionysius the Tyrant of Sicily, gistrate of Coagainst whom he went with more resolution to d Therefore fatisfie the world after his twenty years retire- Phecis faid ment ( as c Teleclides advised ) that the death when the Atheof Timophanes was rather the just execution of nians rejoyced a Tyrant, than the unnatural murther of a his success, in brother (although it was a blemish to that a - an undertaking tion, that he repented of it; a fleady constan- which he difcyd, and an even resolution, being the crown swaded, that he of great undertakings, ennobling them as if- would have rejoyced if he fues of a folid reason, rather than fond imagi- had done it, nation) for as foon as he had lifted his men, though he rigged his Ships, atoned the gods, particu-would not for larly Ceres and Proferpina, who promifed their any thing but Nuns in a vision to attend his voyage in a ship the contrary. of that name, consilted the Oracles, and And Aristides discovered Icetes the Leontine Tyrants design faid, and league with the Carthaginians to oppresse he would rather Sicily, and delude the Corinibians; and that dead than mara crowned band fallen upon his hand, and a ried to a tyrant: bright flame shining over his Ship, and con- & when the tyducting him throughout his voyage untill he rant killed his came to Italy, encouraged him with hope of 3 fons thereupsuccesseand victory, he set says for Rhegium, was forry for whither the Traytor Icetes having run up what he had Dyonifius within a Castle; and designing ano-done, but not ther tyranny over Sicily, by the Carthagini- for what he himself had ans affiltance, with whom he had made an faid.

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underhand confederacy, fent to Temoleon (who was as ready to affert Sicili's liberty against him, as against the other Tyrant) to discharge his Navy from that service, wherein the Carthaginians (that endured not the Corintbian partnership either in the conquest or possession of Syracuje) had proceeded with that successe: which meffage he submitted to; only defiring it might be, for his better security, delivered in a full Assembly of his friends the Rhegiang. during whose debates and harangues, with the Governours connivance, he stole away with his Navy to Tauromenion, where the honestest man then in Sicily, & the grand affertor of Liberty, Andromachus, had no sooner en tertained, and allowed him five Regiments of Foot, an hearty well-willer to his cause; and Embassadors came from the Carth aginism (whom the Rhegians in the mean time laughed at) shewing Andromachus the palms of their hands turned uppermost, and thereby intimating his overthrow if he difinished not Time leon; which he answered with the same posture, intimating the overturning of their Ship if they did not depart : But Icetes having the Carthaginians fure, the Sicilians subdued, the Adranites divided; and finding all jealous that Timolegn, as Calippus and Phorax did be fore him, under pretence of Affistance, would usurp over them, drew towards Timoleon, who advancing with easie and private marches surprized his enemies now fifteen thousand ftrong, in disorder, and utterly overthren them a going on with his victory (upon the firce(sful

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fuccessful Omen of Adranas his Temple opening, and his Javelin (haking in his hand ) untill the Adranitans submitted to hm. Rich Mammercus b bought his peace and friend- b Tyrant of Athip, haughty Dionysius yielded to him his carana. great Castle, his plentiful Magazine and Furniture, his two thousand well-armed Souldiers, together with his Tyranny, being fent privately unknown to Icetes and the Corintbions, with a little money from Timoleon's Camp to Corinth, as great an instance of great fortunes unsteadinesse, as his Father Dion once the most feared King, now the most pitied and despised man in the world, whom all men addressed themselves to ; some triumphing over and treading him down, some compassionating and encouraging him, while he passed his sad time, and avoided the Corinthians jealousie by his retirements to Taverns, Shops, and the employment of a Schoolmafter, leaving many notable sayings behind him; as being asked once what benefit he had by Plato's wisdome, he said, It taught him to bear afflictions patiently. And again being demanded by Aristo: nus a Musician, what offence Plate had done him, he answered, "That "Tyrants are many wayes unfortunate, but in "nothing more than in that they have none that "dare tell them the truth, and that through "their fault be left Plato's company. A wagg shaked his Gown (as they used to do in their addresses to Tyrants, to shew they had no weapons) in his entrance to his Chamber after he was deposed; "Nay (saith he) shake

#### The Life of TIMOLEON.

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ethy Gown as thou goest out, lest thou shouldest ce steale any thing. When Philip of Macedon wondered how his Father writ Playes, here plyed, "He did it when he and other Kings were drunk, and were disposed to play the " fools. Diogenes meeting him fince his deprivation, told him, be envied rather than pittied bim, and that he was not worthy of the happineffe of a private state. Dionyfius his misfortune was wonderful, and Timoleon's fuccess more; for having taken Syracufa, and received two thousand Foot and two hundred Horse for supply from Corinth, by the way of Thuria, in spight of the Carthaginian Fleet under Hanno, although Icetes streightned the Corinthians, and hired two Villains to murther Timoleon as he was facrificing to Adranu, who came up to the Altar; and as they were debating who should strike the stroak, were prevented by a third person, whose father one e who was cru- of them had murthered fuddenly c, who killed one of them to the wonder of those that flood by, and faw the concatenation of so many diflant events in Timoleon's prefervation, the joy of all Corintb, who rewarded the Avenger with a Crown worth ten Mina , that is, 35 h and Timeleon's honour, who was now looked on as a devout and an honest man: although Carthage fent Mago with 150 Sayl more to that service, yet Timoleon relieved the Corinthians from Catena, drew off the Carthagini ans to befiege it; and in the mean time commanded Leon the Deputy of Syracufa to fall upon the remaining Besiegers, as he did with

elly murthered, after be had lived to fee his daughters ravisbed.

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successe, taking Acradina a great Port of Syracense, with rich booty, and great provision, and joyning it by a wall and rampire to the Caftle, while Hanno returning upon the news in triumph, as if he had conquered the Corinthians, together with Mago, upon a suspition of Treason, intimated in some mutinous words given out by the Greeians under Icetes against the Carthaginians about the pleasantness of Sicily notwithstanding Letes his importunity, fled and left him to Timoleon's mercy, now advanced when the coast was clear, to Messina, and within five miles of Syracusa, where (offering in jest a reward to those that knew where the Carthaginians were) dividing his Army, he attacqued Syracufa (which was a fragling City ) d in several parts, carrying it without the loffe of one man by a general af- command furfault, demolishing the Castle and Palace, prized the Rithose monuments of tyranny, establishing a ver Anapus; free State, and taking care to plant the Cities another under with Grecians, which Wars and Tyranny had made desolate.

As foon as the noble Captain had (upon no- Dinarchus & tice that Mago was questioned at Carthage for Demaratus deferting Sicily', and that the Affricans provided for another War) upon Proclamation Epipoles. toall banished Sicilians, and an Embassie to Corinib, recruited Syracusa with 60000 men in the way of a Commonwealth, and left them a The Images with a common flock to defray all charges out were condemned of the a Images, Statues, and Lands that were as if they were

d One part under his own Isias affaulted Acardinia; and a third under undertook the quarter called

alive; onely

Gelon's was faved, because he had won a great Victory over the Carthaginians near Himera.

confiscated,

#### The Life of TIMOLEON.

confiscated and sold, he (born to affert other liberty, rather than to fet up his own govern ment) proceeded I. to Icetes, whom he for ced to quit his confederacy with the Carthe ginians, and lead a private life at Leontium: , and Laptines of Apollonia, who submitted to him, and lived meanly many years at Corimb, And having affifted Cephalus and Dionyfius in making some Laws, he made some Inrodesh

b Smallage beat Funerals; whence they fay of a dying man, be wants onely Smallage.

Dimarchus and Demaratus into Affrica,tem pted many little Cities to revolt, and dren out 6000 against the seventy thousand Carthaginians that under Milcar and Afdrubal now invaded Italy, and discharging some cowards Male-contents, and fatisfying the Remainder about the Smallage b that fell upon them, and ing used onely the Eagles that flew over them, which they took to be ominous, that the one was a Garland of victory in the Isthmian games, and the other the bird of conquest, with his Soothfayers prayers after a great mist was cleared. The 20 of May he (observing his enemies or der in passing the River Crimesus fromthe top of an adjoyning hill ) ordered his horse men to charge their Vantguard as they palled, whom (doing little execution, because of the Carts of War that were wafted first) he seconded with his own Foot, encouraging them with his great voice, untill a seasonable tem. pest falling in the Carthaginians faces, filling their pleated coats with Rain, and their palfage now overflowed with water, they tumbled with their heavy Armour in the dirt, and left ten thousand slain in the Field and the

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parts adjoyning, whereof three thouf nd were Natives of c Carthage ) together with their c which in for-Camp and inestimable Treasure, a spoyl to mer wars lost the Gracians, who environed Timoleon's Tent onely strangers, with costly Corslets d, rich Targets e, 5000 Nomades, &c. Prisoners, and after three days plunder set up d 1000. in the place a monument of victory. Whence e 10000, Timoleon ( having dipatched an expresse of the fuccesse to Corinth, together with the fairest Armour he had met with to be offered to the gods, now enriched, not with Grecian, but Barbarian spoils) he returned to Syracuse, and banished the cowardly thousand that had deferted their Colours to Brutium, where, as the reward of Treason, they were all contrary to Articles murthered: when Icetes and Mammercus out of envy or fear conspired with the Carthaginians, as did some Provinces which Timoleon had entrusted upon his return home with some Grecians, particularly they of Hieres and Messina, and invaded Sicily with feventy Sail under Giscoes command: and Timoleon (notwithstanding facrilegious Philodemus and Onomarchus were cut off at Hieres, as were 400 of his loofe followers at Messina, his defeats prospering him as well as his conquelts) upon the Tyrant of Catenaes f riming f He took great affronts, drew towards Calauria; and upon delight in ver-Icetes his return from spoyling Syracuse, ha- ses. ving pacified a quarrel arifing among his own men in passing the River Damirias by lots, on the first whereof was the token of triumph, resolutely engaged him on the other side the River, defeated his whole Army, possessed

#### The Life of TIMOLEON.

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his Camp, and had him delivered to him by his own Leontines, who with his whole family suffered the same way that he had murther. ed Dion and his: Euthydemus his Lieutenant for calling the Corinthians women, undergo. ing the same fate; with no lesse fortune doth he engage Mammercus by the River Obolm, where two thousand of his men fell; the Carthaginians fired for Peace, and were confined on the other fide Lycus, engaging to affile Tyrants no more: Catana is delivered up to bim ; the Messinians betray Mammercus to his hands, who having in vain attempted an Oration in his own behalf before the enraged multitude that would not hear him, was first whipped before the children, and then executed before men, having in vain endeavoured to beat out his brains against the walls.

Thus Timaleon rooted out all Tyranny, put a period to many years War, civilized and planted Sicily g, and then secured it, and ellagrigentum and blished it, giving them the Laws of War and Peace, acknowledging the gods favour, and erecting a Temple to fortune : Timothews, A. gefilaus, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas were renowned, but Timoleon was just; they were troublesome and active, he quiet and peaceable; their glory was forced and rude, his easie and civil; for having no higher ambition than that of ferving his Countrey, the good man retyred out of envy's eye, and Greecestroubles with his family, to his brave and deferved habitation at Syracuse, enjoying the joyful reflections and great content that ariseth from being

g Especially A-Gela, the one inhabited by Megellus, the other by Gorgos.

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being an happy instrument of publick and common good ; yet (it being as necessary, faith Symonides, for free States to have some accusers, as for Larks to have tufts upon their heads ) Laphystius and Demanetus charged him in open Assemblies with some misdemeanors in his Generalship, to which the noble Captain (notwithstanding all the people favoured him ) answered no more, but that be was glad be had afferted Syracuse to that liberty, that every man might speak what be pleased; which answer, with his former action, made him the common theam of Panegyricks&Poems, which he heard many years, until having shewed his valour against Tyrants and Barbarians, his justice and mercy to his friends, and escaped the civildiffentions of his Countrey, and many renowned Exploits, that cost Greece not a tear, He grew blind with years, and his hereditary constitution; yet while he lived, was honoured with daily visits of Sicilians and others that were willing to see their Deliverer, brought to the Theatre weekly to receive the peoples bleffings, and give his advice, until he died, loaded with years and renown, and was buried with publique Obsequies and universal grief upon the Commonwealths charge a, who a As far as 600 by an Herauld b proclaimed yearly games and 1 ment, or 200 e exercises to his memory, for suppressing Ty- Mina's. b Loud-voiced rants, restoring Liberty, and establishing Si- Demetrius. cily, together with a great Tomb in the Mar- c Mufich, Horfket-place, furrounded with Cloysters and races. Galleries, called Timoleontium, a noble Monument, but not equal to his Laws, which

## The Life of TIMOLEON.

were as lasting as Syracuse, in the observation whereof it always prospered as by the negled of them it was ruined.

#### The Parallel.

d Perseus the d

tigonus.

Hele two Heroes were equal in their un dertakings ( the one against the Carthagi. mians, the other against the Macedonians and in their fuccesses : one taking Mac. don from the d seventh King thereof, the o ther recovering Sicily from its last Tyrant; onely Amilias engaged Perseus when entire and fuccefsfull, but Timoleon fet on Dionifin when broken and desperate; both actions are parallel, but the meanes not fo. Timoleon fought with a few loose, mercenary, and undisciplin'd people, Amilius with an expert and well-governed Army. Both perfons of great integrity; though Paulus was bred fuch by the Lawes and Discipline of Rome, and Timoleon was fuch by his own Inclintion, contrary to his Countreys temper; his Predecessors, Gilippus, Pharax, Calippus, and all except Dion, aspiring to that charge he was fued to; fetting up the Tyranny he 1. bolished, and endeavouring to usurp that Government which he established and re-It is Paulus his glory, that having deserved an high place, he bestowed much in his Countreys service, but received nothing. It

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## The Life of TIMOLEON.

It was Timoleon his renown, that having merited a Kingdome, he fare down contented with a firgle house and Mannour. Amilius The Syracusan was of so equall and constant a temper, that bestowed a fair as his highest state never raised him, so his bouse & Manlowest never depressed him; he neither swel- nour upon him, ling with his incomparable prosperity, nor to avoid the drooping with his unparallel'd advertity : Ti- differentions in moleon otherwise was unsetled; for he nobly his own comdispatched his aspiring Brother, but was un- Vide Diodors worthily ashamed of it, shewing not his face Sic. 1. 2. de twenty years after in the Market-place. To Athamo vel do well, and then be afraid to hear ill, argues Athacre.

a good nature, but not an excellent spirit; the tendernesse of a man, but not the courage of a Magistrate.

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A.M. 3580, Ant. Chrift. 368, or 370.



#### XV.

#### PELOPIDAS.

Contemporary with Philip of Macedon, Jona than high Priest of the Jews, Camillus and Manlius, Romans.

Elopidas the Son of Hippoclus had 1 great estate and honor entailed on him, and a greater mind to dispose of it; it was as much above his fortune as that was t bove others, neither a prodigal nor covetous equal to Epaminondas in Vertue, above him in estate, both plain in their Apparel and b As we see in Diet, both industrious in their way, the Themistocles, one in the toils of the body, the other in the mon, Pericles, exercises of the mind; both commended for Nicias, Alci- their b entire friendship, notwithstanding the Copartnership in all the administration of

2 Ariftotle.

Aristides, Cibiades,

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War and Peace; obnoxious to jealousies and diffentions to their deaths, having fogreat an esteem of each other, and such publike spi- c For Epamirits for their Country, that they had no con- nondas mould tention, but that noble one, who should do receive nothing most service, and a receive least reward, from Pelopidas, Fpaminordas was wary and referved, never ha- as Pelopidas zarding a Generals publike capacity at the rate nothing from his of a private fouldiers little fervices, being af- country. fraid, as Timotheus faid to Choras, shewing his d Kashness and wounds, to see a Dart fall neer him, it be warinesse commanders. ing the chiefest point to save him, d that e Antigonus faves all, it being a maxime, That a Ge- had a daring neral should dye of Age, and not Wounds. fouldier fick. But Pelopidas was rash and careless, valuing who was no his manhood (as Cato the elder said) so much, his order, but that he esteemed his life too little; daring his courage faitdeath, as if with Antigonus his e fick fouldier, ed bim; being orf the enflaved Spartans, he had been weary asked the reaof life (it being an equal weakness to contemn fon, he faid, life as to fear death) Guing almost wish the Antigonuswas life, as to fear death) faying always with that the cause who rash Lacedemonian, Callicratidas, That The- cured, his difbes stood not upon one man; not considering ease, which (as the discreet Athenian Iphicrates would made him wea-(ay) That the whole Army was guided by fo daring of one bead. But the ground of their g friend- death. hip was the battle of Mantinea against the f The Sybarites Arcadians, where upon the Lacedemonians would fay of the Wings retreat ( where they were) Polotidae Spattans, that Wings retreat ( where they were) Pelopidas their frength falling by seven wounds, Epaminondas fought and miserable by him, untill the Spartan King Agesipolis life made them with the other Wing recovered him, now resolved to die. falling too, and the victory; for which the g Epaminon-Spartans loved the Thebans intirely, untill das friendship,

at Thebes, and the Lacedemonians usurpations.

Archias, Leontidas and Philip, the wealth Citizens of Thebes, suspecting Ismenias, An droclidas and Pelopidas popularity, invited Phabidas a Captain of the Lacedemonian d The Fattion (who were now jealous of Thebes) d to furprise their Castle Cadmea, as he passed to Bantis upon the Holy-day called Thefmoporia; which he did accordingly, murdering Ismenias, but nishing Pelopidas, Pherenicus, and Androclida (Epaminondas being neglected as poor and bookish) and overthrowing the Thebans privi ledges and government, though to the adriration of all neighbors; the Spartans find the man, yet they allowed and improved the fact, untill the banished Citizens who fledo Athens (a place of great humanity toward all strangers, and of particular obligations to e Androclidas. the Thebans) where e one was by Leontidu Partizans murdered, and the rest by his sus gestions endangered (though the Athenian

through Bœotia against the thirty Tymolested. delign for recovering their liberty.

were as civil to the Thebans, now oppressedy f They made a three, as the Thebans were by f decree to then Law, that no when troubled with thirty ) consulting the Athenian pas- Countries liberty (upon young Pelopidashis motion, who pressed on his Countrimen to love of their Country, their respect for their rants, should be gods, and Thrasybulus his example, who exper led the thirty Tyrants of Athens) g they enga g The Thebans ged Charon for his house to affemble in, Pli lidas to be employed as Secretary to Philip and Archias; Epaminondas and Gorgias, too courage and engage the Thebans against the Spartans in Wrestling and other exercise

iben. And when the defign was ripe, Pelopidat next twelv

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twelve more in difguise came in a dark and tempestuous night ( after a foot-post sent before) but (faint-hearted Hipposthenidas his b Messenger to forbid their coming, having h Clidon. frent the whole day in quarrelling with his Wife for a Bridle, and not meeting them) to resolute and constant Charons house, where as they were preparing for their enterprise, Philidas invites Archias and others of the Tyrants to a delicate Banquet and a drinking, who being informed first by a Messenger of the Company at Charons house, and then by a letletter from the i chief Priest of Athens, of i Archias by the whole conspiracy, by Philidas his dexte- name. rity, passed by the one by a slight examination of Charon, and the other by shuffling the letters under a Pillow, and faying in their Wine, Serious things to morrow; and in the dead of night, the heighth of their excess, Charon and Melon in the Whores apparel, they looked for furprised Archias and Philip in their drink (the rest being secured by Philidas Pelopidas sets on sober and discreet Leontides in his own house and chamber, where Cephifodorus was killed, and limping Hypates as he was flying to his neighbors. Whereupon arming the people that flocked to them out of the Spartans Magazines, and joyning with Epaminondas and Gorgias, his honest multitudes (the amazed bili City being all in an uproar, and the foolish Guards fled to Cadmea) they cryed, Liberty, Liberty; and dispatching away letters to Aibens for all the exiles, they held a Council next day, where the people and Priests crowning

ing Pelopidas and his followers as Saviours of their Country, upon Epaminondas and Gorgie motion, chose Pelopidas, Melon, and Charm Governors, who in fix days, to prevent the Lacedemonians relief, reduced the Castle, the Garrison whereof marching out upon composition, met with Cleambrotus King of Sparts coming with a great Army to their affiftancein a Hermippidas the way, who hanged two of the Captains a, and

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and Arciffus. b Dyfaoridas, who thercupon loponnesus.

c For fear of the Spartans.

d Gorgias and Pelopidas po-

exploits.

d Phæbidas,

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fined the b third. A noble attempt this! and fecond to none but that of Thrasphulus! for retired to Pe- Pelopidas with his twelve men, laid that defign in one night, that overthrew the frong and indiffolible Government of Sparta; and though the Lacedemonians invaded, ande A. thens deserted them (executing and banishing their well-willers ) yet Pelopidas and Gorgian being chosen Generals for that year, first denjealousing Athens and Sparta to an endless licy in dividing war, by tempting Sphodrius ( who lay at The Sparrans spies to countenance the Baotian revolters) and Athenians. with money and other arguments to attempt Pyrea, and then exercifing the Thebanes in light skirmishes against the Lacedemonians; & Antalcidas observed to King Agefilans one day, faying, He was fure in pay to teach the e Pelopidas bis Thebans to be fouldiers against their mills c; prevailed fo far against the Spartans, that Pe lopidas was chosen as long as he lived, either Governor of Baotia, or Captain of the Holy Bands, as at Platees & Thespies (where d he that furprized Cadmea fell) at Tanagra, where Par thoidas died (skirmishes that encouraged the conquerors, but dispirited not the conquered) and

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and especially at Tegeira, where Pelopidas having miffed his design upon Orchomene (a Garrison of the Spartans, supplying their places that had marched out according to his Intelligence) and marching by the Marshes of the River Melos, not far from e Apolloes Temple cApollo Tecy-(whether an immortal God, or an Heroick raele ceased in man, those times are uncertain) met the Lace- the Median demonians under Theopompus and Gorgoleon, and war, Echecracommanded his Horse against them in a nar- tes being Priest row f passage, by reason of their Foot, secon- los, and Monnet ding them with his Foot fo resolutely, that Proum. their two Generals fell, and the whole Army f saying to a opened the Thebans a lane through it, and Captain (when they flew all before them ) fled under feared falling the protection of Achomene; this being the That they were first time they were conquered by a lefter fallen into ours. number then themselves, and it being now manifest that it is neither the River Eurotas, nor the Valley between Cnacion and Babyce, but an honest resolution to dye honorably rather then to live shamefully, makes a brave g The Holy fouldier indeed. g The Holy Band of four Band Love is a hundred Trained always within Cadmea, knit great encourto each other by firm love and indiffoluble af- tour; therefore fection (whereby they will dye rather then Nester advipart, or do any dishonorable thing before each feth that every other ) Harmonia the daughter of Mars and Tribe flould be Venus was Protectress of Thebes ) was invin- ray by themcible (till the battle of Charonea; where they felves, Hom. all fell together) especially since Pelopidas set II. 3. called them always together to encourage each o- the Holy Band, is called a divine friend by Gods appointment. Hercules and Iolaus were

into their hands,

fet in battle arlovers, and therefore valiant. Vid. Callistenem, Ephorum, Polybium.

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ther, where as before they were mingled with other companies.

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Argives

a The battle of Leuctres.

But the a Lacedemonians recovering them. selves, and making peace with all Greece, invade Baotia (now more desperate than ever) with ten thousand Foot, and a thousand Horse, when Pelopidas finding fears at home, and distractions in the Army, closed with General Epaminondas opinion for a battle at Leuting (where Scedasus had cursed the Spartans for ravishing his daughters, whose Tombes were there, whereof they were forewarned by a prophesie) and having upon Theocritus the Southsayers advice, sacrificed a Filly which ran strangely into the Army instead of thered Virgin, he was admonished in a dream to offer Scedafus his daughters (after a hot dispute, b whether God, who is no Airy impressionor Giant, but an Eternal power, was pleased with fuch bloody and inhumane facrifices) engaged the Spartans, drawing his whole Army to the left hand, that the Spartans who confronted might be further off the other Gracians: which Policy altering the posture of the enemy, and fo difordering them, Pelopidas and his three hund ed rushed in upon them, before they could range themselves, and being seconded by Epaminondas, notwithstanding the Spartsn expertness and resolution, gave them suchan overthrow, as no Chronicle ever mentioned; and purfued their victory with equal honor, though (in the depth of Winter, the year expiring with c their Offices ) to Peloponnesw; reducing the Elians, the Arcadians, the

b Mnecius the fon of Creon facrificed Macaria thedaughter of Hercules; the Salartans offered Spherecydes, Themistocles his boys before she fight at Salamina; Leonides facrificed himself; Agesilaus failed his enterprize, because he would not facrifice bis daughter.

c It was a The-

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Argives, some part of Laconia it felf, Meffenia, & marching over Euratas (taking in & destroying all places as they came ) to the very Walls of Sparta with fixty seven thousand men (most Elians and Argives, who though they clashed with the Spartans in Councel, yet submitted to them, and obeyed them in Wars) whence they returned home by the way of Cenebrees (overthrowing the Athenians that would have cut off their passage in the streight of Peloponnefus) generally applauded and honored, yet privately a envyed, for both Epaminondas and a Envy. Pelopidas having held their Offices four months longer then they should in the foresaid fervices, were questioned, yet discharged : onely one Meneclides, a spightful Orator that was not considered for his service in Charons house) willing to set Charon and Pelopidas at variance, would have had Charons small skirmish b painted and set up, and Pelopidas neg- b Our forefaletted, continually declaiming to this purpose, there painted untill Pelopidas (who was more impatient then their battles. Epaminondas, whom this Demagogue had put by the Government of Baotia one year) had him fined for attributing the glory of the whole people to one c man, and attempting c Philip, who analteration of Government.

About this time Alexander the Tyrant of tempted to o-Pherees infesting Thessaly, he upon their re- berties of quest(to employ himself, Epaminondas being in Greece, Peloponnesus) came against him, and having in vain offered to bring the Barbarous man to reason at Larissa, secured Thessaly and settled it; composed the difference between Prolemy

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and Alexander King of Macedon, bringing w Kings brother, who there took after Epani nondas resolution, but not his Vertues, w thirty other young Noblemen for Hoftage to Thebes, as an argument of its spreading power and renown; brought Ptolomy, who ha Suppressed the Royal Family, and usurped in Kingdom, to promise a restauration and League offensive and defensive with Thebu taking his fon Philoxenus and fifty more plet ges, notwithstanding his Army was corrupted by the enemy, and he had no Thebane about him, but his own great name; but d marching to Pharfalia, where his treacherous foulding goods and families were, to be revenged a them, he met Alexander, who observing his slender Guard, took him, to the amazement of all that faw it (none now upon this at thinking themselves safe) and being informal of his stout and stubborn discourses to the Phereans against his Tyranny, shut him w close prisoner, none being permitted to it him but Thebe his own Wife (who rather pited his misfortune then understood his worth (asking him whether he was in hafte to dye, n whom he replied, He was, by making himed every day more odious to the Gods and mon untill Epaminondas (upon the miscarriage of other e Generals who were fent to release him) his name frighting the Tyrant (whomb were fined ten durst not run up to despair, lest he whobi ried men alive, baited men in Beafts skins, a thot at them; put the Cities of Melibeath

Scolusa when in League with him, to the

d Pelopidas a prisoner , his exploits.

*e*Epaminondas under dispieafure, other Generals were emplayed, who thousand Drachmes, i.e. five bundred pound apiece.

18th sword; facrificed to the g Dare that killed his g calling it Uncle Polypron; who was ashamed to pitty Tychon happiat any man (going off the Stage at the acting of Euripides his Tragedy, called Troades, for that reason) should in a rage use Pelopidas Barba-rously) to Pelopidas his b release, and thirty release. days truce, refufing to make peace with the Villain.

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He was no fooner released, than upon the Atbenians and the Lacedemonians applications to Artaxerxes, he was fent i thither, i His Ambassie. whose fame was so spreading, that the people flocked to him throughout his journey; the Princes of Perfia admired him, the King honoured him for his excellent courage and graceful speech, with several rich presents, and afull grant of all his requests, viz. 1. That Greece should be free. 2. Messina inhabited. 3. And Thebes Allies to the Kings of Perfia for ever. After which answers, refusing the gifts, to avoid that jealousie that brought & Tima- k He died for gorns to the block; he returned with general taking 980 fatisfaction (his fingle name having done more Milch Kine and then all the Harangues of the other Agents) a bed, with a chamberlain, and I was immediately upon the Thessalians and Neatherds request, voted General of the Auxiliaries from Artaxeragainst the Tyrant of Pheres (whom the The-xes, or rather banes opposed for the liberty of Greece, while Law that nine the Lacedemonians and Athenians, both with poor men fould m him and the n other Tyrant of Sicily) a- Govern Athens gainst whom he went with the highest mo- who should be

made rich by

Ambassies to the Persian King. 1 His last expedition against Alexander of Pherees. m The Athenians set up Alexanders Statue inBrass, a their Saviour. n Dioryfius.

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berty.

But (his Thebanes upon an ominous Eclini being frighted to an incapacity to serve him he against the Southsayers intimation, wi a few Theffalians drew up against the energy in the Pharsalian Field (saying to those tha defired him to have a care of himself, The a General must not onely have a care of himself but of others; and to them that told him Alexanders multitude, All the better, we had kill the more) o where his Horse pursuing the success against the Vant-Guard too far, Alex anders Foot got the vantage of the Hill whence he beat his Foot, to whose rescue the Horse was called back, who encouraged with Pelopidas his presence as their new Soul and Genius after their on-fets, recovered the higher ground, whence viewing the enemy in disorder, and the Tyrant in the right Wing rallying them, his great stomack could not hold but he must fingly challenge him, who had more wit then to venture him and the Kingdom upon a fingle Combate; therefore fent some inferior Officers to him, three whereof died at his feet; and when his This Salians came down to his rescue, he falls tog but with victory on his fide (the desperate fouldiers revenging his death upon three thousand Phereans) lamented by his Theban, who cryed all day their Father, their Saviour Honored by their confederates, who made Edicts to his memory; mourned by the whole Army, who neglected their Horses and them. selves

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felves, untill they had feen him; fo fenfible of his fall, they forgot their victory; attended by all the Cities he was carryed thorow with triumphs and Ornaments of Victory; and (the Theffalians requesting they might perform the last Office they could to the Noble Captain, who died in their service, with whom they might bury their Liberty, being ashamed to ask Thebes any more Captains, fince they could not return Pelopidas alive ) buried not with the vain and barbarous pomp of Ivory the Tyrants or Purple, as Dionyfius (whose burial was the death, sumptuous conclusion of a stately Tragedy) nor with the forced and invidious folemnity of razed Walls, clipped Horses and Mules, as Alexanders darling Epbestion; but with multitudes of Crowned people and fad Cities, friving who should most advance his glory, who was the love of Greece when alive, and their desire being dead; in revenge of whose death, the Thebanes force Alexander to their devotion, free and ungarrison the Magnesians, the Phthiotes, the Achaians; Thebe the Tyrants Wife with her brethrens affiftance, murder him, whom because the house was strictly guarded, she lodged neer the Bed-Chamber, commanding the Keeper to withdraw the dreadful Dog that watched the door, and letting down the Ladder (by which they went up to the Chamber) wrapped in Wooll, by which they came in, and the thewing them the fword at the Beds-head, to affure them he was afleep, with much ado they tying him to the Bed, murdered him, and next day faw him drawn

Alexander

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## The Life of MARCELLUS.

drawn through the streets by the common people, and made Dogs meat.

# \*\*\*\*

A°.M.3736. Ant. ( hrift, 212.



#### XVI.

#### MARCELLUS.

Contemporary with Reuda King of Scotland, Philip son of Demetrius King of Macedon, Antiochus M. King of Assyria, Onias the Second, High-Priest of the Jews, Jesus the son of Syrach.

Arcellus the first of the name (sinh Possidonius) for his warlike inclination and temper, his nature was gentle, his disposition studious, especially of the Greek tongue; his body strong and hardy, his minde skilful and active, trained up in his youth in the Wars against Sicily; in his in per years in that against the Gaules, and in his old age in that against Hannibal; more emission.

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## The Life of MARCELLUS.

ent in his youth for Combats than Battles ; et having faved his Brother Octacilius in Siily, he was crowned by the General, and roted Ædil by the people, as he was installed Augur by the Priefts; in which office having nobly a punished his own Colleague for Sodo- a Young Marmy with his own fon, a person of as exquisite parts as beauty, and as nobly confecrated his Fine to Temple-Utenfils, ( now the 21 years fore the Senate, Carthaginian Wars were finished; now the In- whereupon Ca-Subrian Gaules invaded, and Flaminius with pitolinus was Philothe two Confuls, notwithstanding their fined. inceffe against these Gaules, were upon the three Moons feen at Remine, and the River of blood in Romania, together with some inauspicious observations of the Sooth-sayers, recalled: and because they obeyed not the Letters ( as b the Romans were rigid observers b The Romans of their religious Institutions, thinking it had first observatimore concerned the Commonwealth, that the nies. last Ceremony were neglected, than that the greatest victory were obtained ) deposed, as Scipio Nafrea and C. Marius were, because Sempronius chose them both in one e Sooth- c There was a faying house.

cellus, who blushed & mept when called be-

ons of Ceremo-

Law at Rome: that if a Magi-

frate was called from observing Prognostications in place, he must not obferve the fecond time.

The two Priefts Cornelius and Cetheus were degraded, because they set not the best Entrails in order: Q. Sulpitius was deposed, because his Mitre sell off his head in sacrificing. Flaminius was laid afide, because they heard a Rat at his Election. Cneius Cornelius, and Marcellus were chosen Consuls, who (when the

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\* From Gala, a the \* Gaffates joyning with the Insubriant Aingers ball in Virg. and Propert. Servius umph. a A village on this fide the Alps.

† Marcellus bis remarkable defeat of the Gaules.

N. Pompilius in his commentaries, mentioneth 3 forts of those spoyls; the one dedicated to Feretrius à feriendo,

the number of 120000 (notwithstanding to late Peace against Marcellus his opinion ) la calls all valiant fiege to Acerres, and spoyled all along the Gæsi bis tri- River Poe) leaving the main Army near A cerres with a few light-Horse and Foot, ma ched directly to Clastidium a, where (thous over-numbred by Sisomarus ) Marcellus ha ving turned his Horse that would have runs way from the noise, pretending that he wor shipped the Sun, which they do turning round and vowed the spoyls to Jupiter Pheretrin charged the insolent and presuming Enemy laying their King at his feet with his own hand and imploring fove's favour, with the Bar. barians rich Arms in his hand, overthrewthe whole Body; and returning with spoyl, to lieved his Colleague, frighted away the Ga Sates, took Millain, and the adjacent Cities, and brought the Gaules to peace and submission for which + successes he was voted the mot honourable Triumph, for sumptuous then, rich spoyls, and numerous prisoners, that we ever celebrated, where the most eminent pol fage was, Marcellus himself carrying the ropal spoyls \* called Spolia Opima, on a streight

young Oak before his triumphant b Army, w Jupiter Feretrius (as once Romulus did wha he flew Acran; and Cor: Coffus, when he killed Tolumnius ) a massie cup of Gold was bestow ed on Apollo at Delphos; and the spoyls div

the other to Mars, the third to Quirinus : and that they should give in that won the first Spoyls 300 Asses, the second 200, the third 104 b who fung all along,

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ron of Sibily had his share.

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After which triumph e Hannibal entring I- c His engages taly, offered new matter of glory; for upon the ment with fatall deseat at Cannes, Marcellus sent five hun- Hannibal. dred men to secure Rame; and his resolution, who (faith Posidonius) was called the Sword, being joyned with Fabius his warinesse, who was called the Target, the last whereof Hannibal called his Jaylor, because he watched him, and the first his Enemy, because he annoyed him ) snapped Hannibal's loose and disordered Forces, securing Bizantium, compofing Nola, and reclaiming Bandius d (whom d Bandius, one Hannibal had obliged to treachery) by five hundred Drachmaes, i.e. 20 l. and a Horse: was found ahe understanding the compact between Han- mong the dead nibal and them of Nola, lodging his Men and bodies, and by Carriages in the City, opened the Gates, and Hannibal retrapanned Hannibal in a carelesse posture thither, whence issuing out upon him in three parties, he forced him with the loffe of five favour, be unthousand men to his Camp, reviving the Ro- dertakes the rea manspirits with these thoughts, that their late volt of Nola. Conquerour was not invincible: whereupon he was chosen Consul, and (upon some ill Omens refigning that office I fent Pro conful to Nala, where he punished their Revolt, and taking theadvantage of Hannibal's weaknesse, when his Army forraged, slew five thousand Carthaginians, and 46 Elephants, and three dayes after drew off three hundred Spaniards to his fide.

Now the Carthaginians prosperities had prompted

that having warded for his valour; in requital for which Vide Livium, lib. 25.

### The Life of MARCELLUS.

prompted them to some defign upon Sicili now disordered upon Hieronimus his death Marcellus in the capacity of Consul, was fer to Appius to Syracuse, where having offered to the Senates confideration the R. Captive case, who tendered their service to him, to recover that in Sicily, which they had loft a Cannes; but in vain (dejected men being no likely serviceable, and cowards never to be encouraged) he reduced the Leontines, and (notwithstanding Hippocrates the Syracufa Generals suggestions, who aspired with the Carthaginians affiftance to the Kingdom) uld them civilly, and then streitned Syracuseby Sea and by Land, affaulting it with Engines of Battery, and his own great Name, until A. chimedes, who (according to Architas and Es doxus-example, for which Plato reproved them ) had brought the imaginary conclusion of Geometry down to sensible instances and practices, and offered to remove this earth, if he had another to stand on, (drawing great ships with ease up and down) but what he lad done for his own recreation afore, he mul attempt now for publick safety; for Marcell his Sambuca e having diffressed Syracuse, Atchimedes let loose his Instruments, which show red out stones upon the Field-Forces, and Timberlogs upon the Ships, overturned then

e called fo, because it was like an instrument of Musick.

Sea.

with iron hooks, toffed them in the Airelike frumbling their a Whirliging, and f broke them to pieces; lading into the this afar off: but Marcellus drawing neers the walls to be out of their scope and level, Archimedes met him there with a showrd

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Darts, which purfued then with great Execution 2 mile off (they being able to make no return, the Engines being out of fight within the Walls) where three huge stones fell on Marcellus his Engine, and brake its Galleyfoundation to pieces: whence retreating fafely, but displeased, that one Briareus thould from his chair make fuch sport of his Army and Navy; and reducing old g Megares, fur- g A City of Si: prizing Hippocrates as he was encamping by cily. Aciles, with a flaughter of eight thousand men, drawing off the Carthaginians Allies, over-running the Champion of Sicily, he (by the advantage of a Parley about a Syracufan Captain called Dannippus, that he had taken ) observed a Tower near the weakest and worst guarded part of the City; where lodging his men when the Syracufans were busie in Dianaes folemnities, upon the found of Trumpets from the fides of the wall, he affrighted the amazed, but secure multitude, from two parts of the Town, which a he took by break a Syracusa tas of Day, breaking open the main Gate Hexa- ken, and Archipile, as he did the third part called Acradina mede, his death notlong after by correspondence and treache- and character. ry, preserving the Town from being razed, and the Inhabitants from being enflaved, or murthered; not so joyful that the City was his own, as fad that it was to be the Souldiers spoyl, a spoyl as rich as that of Carthage, where Marcellus faved nothing but the Royal treasure, which he sent to Rome ; but nothing troubled him more then Archimedes his death, who defiring to compleat his demonitration,

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#### The Life of MARCELLUS.

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stration, or carrying some Sphæres or Engine to Marcellus, was barbaroully murdered, ha ving done as much as he could to fave himfel and Syracuse; a man wrapped up in demon. strations (that flowed from his quick and clear foul as fluent as his words) and extafied with Mathematicks, as if he had been as immate. rial as his principles, being above all droute respects and designes, as his Science is above matter; whom Marcellus rewarded in his friends, and revenged in his murderer; for others brought in courage to Rome, but Man cellus taught it civility and mercy, an instance whereof is the old City Engyum b, weh not-Cretans, where withstanding Nicias his endeavours to reclaim it, stood close to Carthage, and growing infolent against him (who was fein to counterseit copper, whereon madnesse, and divine vengeance for an escape) are graved the and others was fubdued by Marcellus, who name of Ulyfles upon Nicias his tears and supplication pardoned and spared it, ordering that a pins head should not be taken there, onely some Lands he bestowed upon him.

> Whence (being called home by the Wars at his own doors ) he brought the fairest Tables and Pictures Syracusa afforded, to adom - Rome with pieces of pleasure, which was bitherto hung with those of Terrour ( that City being then by Pandarus called Mars his Temple, as Baotia was by Epaminondas called his Scaffold, and Ephesus by Xenophon his Shop) as much to the young peoples satisfaction, as the old ones displeasure; who endured not that the people should see the gods led in triumph

they wor (hip the Mothes, where are Helmets of and of the Meriones. Vide Postidonium,

b Built by the

#### The Life of MARCELLUS.

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umph to coutemn them, or that they should gaze on the curious workmanship, and beidle, therefore denied him a fecond Triumph, permitting him onely an Ovation c, that is, a c From Ovisa private Entrance with Pipes d and Flutes be-because then the fore him, such as all bloodlesse Victors have, ed a sheep. Or though they (as the Spartans decreed, defer-from Javan, or ved most, it being more honour and safety to Evan, a song overcome by policy than by force ) but e now of joy, in honour he is the fourth time Conful; and (having like of Evius, i.e. Bacchus. a man of a constant and equal spirit been cleer- d Made of Fir, ed from the Syracufans fuggestions by the most which was convoices in the Senate, and pardoned the pro- fecrated to Vestrate City that ingratitude, made a Law That nus. when ever he or his passed that way, the Syracu- e Marcellus four times confans should observe a solemn day with Garlands, sul, and his ex-Sacrifices and Triumphs ) marcheth out against pedition against Hannibal, whom all Generalls declined after Hannibal, the defeat at Cannes, out of a warinesse that would ruine Italy: but Marcellus accosteth him, when he had taken Samnium in his way, and (notwithstanding the Pro-Consuls fall and defeat, with the loffe of fix Tribunes, i.e. Colonels, he promised in this expresse to the Senate) drive Hannibal after a whole dayes engagement from Apulia, and purfued him close, avoiding all his Ambushes, until Q. Fulvius being made Dictator, and he Pro-Consultation with Fabius, half the Army under Fabius was to regain Tarentum, fi. e. Bringing and the other half under him to ply Hannibal the rere fudnear Cannusium, where being constrained by dealy to the uncessant skirmishes to joyn battel, he was o-disordered bis

verthrown f by an unfeasonable stratagem of Aimy.

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## The Life of MARCELLUS.

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his own one day, with the loffe of three thon fand men: but gaining more resolution from the shame and danger of his defeat, after speech more bitter and cutting than the Ene. mies fword or conquest, route! Hannibal next day, (who faid of him, that Marcellus was quiet neither with good nor had fortune forcing his Elephants upon his Army with the flaughter of 8000 Carthaginians to his very Camp, which he removed to escape Marcellu to Sinueffe in Campania, where he Ingarisoned himself that Summer, and while the Romanu were recovering and recruiting, laid waste all Italy, until Marcellus (notwithstanding Tribune Bibulus his fuggestions of his cowardlinesse and carelesnesse) was upon the Senates avouching him the onely Captain Hamibal feared, not deposed his Pro-confulship, as fome expected, but chosen now the fifth time Confulg, having composed the sedicions in Tuscany, sacrificed the spoyls of Sicily to the goddeffes honour and vertue; ( when an Oxe. spake, a childe fell out of an Elephants head, Rats eat the Gold in Jupiter Capitolinus his Temple; other Temples were on fire, and all things boded his misfortune) untill I say Marcellus in a pang of Ambition unbecoming his years; would needs engage Hannibal (who was all his dreams by night, and his discourse by day) who lying between Bancia and Venoufa, and avoiding Marcellus under the hill Petelium, surprized two thousand five hundred Romans that were defigned for the fiege of Locris a; which misfortune heated Marcellus

g Marcellus now the fifth time conful.

And his unfortunate death.

a Called Epizephyria, i. e. Western, all the Grecians being Eastern. thon

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cellus fo far, that he would needs view a commodious Hill (which Hannibal feemed to negleft, but indeed made it his Ambush, as the next hill was his Camp) with his fellow Conful Q. Crispinus his own fon, and 220 Horse more, the hollow caverns and woods whereof being by Hannibal filled with Arrows and fhot, let flye upon them such a multitude of Foot, when they came up, that ( which was unufual to Rome ) both Confuls fell, the Thuscans fled, and some forty Fregellanians with the Confuls officers were cut off, a fatal defign (as the b Sacrifices foretold) and a fad b whereof one overthrow, which all men pittied! even Han- had a liver sibal himself, upon a narrow view of Marcel- without a head, In his parts and features, wondring he should dye fo strangely, who after an honourable burial, wearing his Seal-Ring on his own finger, fent his Urne crowned with Gold to his ci. e. Livy and fon, who c (fay most) nobly interred it, ereaing the fifth Monument for him over his Grave (the first being erected by himself at Maximus fay, Catana, the second at Samothracia, the third the Numidians at Syracuse, the fourth at Lindos ) whose living met with the Monument was an honourable posterity, that lasted to Marcellus, Augustus sisters son, who marrying Julia, and dying when Ædil, had a bal concluded, Library erected for him by his Mother Ocavia, and a Theatre by his Uncleand Fatherin-Law Augustus, which are called Marcellus his Theatre and Library to this day.

August, Cæsar, though Cor. Nepos & Val. urnes and feattered the ashes, To that Hannithe gods had decreed him a strange death, and no burial.

#### The Parallel.

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d who if be had been there, the Orchamenians fay, they had not been fo barbarously handled.

e So Cxfar, Livy, Corn. Nepos, and K. Juba writes.

These are the most considerable remarks of Pelopidas and Marcellus, who were both valiant and noble; onely Marcellus spilled much blood, which d Pelopidas fived: Fimous was Marcellus his victory over the Gaules, and as famous was Pelopidas at Leu-Etres and Tegyra; one he flew was Kingof the Gaules, and this was slain by the Tyrant of Pheres : Pelopidas his stratagem at Thebes was more eminent than any action of Marcellus, who engaged the prevailing Carthagini. ans, as the other did the successful Spartans. Marcellus was not e always overcome, neither did Pelopidas always conquer. Marcellu strangely recovered the Romanes courage, and Pelopidas as Arangely the peoples liberty. The one made his people ashamed to be conquered, the other ashamed not to conquer. It was no less renowned for Pelopidas to draw neer Sparta, then for Marcellus to over-tut Sicily; onely this had a partner of all his glories, the other none: Pelopidas died unhappily, but honourably; Marcellus feil undifcreetly, but pittied ( felling his noble life at the rate of a Light-horsman, who sets but 12 Drachmaes pay upon his head) the rashness of both their deaths blemished the glory of their lives. Pelopidas had the happinesse to be buried by the confederates of Thebes, and Marcellus

201:

Marcellus the honour of being interred by the enemies of Rome; the one was attended to his Grave by friends, that were obliged by his civilities, the other by enemies that admired his worth.

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An: Mundi 3461. Ante Chr. 490.

#### XVII.

#### ARISTIDES.

Contemporary with Xerxes, otherwise called Ahasuerus in Scripture; with Joiakim High-Priest of the Jewes, Proragoras the Philosopher, and Herodotus the Historian.

Ristides fon of Lysimachus, born of the Tribe of Antiochides in Alopesia, a Saying, his (though some make him and his a children poor) was so far in the Subsidy-book,

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b But Plato & Epaminondas did that upon Dion and Felopidas his tharge. See Demetr. Phalerius in his book called Socrates, & Panatius bis obje-Etions. \* He was Pentacofiomedimdispend 500 bushels of wheat yearly and upmards : but of his name, as Xenophilus, the Author of the Greek Orthography. c Aristides and Themistocles different tempers.

d His juflice.

as to be chosen by the Bean Archon Eponyma, or Mayor of Athens; fo rich and potent, the he was oftracized; fo well furnished, the he maintained Games, and offered Baccha a three-footed stool, with this inscription, The Tribe of Antiochides wan the victory, Aliftides defraid the charge of the Games b, and Archi. stratus the Feet taught them to play their Come. Themistocles and he had one education but divers inclinations; the one favoured the Nobility, the other the populacy and their faction: Themistocles was quick, Subtle, and daring; Aristides comperate, plain, and staying both just Rivals in private affections to Mesnes, i. e. could laus, and then in all publick matters c: the one would rife by his friends, that they might support him; the other without them, that he might not displease, or shelter them, or there were other wrong others for their fakes, trufting his own integrity and merit. Themistocles his rah counsels were poized by Aristides prudent opposition, and Aristides his mistakes, upon better arguments, were suppressed by himfeif, and his good advice was proposed by others, that Themistocles his spight might netther endamage the Commonwealth, nor disparage Aristides, whose integrity was inmoveable, whose actions resolute, his d justice so exact, that he petitioned the Judges (who were ready to award him a cause without hearing) himself to give ear to his Adversary. 2. He replyed to one that told him his enemy had wronged him; Friend, I am here to judge for thee, not for my self. And 3. being exact

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exict in his Treasurers place one year, and discovering the Commonwealths Thieves, he faid he was accused of corruption, and dissembling a remissels the next year; and conniving at the publick cheats, he was applauded, and chosen Treasurer the third year, which he generously refused, being more ashamed of their favour now, than of their fine lift year, and bewraying the common frauds as much to the corrupt parties regret as the honest mens content : His humility was aseminent as his justice : For affisting Miltiades against Dathis of Persia, as one of the ten Captains that commanded by turns for the Peace of the Army, and the fecurity of the Cause, he yields him his place as the rest did after, yet e relieves the diffressed Antiochides e As Themiin the heat of the Battle : and while Militia- stocles did the des went to secure Athens f, honestly kept same day, both the Camp, and all its Spoyls.

After which Battle at Morathon, he was out of envy. made Archong; in which place, as some got f The Barbarithe name of Poliorcetes, City-conquerours; en by a tempest others of Cerauni, terrible; others Nicanores, to Athens, Milsubduers; others Ætes, Eagles: So he had tiades went to the name of Just, and the honour of being secure it, enerulike the gods in vertue, the priviledge of men of the camp as other creatures are like them in power or with Aristides, immortality, a name that procured him the where one Cal-

Leontides the fighting well ans being beatsting the riches lius Torch-bea-

rer to Bacchus, a great honour faith Paulanias, being reverenced by a Barbarian; and shewed a prize, took it, and killed the poor soul, whence his Posterity are called Laccoplutes to this day, i.e. Ditch-rich. g Though some say it was after that Battle at Platees.

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h called fo from an Oyfterhell, wherein the banished nime was written by 6000 at no Oftracism.

honour of an universal Arbitrator, and to envy of an Offracisme b (a way in a free Sa to curb the ambition of the Nobility, and satisfie the envy and lightnesse of the people which was banished it self with poor & los Hyperboles that embased it ) upon which he teast, else it was ving upon a Countreyman's request win Aristides his name in a shell, and asked his what injury Aristides had done him? said, None, but that every body calleth him just man i. He left the City, praying the A thenians might have no need to recall him.

i Aristides bis Ostracism and player contrary to that of Achilles. Hom, Il. r. lib. be is miscalled. k Sanduace K. Xerxes lifters [ONS.

But Xerxes k invading Attica, all Exile being recalled, Aristides was courred home left he, and others of his example, should find with the Barbarians; who as he always en couraged Greece to affert their liberty, for now (laying afide all private Animoficies the might endanger the publick service by agree ing with Themistocles ) seeing Eurybiadesth Athenian General environed by the Page ans, after a Councel of Warr, he attaqued the Enemy in the Isle Psythalea, and tooking (with three Persian Lords I, who were byth Soothsayers direction sacrificed to Bacchuso. mestes the eater of raw flesh ) setting up1 Trophy there, as the place whereabout should be the greatest Encounters, that his friends might not perish, nor his Enemies escape and then advised the Grecians to threaten the cutting off of King Xerxes his bridge, that h might run home (it being safer to raise to Bridges for an Enemy, than to cut off one from them) as he did, leaving Mardonius behind him

1 Aristides bis wife answers.

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im, who threatned to invade them by Land who could deal with him by Sea, and offered peace and restitution to wasted Attica; but Aristides, 1. Told his Messengers that the Athenians would be as constant as that Sun he hewed them, in their revenge upon them. 2. Excommunicated all that would confederate with the Barbarians. And 3. checked the Spartans for forgetting their former valour, and infifting on their present poverty, so faras to offer them victuals to defend the Liberties of Greece, as if they suspected their integrity, upon the news of Mardonius his overtures,

Now upon Mardonius his fecond invasion, a The next day Arifides (after he had perswaded the Spar- after their fotans out of five thousand men for the service, lemn Feasts calwhich they fent while he was a expostulating led Hyacinthia. with them) being chosen Lieutenant-General bin whose cave of eight thousand Athenians, joyned with selfed formerly, Paulanias the Grecian General at Platces, who were called where observing the Barbarians had intrench- Nympho lipti, ed nothing but their Carriage, and encour- or taken with aged by the South-fayers, the Oracle of Del- their Nymphs, phos, and Arimnestus his conference with In- Leucon, Pipiter in a Dream, that (after they had facri- fander, Damoficed to Inpiter, Juno of Citheron, Pan, the crates, Hypli-Nymphs b Sphragitides, and the c Demi-gods of on, Action, & Platea; and if they fought in their d own ter- d And in the ritories) promised them success; he having, coasts of Ceres 1. Citheron and the fields adjoyning made e o- Eleufinian, ver to him by the Plateans (to fulfill the O- who had an old

efter proclaimed them benorable.

men were pofc Androcates, temple it seems in the bottom of Citheron neer Nysia. e For which Alexander many years

racle)

racle) an excellent place to encampe. 2.Com posed the unseasonable difference betweenth Tagetes and the Athenians about the left Win of the battle, whereof the Lacedemonia had the Right. And 3. Punished some ofthe male-content conspirators of Athens, giving the rest liberty to purge themselves in the lim pendent battle) upon the Megarians dangerin the Vale, and Paufanias his request, drew down the Hill upon the Barbarians, and flav. ing their Horse-General Masistius, force f Polling their them with great f moans and cries to their hair, Shaving Camp; where Mardonius (being scanted in his provision, and observing the daily increased

their Horfes.

his enemies) notwithstanding the South-sayers forewarning, that they on the offentive pur should perish, drew out privately over the River Asopus upon the Grecians; who being g Alexander admonished thereof secretly by g Alexander himself of Macedon, and calling immediately a Courimparted cel of War, ordered their Wings answerable ristides, who to the Barbarians, always opposing the Alle

the fecret to Apromifed an ac- nians to the traiterous Thebanes, and the knowledgement Spartans to the Barbarians (making manyalof that favour terations upon intelligences between both Arif they prevail-Ed.

came

with much difficultiy; a stubborn Lacedems nian called Amompharetus refifting and difordering them, untill the enemy at break of h As Callicra- day was upon them, whom the Gracians upon tes, who faid he Paufanias order, engaged not (though some of was contented them were h killed) till (the gods being prayed to, that the Barbarians should either be

mies, not without some discontents, which

Aristides reconciled) and removed their Camp

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onquered, or buy their victory dearly, after many facrifices, were at last pleased) they i In memory of whipped the Lydians who would have taken which feat there away their facrifices; and enraged with pro- are boys whipvocations, engaged the Persian Forces Pell- ped about the mell, and with the Athenians relief (who o- ta to this day, verthrew the Thebanes, who would needs kurhabeing fent fight against the Liberties of Greece, notwith- to the Oracle of standing Aristides conjuration of them in their Amphiaraus, way) flew two hundred and fixty thousand of was there baocthe Perfians, with their General Mardonius with a ftone. (who (according to the k Carions dream) was 1 This battle knocked in I the head with a stone) pursuing was fought the them through their Trenches, Caves, Holds, and Woods; so that but fourty thousand under Artabagus escaped: after which victory Boeotians will (the contention about it being appealed by a have it, on the General Councel of Greece, called by Ariftidesadvice, and to avoid envy, the glory of it the folemn afby Athens, Sparta and Corinth, the pretenders fembly of the being bestowed on Plater, the fifty valiant States of Bantides facrificed to the Nymphs Sphragitides Greece. according to the Oracles order; the Plateans with eighty Talents of the spoils assigned them, this day. built and m adorned Minervaes Temples; n He went one Sparta and Athens triumphed by themselves; day a thousand the facred fire now polluted by the Barbari- furlongs, but ans, was purified and recruited by Euchidas and buried in in one n day from Apollo Pythias his Altar, the the Temple of Protector of Liberty, Joves Altar was erected, Diana Euclia, and the General Councels of Greece enacted or the goddess upon Aristides motion yearly facrifices of of good renown, that are married do sacrifice, she dying a Virgin, the daughter of Hercules and Myrto Menætius daughter, and Patroclus liter.

Altar in Spar-

fourth of Bordromian or Tine, or as the 24 of Paremus, the day of

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a Decrees of Greece.

thanks at Platea, yearly Games for Liberty Greece; a 10000 Foot, one thousand Hork an hundred Ships against the Persian, and the the Plateans being honored as facred person should observe Anniversaries (for the fouls that fell in their territories on the b called Mz- b fixteenth of January in a folemn procession,

Bæoria.

masterion in led with Trumpets, and followed with Cha alcomenies in riots adorned with Fir-trees and Garlands of Triumph, with noble young men and free born Boys, with a Black, Wine, Milk and c All the year Odors, and the Provost at last in c his Purple he goeth in a Coat, washing and annointing their Tomb, white Gown, drinking to their fouls, and inviting them to the Feafts; and at last considering the meins and inclinations of the people, established as equal Commonwealth, wherein all power was

invested in and derived from the people.

Iron.

d Which Themistocles Cayorder, communicated to Ari-

By whom (for his Prudence and Julie in rejecting d Themistocles his profitable, but ing it was not not just crotchet, for burning the Grecian to be published Ships to advance the Aibenian power) he was by the peoples voted General with Cimon, in which command he gained as many by his mild and Grave Government, as Pausanias lost by his haughty and severe carriage; in so much that all the Captains of Greece devolved the chief command upon Aristides (the Lacedemoniant themselves being contented, finding it saferto let their fouldiers submit to the good distithem stand un- pline of others, then to be without any of der an Iron all their own, they being fitter to receive Law then to give it; and all men being weary e of

e Whipping them for the least of fence, or making day.

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Passanias his rigor, who slighted the Capa tains, even Aristides himself, vexed the private fouldiers, would whip a man but for fetching Water before the Lacedemonians and therefore was cashiered by Uliades the Samian, and Antagoras the Chian) whereupon Ariftides as chief Governor, leavies fo equal and easie a Tax upon Greece (which always contributed a joynt flock towards the publike occasions) that his time was judged the Golden Age of Greece (the Affessement thereof being in his time but four f hundred Talents, and raised by Pericles and the Orators to dred pounds, thirteen hundred, not for the necessary g 13900! tharges of War, but the more superfluous expences for Games, Images, and Temples) and he esteemed highly of all but Themistocles, who faid, It was not an honest man but an Iron Chefts commendation, to fave money; to be even with Ariftides, who cold Themistocles when he would have a General h knowing, that he h of his enes would have him bonest and clean-fingered mies fecrets.

f i.e. Nine hared

In the next place he swore himself and all the Gracians to their League, vowing him to perdition, as the hot-Iron he threw in the Sea, who first broke it , although i Aristides him- i Aristides his felf, afterwards, upon some alteration of af- state-honesty. fairs (as indeed he always respected conveniency in State-matters, and strict Justice onely in private causes ) against this League, disposed of the Treasure at Delos for publike service, faying, It was not just but profitable.

k His povertja Vid. Plat, de k This Aristides was not so proud of his Asching

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fecond time.

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dred Minaes,

i. e. three bun-

#### The Life of ARISTIDES publike fervices, as of his poverty, faying,

ways privately, and once openly to his Con

Callias Ceres his Torch-bearer, that offere him supplies, That he had more reason told ashamed of his riches (which many use ill,and few well) then he of his penury; to that the whole City was perswaded it was better tole poor with Aristides, then rich with Callias. His moderation was as eminent as his humility.for none more malicious against him to his banil ment, then Themistocles; none more civil to him in his extreamity then Aristides, who 1 Although we would neither with Cimon promote his beread of Thenishment, nor with Alemaon triumphatit; mistocles exihe rejoycing no more at his adversity, then he led, Miltiades did envy his own. Therefore whether he imprisoned, Pericles fined by died in Ionia, as Craterus the Macedonia the insolent rabwill I have it ( whither upon Diophantes his ble, yet we read fuggestion of extortion, he was banished) or not of Aristides banishment the in Pontus in an Embassie, or at home; he died fo much beloved and honored, that his Tomb m The daugh- is feen at Phalerius; his Sons and Daughters and Posterity for many Generations, were three thousand m provided for upon the Publike score (asin-Drachmaes,i.e. one hundredand deed the Athenians were famous for the profifty pounds, and visions they made for Orphans, particularly she fons an bun- for Aristotigons little Daughter, whom the nobly married and Portioned) and his memo dred & twelve ry is recorded for ever, for leaving behind pounds ten shit- him the more lasting and useful monuments of lings, with an Justice, rather then the more decaying and bundred Juge- superfluous devices of building.

sides the four Drachmaes a day upon Alcibiades his motion to each. Vid Demetrium, Phalerium, Hier. Rhod. Aristoxinum & Aristotelem.

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An: Mundi 3760. Ant. Christ. 188, or 222.

MARCUS CATO, The Cenfor.

Contemporary with Rentha King of Scotland, Antiochus King of Syria, Eumenes of Pergamus, Judas Maccabæus.

Arcus Cato (descended of obscure but honest Ancestors, that had been re-warded for their service to their Country, and Sirnamed Priscus for his experience, and Cato for his prudence) was born at Tusculum, and lived among the Sabines a while upon his own estate (a man of a sanguine complexion, a strong constitution, a temperate inclination, and (what he judged necessary for Government) of a becoming elocusion) which by pleading lesser causes in neighboring

## The Life of MARCUS CATO.

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boring Villages, he fitted for the weightig affairs of the great City, whether (upon ob fervation made of his noble spirit, above pivate mercinariness and applause) his gran behaviour, his early valour appearing in the field against Hannibal at seventeen, his space diet of his own dreffing, wherewith heallowed himself nothing but water, unless in case of weakness; whether Manin Carining perswasion (who though a he had Triumphel three times, and overcome Pyrrhus, lived yet in a poor Cottage hard by Cato, and was there found by the Samuites Embassadon boyling Parseneps for his Supper, saying to them when they offered him Gold, that it was more to command them that had Goldsthenco have it himself; and whom Cato imitated in his industry and good husbandry) or upon b Nearchas his request (whom he mer in Fabine Maximus his service at Tarentum, and from whom he learned contentment, fobiety, and those excellent sayings of Plato (That the body was the souls plague, and that its health was Reason, example, and contemplation to understand whom, he learned Greek inhis old Age, and profited much in Thucydida and Demosthenes, as appears by his Works which are full of Greek Citations) or upon that grave and wife Nobleman V. Flaccushis incouragement, who (discerning his good in clinations, and the first sprouting of his vitues in his industry, temperance, and humiling

at home, in his wife fayings, and notable plets

abroad, and observing him a graff fitter for

aSigonius faith be triumphed four times.

b Cato's disposition, and his step to preferment. htie

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better ground) invited him first to his own table to discourse, and then to the publike Assemblies to plead, where he had not long practifed, but what with Valerius his countenance, what with his own worth, he was master of such general esteem and affection, that from Tribune or Colonel of Foot, the first Office bestowed upon him by the peoples Votes, he was fellow-Conful and Cenfor, with his own Patron Valerins. The great Pattern he ser before himself, was Fabius Maximus, not so much for his esteem and reputation, as for his prudent conduct and Government; and a consequence of his love to Fabins, was his envy to Scipio (in whose way of rising Fabius seemed to stand) whose charge of prodigality and riot, to the debauching of the Army and the undoing of the Commonwealth, managed by Cato and Fabius, even then when he had made all things ready for a Victory, was his greatest miscarriage, and his Patrons untowardest overfight. But his eloquence improved Cato's effeem much (all men aspiring to his Oratory) and his remperance more, for now Romes plenty and populousness, (being incapable of its former Aulterity and discipline) from a Consul to wear a Gown worth no more then an hundred pence, to leave his house and War in Spain, to fave the charge of transporting him; to drink no better Wine then his Servants; to Dine and Sup for thirty Asses, that is, ten pence; to fell away all his Tapistry, and endure no Plaister or Wainscot; to take no more then

#### The Life of MARCUS CATO.

three Bushels of Wheat, and a Bushel and a half of Barley a month when General; to think every thing too dear that was too little; to entertain no fine, but laborious attendants; to refuse Gardens, and purchase Arable Lands, a Cato did, was such sobriety, humility, and good husbandry, as seemed a miracle, if note defect, the effect of a greedy rather than a tenperate nature; for fince good men have been so kind to the very beasts that served them. the Athenians to their mulets which they fed when old on the publike account; Cimonto the Mare that wan him three Races at Olym. pus, in burying her; Xantippus to his Dog at It were hard to turn off those Salamina: fervants (when Aged and weak, as Cato did) who ferved us when young and strong: justice. and feverity are Vertues, gentleness and humanity are more; to put off my wearied Oxe to the Shambles, is hard; to expose my aged flave to the wide world, is inhumane. However, his plainness was obliging, especially at Sardinia, where he cut off the superfluous Impositions of other Pretors, visited the Cihis Gown and ties afoot, and attended but with a one fervant; his gate was fimple as b Socrates his, and his Government just and severe; his speech so sweet and pleasant, yet grave and severe, that by his strict Government and powerful perswasion, the Sardinians loved and seared the Romane Government.

a who carried Sacrificing Cap. b His carriage in the Government.

& His Sayings.

c His fayings are renowned: As 1. To the Romanes about distributing Corn, It's bard, faid he, to perswade the belly that bath no cars.

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2. And reproving its Government, It's bard, fid he, to keep up that State where a fish is as dear as an Ox. 3. He faid, The Romans like Sheep would be driven in flocks, but not fingly. 4. Others, faid he, command their wives, we command men, and our wives command us. 5. He advised the Romanes to bonor the noblest exercise (the young men being likely to embrace that which the City best esteemed) and if they attained to greatness by good deeds, not to grow worse; if by bad, to grow better: d Suiters for Offices, faid he, will abuse d They are, said them, as likewise would continuers in them. loose their way, 6. When a woman prayed that her wicked therefore fon might furvive her, This was, faid he, not will have many to pray but to curse, and wish a plague to the servants. world. 7. Of one that fold an inheritance by the water fide, he faid, he was stronger then the Sea, For what that washed away by little and little, he consumed in a moment. 8. Upon King Eumenes his entertainment at Rome, he said, Kings were but ravening beasts that live of the prey; extolling Epaminond, Pericles and other Commonwealths men beyond them. 9. Being envied for his early addreffes to publike affairs, he faid, He had rather loofe the reward of well doing then suffer for evil doing; and that he could bear with others neglect, but not with his own. 10. When first a Gouty, 2. a foolish; and another cut-pated Embassador was imployed to Bithynia, he said the Romanes had fent an Embassie, That hath neither feet, head, nor heart. 11. To Polybius his motion about the exile Gracians, he faid,

be, afraid to

#### The Life of MARCUS CATO.

It feems we have little to do , when we beat ere of our brains about which should bury these old barbar exiles, Rome or Achaia. 12. He observed cent that wife men learn more by fools, then fools wher by wife men; for they fee their weakness, to with the avoidit; these consider not their Vertues, to is ex 13. He was for ruddy rather follow imitate them. then pale youth, and against that souldier that waggeth his hand as he goeth, or his feet as he fighteth, or morteth louder than he crieth against the enemies. 14. What (faid he of a fat man ) fhould the Commonwealth do with him who is nothing but belly from his chin to bis Codpiece? and to an Epicure, I cannot live with bim ( for he thought the foul was not where it lived, but where it loved ) who hath more judgement in the palate of his mouth 15. He always repented then in his heart. of three things. 1. That he told a fecret to a woman. 2. That he went by water when he might have gone by land. And 3. That he had spent a whole day idle. 16. He would say to a loofe old man gray-bearded, Add not your vices to the other deformities of old Age; and to a Seditious Tribune that used to poyson, upon a motion for a wicked Law, It's all one to take thy Druggs, and to receive thy Laws. 17. When a leud fellow reproached him, he faid, He was too hard for him, for he was used e For two hun- to foold and be foolded at, but be to neither.

nred Talents, 1.2.350001. As he told the Romanes that grudged it.

His actions are as famous for being Conful in Spain, and in some extremity e hiring the Celtiberians to be f paid by the enemies spoil if they overcame, or perish if they

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eat ere overcome; he overcame the numerous arbarians, razed as g many Cities as he had ed cen there days, and (though he contending ols ather for Vertue with the best, than money to with the richeft, took no spoil or bribe in all to his expedition, nor allowed b his own five h One Paceus er followers any ) bestowed a pound weight , er ... five pound of Silver, besides the spoils, on et his fouldiers, faying, He had rather all had le fiver, then a few onely had Gold; with feven hundred of whom when his Rival Scipio fue- anger, that be ceeded him in Spain, he overcame the Lace- hanged himself. tanians, and took 600 runagate Romanes in his way home, to Scipio's discontent (of i Scipio was a whom Cato faid that Rome was like to flourish while the i Noblemen firived to be above the flart. upstarts, and the upstarts to be equal with the Noblemen) but to the Romanes great fatisfaation, who voted him a triumph, which was not the period (as to some who aim at honor rather then Vertue ) but the encouragement of his fervices, which were ready for his friends in the Market-place, & for his Country, 1. In the Wars of Thrace under Sempronius; of Greece under Aquilius against the proud encroach- k For he housments of Antiochus. 2. In Embassies to Corintb, red the Latine Parras, and Ægia, to keep them stedfast to the general cause of Liberty, where there is a jear on Al-Greek speech of his delivered by an k Inter- binius his preter, that sheweth the Gracians words are in Greek Book. their Lips, and the Romans in their beads. When Antiochus had barred up Thermopyla useful for afolthe passage to Greece, with an Army and a dier. Trench, Cato I remembring how Xerxes had Vid. Herod.

gi.e. All on this side the river Botis, to the number of four hundred. his fervant baving got three boys in the wars was fo afraid of his Masters

Nobleman, and Cato an up-

tongue, as appears from his 1 By reading biflory, which is

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# The Life of MARCUS CATO.

faith.

encompassed Leonidas in the same place by ene C Ephialtes his direction, one night with invast up cible patience clambered through Rock winft Woods and Boggs, untill coming upont out ny, as Valerius enemy, and by a Prisoner the b Firmin on his saith. took discovering their small number a discovering great diforder, overthrew their Army atthe bu; same time that Manius assaulted their Fortes eagu with so fierce an on-set, that Antiochus flrus Flam with a stone turned back his Horse; and man men durst not fight, so fierce were the enemy was a nor flye, fo streight was the place; after for h which Battle he was fent home by Manin the f (with this commendation (after they haden fwea braced each other ) that neither he nor Res man could recompence his fervice) to report his own c glory, whither coming in five days (by Able, that he Bridides and Tarentum ) he filled the plan faid Rome was with joy and facrifices.

c whereof himfelf was fo fen. more obliged to him then he to d His Actions in war and peace. e Lucius Sci-

pin, who was

f when be aceused Servius Galba.

fined.

d These were his martial exploits: in hisoyil capacity he was a severe accuser, and promoter of accusations (especially against Scipia as Scipio was against his e own brother) (faying to a young man that had overcome his father enemy, That the tears and condemnations of enemies, rather then Kids and Lambs, were to be offered to our fathers fouls ) until he wi eighty nine years fold, a Nestor, out-livingth two Scipio's; wherefore he was fifty time accused himself, saying what was then noted That it was easier to give an account of this life here then hereafter; and when he would have been (as he was always in effect) Cenfor, the Nobility out of envy to his preferment, and

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you he Commoners out of fear of his severity, not up seven meal-mouthed Competitors and windthim, although the noble Romanes then not onthy of good Governors, yet pitched upon him, who publikely threatned all vices and m disorders, and another severe man Val. Flacthe w; who 1. as foon as he had made his Coltre lague Prince of the Senate, put out 1. Q. g who had con-Flaminius for murdering g Titus his brother, quered Philip man wantonly b to please his Ganymede (who of Macedon. was as much pittied upon publike solemnities h Cic. de Sefor his families take, as he was abhorred for 1, 7, c. 27. the fact which he denyed, but would not for i His deeds (wear it) 2. As he did one Manlius an hopeful while Cenfor. man, for killing his wife publikely before his daughter, faying, His wife never kiffed bim but (b) when it thundered. 3. He discharged all Idle Feafts, Games, and expences, valuing all mens estates, and devoting their superfluities for dpublike service. And 4. In envie to Scipio, took Luc. Scipio's Horse of triumph; and iu, (though he was envied and exclaimed at by those that thought (as Scopas the Thessalian (aid to him that would borrow of him a toy) that their riches confifted in a power to enjoy k Aristotle Superfluities, and opposed by Titus Flaminius thing more and others, who would make void his Cove- then at this, that nants and undertakings, especially the heady they were Tribunes) yet he cut off their curious Water- thought richer Conduits and Pipes, razed their Porches, rai- that had super-fed their Farms and Customs, brought down they who had the prizes of common workers, built the profitable things Commonwealths Palace called Bafilica I Porcia, with the ill will of some, but the satisfa- 1From Porcius.

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Etion of the most, who erected his Statue by it as (he said) in their hearts, and then into ver Temple of health, with this infcription, Marcus Cato the Cenfor, who befides bis with ries and triumphs reformed a disorderly Common wealth by his wife precepts, his good example and his boly Institutions; although he won fav to those who asked why he had not Stam as well as meaner persons, That he had rath men (hould ask why be had not, than why beha an image : none declaimed more against prate m Cito's felf- and none praifed m himself more then he; fi man offended, he was to be pittied, forfood because he mas not Cato; if a man came ner him by imitation, he was a left-handed Cam if Rome was in danger, all eyes were upon him, as upon the Pilot in a storm.

praif:

n He was a good Mafter of his Family.

Indeed he was praise-worthy in the Com monwealth, & to be n commended in his fami ly, 1. For a good husband to his noble not rid Wife, whom he married, because noble per fons are ashamed of dishonesty, and would fay Socrates his patience was commendable, li being, faid he, the highest sacriledge in the worldto beat a wife. 2. For an indulgent Father tols hopeful Son, which his mother fuckled toge ther with the flaves, that they might love him; He would o he very fond of him, taught him himselfall leave theweigh- Arts, Sciences, and man-like p exercises, espect ally famous Histories written, which he wasto imitate with his own hand) with the affiftance of his flave and Grammarian Chilo; whence though he was weak-bodied, yet he was noble spirited, as appeared in the battle against fer eul

tieft affairs, to fee his Son un-[wadled p As vaulting,

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tue to where by inciting the fouldiers to recoin interest his sword among the enemy, he gained the victory, to his Fathers great content, asappeared in his letter to him; and General Awillius his fatisfaction, who married to him his daughter Tertia. 3 He was a careful Mafter of his flaves, whom he trained up prudently, keeping them close at home, either to work, or fleep: for he liked a fleepy flave, because he would be tractable, inuring them to filence (so that whatever was asked them, they faid they could not tell ) and allowing them for money the use of bondwomen; he required frict attendance on pain of whipping, and fometimes of death: he kept his flaves at variance, that they might not confederate; and his coverousness growing with his years, he set up Usury, took part in Ships, kept Factors abroad, fet up his flaves under him, and reduced his flock from the troublesom and hazardous way of Tillage, to the quiet and fure way of Ponds, Baths, Fullers-Earth, Pastures and Meadows; as he taught his Son (faying) It was the noble part of a man to improve his wealth, it was the weak part of a woman to diminish it.

When Carneades the Academick, and Disgenes the Stoick (the Embassadors of Athens for a release of the five hundred Talents, i. e. fixty thousand pound Fine laid upon it at the Suit of the Oropians) had perswaded all Rome to the study of Eloquence and Oratory, Cato not out of envy to them, but good will to the Commonwealth, and his antipathy against learning

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learning, proposed, that they might be diffile sed to effeminate the Gracian boyes with lear ning, while the Roman lads exercised them felves in Arms, and obeyed the Senate; adding withal, that the Grecian curiofity in Socratu and others, did but raise sedition and a dillike to ancient Laws and Customs (although Learning went round the world hand in hand with Empire and glory.)

a whea the King of Perfia fent for him.

the Maid going to his Chamber, vants to Market-place, and calling to Salianus, wheing No, Cato faid he would provide her an marry ber to Salianus his great content. men were always discourfed of , praised.

Out of the same humour he would banish all Physicians because they had taken an Oath like that of Hippocrates a, not to help the barbarous; adding, that he had few Phyfick-dire b His fon ba- Rions; for wholfome Herbs, and light meat, ving observed that preserved his Family, where yet he saw his Wife dead before him, into whose bed (he be went one day being of a strong constitution) brought his with his fer- flave Solinius his daughter, after some unlawful. the familiarity with her; which being b discovered by his fon, he varnished over with a Marriage, faying to his fon, who asked wherein he had ther his daugh- offended him (as Pifistratus the Athenian did zer were marri- to his ) that he did it to leave behind him man ed; be answer- such Citizens as himself.

And then having buried his eldest son, when Prætor, with an æquanimity and patience be-Husband, and coming a wife man, he retyred not, as Luculthat be would lus and Metellus did for age, nor as Scipio A. fricanus for envy, but resolved to dye ferving the Commonwealth, as Dionyfius was to e where worthy be buried in Tyranny, he (bestowing his vicant hours, I in Writing and Tillage, faying, that his two Revenues were Husbandry and Sparing: 2. In c Table-talk, as he faid, the

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reat fomenter of love, wherein he pleased his neighbours with his Jests, and profited them with his Experience: 3. In little observation d whereof he bout preserving Fruits d, and making Cakes, writ a little attended the publique service to his dying Book. day. His last remarkable Act being the third Carthaginian War, which he (having viewed the strength and power of Carthage, as he went todecide the controversie between Masinissa King of Numidia, and the Carthaginians) perswaded upon this ground, That the Punicks baving not lost so much strength in the late Warre, as they had gained skill, waited onely their opportunity to put for the Empire. Adding at the end of all his Speeches, that he thought Carthage was to be destroyed, as Scipio Nafica added, That he thought Carthage was not to be destroyed, but reserved as an exercise to the Roman power, which would otherwise grow loofe, manton, infolent and unruly : and as foon as he faw it begun, dyed; prophecying, that Scipio the fecond, then a young man, should finish it; and leaving behind him Cato Salonian his son by his second Wife, who dying Prætor, left a fon that was afterwards Conful; and what \* Cato Utiwas more, Grandfather to \* Cato the Philo-censis. Sopher. Vide Liv.

The Parallel.

TO compare these two Heroes as we would do two Tablets, there are sew things wherein

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Ariftides

e Miltiades at Marathon, Themistocles at Salamina, Pausanias at Platees. f For which Antipater praiseth Alexander.

in they differ, many wherein they agree; both attained great honour by their own men only Aristides had it among the mean Athen ans, where his Competitor was a poor The mistocles, and Cato among the wealthy Ra mans, where his Rival was great Scipio, or rich Flaminius, having nothing to commen him but uprightnesse and eloquence. Aristia was but one of ten Captains, and Cato one of two Confuls and Cenfors; he was under or thers e, this under none, having all the glon of protecting Greece, and opening the way to Asia to himself; both were invincible in War, and Cato so in Peace, who accused many, yet was by none condemned, as Arith des. His f eloquence helped him, whereby he could perswade what he list : but his innocence faved him, whereby he did but what he ought. Oeconomy is the beginning of Policy and Cato was as good a Mafter of his family, as he was Governour of the Commonwealth Aristides brought poverty and idlenesse w Athens, and Cato riches and industry to Rome "Good husbandry and juffice being linked to gether, and it being necessary for him totale care of his own, that would not wrong ano ther: Justice is not like oyle, which may be wholfome to anoint, but deadly to drink; good to others, and carelesse of its own: Aristides left not wherewithal to bury himself, or marry his daughter, Cato provided for all his Family: this mans Posterity for many Generations attained the highest dignities, the others drudged in the meanest a employments

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shop Ariftides had not fo much as would exercise his vertues, nor Cato more : his poverty was no effect of his idle nelle, nor the others riches of his injustice. Aristides had the justice and content, Cato had that, and the sufficiency of the gods. Aristides his victories enlarged the borders of Greece, and Cato's those of Rome ; onely his are as much above Cato's , as Xerxes was more potent than Antiochus, and Perfia more considerable than Carthage. Aristides was ambitious to deserve triumphs and praise, and Cato to obtain them. Aristides helped his Adversary Themistocles in the common fervice, and Cato croffed Scipio. Ariftides obferved temperance and fobriery; Cato, as appears by his Maid and second Wife, did but commend them: It was dishonourable to bring a young mean maid to be a Mother of his noble Family; it was worse to make her first a Whore and then marry in a poor house; not because it was honourable, but be-

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#### XVIII.

#### PHILOPOEMEN.

Contemporary with Marcus Cato Cenfor, Plattus Ennius, Polybius, Jesus Syracides.

bim as a Phenix to Achilles. Homer Philopemen of Megalipolis was kept by a Cassander the Mantinean, as he was by his Father Crausis, and bredunder those State-Philosophers, Ecdemus and Demophanes, Arcesilaus his Scholars, who reckoned the education of Philopemen that last Grecian (as that Romane said) the instituting of so noble a nature to publique rules and principles, a more concerning service to Green, where his power grew with his years, than settling Cyrena, expelling Nicocles from Sicient

ly, or Aristodemus from Megalipolis; he was homely a man, that his Hoftefsat Megara b Flaminius made him cleave wood as a fervant, while the Jaid of bim that was making great preparations for him as General, until her Husband came, and asking what he meant, he faid, be mas punished, because ly, jesting not be was neither a fair boy, nor a bandsome man, upon his flender His ambition fo heared him to an imitation of Epaminond's wisdome, resolution, and integrity, that finding himself exceeding bounds Horse & Foot of modefly and courtefie in civill matters, he but no money. betook him to warlike exercises from his youth, (avoiding wreftling, for which men were to dyet and fleep themselves to an effeminacy) being the first that came on in the Megalipolitans Wars with the Spartans, and the last that came off ( bestowing his leisure-time, i. In hunting, that might inure him to hardthip c. 2. In tillage, the honestest way he faid of c To which end growing rich, fo rich as to be above coveting other mens estates. 3. In studying such books as incited him to d vertue and valour, especi- d Reading onely ly Evangelus his Book of Alexander's discipline so much of Ho and life, whose rules he practised in his mar- wim up to ve thes, passes, retreats, wheelings and Order lour. upon all occasions, even doting on Warlike discipline) until Cleomenes King of Lacedemon one night surprized Megalipolis; which though Cleomenes could not fave, yet with much hazzard brought he off the Citizens to Messina, where notwithstanding Cleomenes his cajoling invitation to return and take their City, he kept them untill (as he faid) the King was forced to leave the bare walls, and King

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tresching bis leg gorward, broke two pieces, which were desperately as ever. Vid. Polyb. in fin, lib. 2di.

King Antigonus came to their affiftance, & gainst whose order he and his Megalipolitan engaged Cleamenes his Light-horfmen, who had disordered the Illyrians with that resolu tion and successe (afoot, over hills and date in his Armour, notwithstanding a Dart shor e which he by through his thighs e) that he beat Cleomenn out of his strong hold and passe on the mour tains Sellafia, with Antigonus his commendation for his valour, rather than his checkfor pulled out, and his hafte, whose offer of an under-command he fighting as he refused (knowing his own nature) retyring for more experience among the expert Cretans, whence he returned with that reputation that advanced him to be General of the Achaian Horse, whom he found so ill horsed, worse armed and trained; but disciplined them with that industry and severity, that by training, mustering, and exercifing, they were most ready at all postures, as appeared in the Battle against the Atolians, where Phila pamen shewed himself as stout as the youngest in fighting Demophantus the General, and a prudent as the eldeft in leading his Army, which prevailed now, not by Intelligences and Confederacies, as under foft Aratus, who first ennobled Achaia, but by valour and refolution, fcorning to engage under any Enfigne but their own, especially since Philopamen secured them with Barganets, Corslets, and Greaves, and taught them the use of large Pikes and Shields, instead of their little Targets and Spears, together with the Macedo mian close posture of War: and since he turn N.

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ed their excesse in diet, apparel, or furniture, into that of flinging, and rich armour, which encouraged and a enlivened the wearers, their a The new are games and playes into breaking of young hor mour fetched games and playes into details, and their loose out Achilles ses, and exercising at Arms; and their loose his actions at order that was formerly obnoxious, into close Mantinea, ranks that cannot easily be broke. They were at strife who should excell, when Machanidas of Sparta aiming at a Tyranny, met Philopamen at Mantinea, and beat his Forlorn three miles out the Field, while he fer upon their naked Foot, and flew four thousand of them, with their General Machanidas as he leaped a large Ditch between them, with his own hand; for which, and his prudent conduct. he hath a Statue at Delphos: his order of embatteling was presented at the Nemean Games. All mens eyes and hearts were toward him, under whom they could do wonders, as without him their hearts failed them, from him they expected liberty and protection. At his appearance the Army shouted for joy, and his Enemies trembled for fear; his name being so dreadful, that Philip of Macedon laid a defign against his life, as the support of Greece; the Baotians quitted the fiege of Megara in disorder upon the bare report of his approach. The Megalipolitans followed him to Messina before his Commission was voted; and the Tyrant Nubis stole out of Messina, which he had newly taken with his great Army upon his very name.

But that he either out of vain-glory, chooling rather to be the chief Commander a-Q 3 broad,

b who yet was

with him about

e His feats as

at Variance

the Common-

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### The Life of PHILOPOEMEN.

broad, than second at home; or fear, or a unfeafonable ambition, should ferve the Goni neans, when Nabis diffressed, starved, and laid waste his own Countrey, was a miscariage, the Megalipolitans (forced now to fow Com in their streets to support themselves) would have banished him; for had not the Achaian General b Aristanerus nobly interposed, and when he had made himself, 1. terrible, by feducing many little Villages from their duty, which they disputed before the general Council of Achaia, and eminent for defeating the Cretans with their own devices and ambush es. 2. He was chosen General of Achaia (who had confederated with the Romanes against Philip of Macedon, whom under T. Q. Fla. minius they overthrew ) in whose service (having e miscarried in a Sea-fight, wherein he was not experienced, and almost lost his men in an old leaking Veffel) he furprized and burned Nabis his stragling Camp before 6ythium; and being surprized again in a narrow and dangerous passage, the resolved man modelling his Army to the fituation of the place, upon a just view of it by a fierce onset, scattered the Enemy; and retreating from their purfuit through woods and quagmires, laid Ambushes for them in the hills and brooks as they

Flaminius

they all fell.

These acts got Philopæmen not more renown in the Assemblies of Greece, than envy from the d Consul of Rome, who upon sound of Trumpet, and Proclamation, had rescued the Grecian

fled into the City; into which, as into a Net,

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Grecian liberty from Philip, and frighted Nabis to peace: who being murthered by the Atolians, and leaving Sparta in a tumult, philopamen partly by force, partly by perswafion won that powerful and rich City, and united it to Achaia, to the great fatisfaction of the Achaians for fo confiderable an enlargement of their Territories; 2. Of the Spartans for their hope of liberty, who therefore presented him with 120 Talents of Nabia his effate; which as no man durst offer him so when his host Timolaus (after he had attempredictwice in vain, being awed by his wife discourse, his temperance, and just dealing ) offered him, and he going to Sparta like an incorrupt man, refuling them, withing them to spare their charges upon honest men, and their entire friends, with which they might flop the mouths of the seditious and ambitious.

And not long after, Diophanes the General of Achaia (notwithstanding his advice to him rather to watch Flaminius & Antiochus (now engaged in the heart of Greece, than take notice of the Spartans) coming to punish some Spartan innovation, was kept out of the City by Philopamen (more nobly than lawfully) who composing it, put it into the hands of the Achaian Commonalty, though afterwards he razed their walls, murthered eighty natural Citizens e, layd their Territories to Mega-e Saith Polybilipolis, annulled Lycurgus his institution and us, 350 saith

discipline to make way for that of Achaia, Anstocrates. until the Romans upon their supplication re-

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#### The Life of PHILOPOEMEN.

E Marrying a young Girle.

bould deny the Romanes nothing, he faid, whar? do you h'A motion made by Manmards.

i In discourse.

flored them to their ancient freedon and cuftomes \_\_ Whom upon Antiochus his defer now with his Army was loft in diforder, flove. and excesse having got ground in Greece, and growing by the favour of the gods Masters of the world, when all courted them, Philopa. men opposed in defence of the Liberties of when Aristi- Greece, contradicting all speeches g madein nerus faid they their favour, and casting out all motions ( & that b of the banisheds restauration) made in Councel by their meanes.

But being made the 8th time General in the long to fee an 70th year of his age (as a punishment of his laend of Greece? folency (particularly against the i Captain who fuffered himself to be taken by the enemyalive) lius, which yet when the weaknesse of Greece promised peace be did after- and quiet) and going four hundred furlong in a day in a fit of an Ague to reduce Melfins, debauched from its allegiance by his Rival Dinocrates ( who was coming to take Colonides ) he was beaten by his five hundred referve near the hill Evander when he had overthrown the Vantguard, and bringing off his men with unwearied courage, notwithstanding his age and ficknesse, till his horse threw him, he was taken Prisoner, and pittied by the people for his former fervices, though cruelly used by Denocrates, who put him in a Dungeon called the Treasury : and lest the Achaians, who prepared Embaffadours and Armies for his rescue, should deliver him by force or love, fent him a poyfon by the Hang-man; which when he heard his men were fafe, rejoycing they were not all unfortunate, he took, and his weak T

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The Life of PHILOPOEMEN. reak body yielding to it, immediately died, out was revenged by the Achaians, under heir General Lycortas; at whose approach Meffina yielded, Dinocrates dispatched; and they that would have hanged Philopamen, were hanged themselves. He being buried by all Achaia with the pomp of a triumph, and the folemnity of a Funeral; not so joyful as if they had conquered, nor fo forrowful as if they had lofta Patriot, k carrying his aftes through k Polyb. Lythe Countrey, which came generally to meet carryed them. him, attended with the Nobility in their Robes, the Souldiers in their Arms and Gar- Vide Polybilands, and his Enemies in chains, to the gates of Megalipolis, where all Sexes and Ages met with tears, and buried him, stoning his enemiesabout his grave, over which they erected a Monument, as was done in all Achaia, now filled with his Statues; which when Corinth was burned, and an envious Roman would have defaced, but that Conful Mummius interposed for the worthy mans memory, whose enmity they were fenfible of, but they reve-

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An. Mund. 3752, or 3746. Ante Cbr. 196, or 221.



XIX.

#### T. Q. FLAMINIUS.

Contemporary with Philopæmen, and Polybius the Historian, Tutor to Scipio Afficanus.

a which was brought from Carthage. Laminius (whose Statue is next that of a Apollo) that good-natured man, who had rather converse with those that wanted his help, doing good, than with those whose he wanted, receiving good; that thought it a kindnesse to serve others, and loved them most intirely whom he had misobliged; was born and bred in a warlike time, and served b under Marcellus against Hamibal, in whose stead (when he was slain in an ambush c) he was made Governour of Tarentum

b As Colonel of 1000 Foot. c Between Bancia and Venusa.

entum then re-taken , where he shewed himelf fo good a man, and fo expert a Souldier, that he was appointed their Leader that were to inhabit the new Cities of Narnia and coffa; and before he had born the inferiour offices of Ædile, Tribune, or Prætor, notwithstanding the Tribunes exceptions against his years) by a common vote chosen to the highest place of a Conful d, wherein by lot hastily he d with Sexus was to engage Philip of Macedon, from whom he withdrew the Gracians by his gentleneffe and justice to an inward correspondence with the Romanes, cutting off all supplies from Philip, who must now hazard all in a Battle: and doing more in one year with prudence and lenity, than had been done many years before by force and feverity. For not trifling the best part of the year upon the softer honours of his place, nor the rest in taking pasles, or cutting off Convoys, as his Predeceffors had done, be with e three thousand Veteranes e That had o-(committing the Se -forces to his brother L. drubal and Quintus ) passed safely to Epirus, where Hannibal. (discharging P. Julius that had done nothing in his year, and viewing the Countrey and the passages to King Philips Army, which he attempted in vain) he by direction off Choro- f son of Mapas his Neatherds, got four thousand Foot, charas anemiand three hundred Horse above Philip a pri- nent Epirot, vate way, and attacqued his Van with the reft the Romanes of his Army divided into three parts, the ander-hand. known way, with that successe and violence, that two thousand of the surprized Macedonians fell, the rest sled, leaving their Camp and

Ælius bis forwardnesse.

g Which they had desired.

The Life of FLAMINIUS.

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and Slaves to the Conquerours, with that me enco fage open to Epirus; through which the & manes (hearing that King Philip had frighted (the people to the Mountains) though scanne in Provision, and far from the Sea, marche without the least injury offered to the Inha bitants; for which their civility, the Theffe lians upon their first approach, and the Gre cians beyond Thermopyle submitted to them the Ætolians waved the Opuntians g, and defired the Romans protection. Pyrrbus viewing their order, faid, It was a barbarous people, m barbaroufly disciplined : All men defired to le Titus, who conquered Greece by Courtship. rather than War : and King Philip fued for Peace, which he offered, upon condition he would remove the Garison, and restore the Liberties of Greece; which he refusing, all Greece perceiving the Romanes made Warn. ther for, than against them, deserted him; the Baotians fiding with Titus and the h The banes (when he had walked with those of them that met him into their City ) to anentrality; whereupon having hindered the Peace which Philip fued for at Rome, and continued his own power ( that another might not have the glory of finishing what he had begun) he tally untill they met King Philip with 26000 men neer Scolucame to the Ci- fa i, where both Armies faced each other, the Romans reckoning on the glory of a Macedonian conquest k, and the Macedonians on

h upon Purus and K. Attalus bis persmasion an their Affembly, whither Titus, being met by their Citizens, walked, bolding them in

k They being judged the va-

i In Theffaly.

tiantest men in Greece, and these the most renowned in the world.

that of a Roman overthrow; and after mutual

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atpl encouragements 1, to shew themselves men in 1 It was omie & that Theatre of valour and mutual skirmishes nous to the Mawith uncertain successe in a misty morning, Tithe observing the weaknesse of the Macedoni- speech to them ans left wing, which was not fo close as their from the top of a discipline required m, forced it upon the main Charnel-house. Body: and ordering a Brigade to purfue that Battle close and fuccesse, he flanked the Enemies right Wing, invincible, that yet prevailed, with the advantage of a rifing ground, with that fury, that layd eight thousand of them dead upon the place, and took five thousand Prisoners; among whom Philip had been one, had not the Ætolians minded the spoyl more than the victory; for which overlight of theirs, together with their challenge of the honour of that victory in Alcaus his verses, Titus ambitious of a renown in Greece, made no reckoning of them, wherefore they flandered him upon the Macedonian Envoys addresse for selling Philip a dishonourable Peace, when he might make an end of an honourable War, until upon the King his personal submission, he gave him Peace, upon condition he furrendred to him all he had in Greece, payed a thousand Talents tribute, de- i, e. 3000001. livered up his Naval forces; a feafonable peace, when Antiochus upon Hannibal's perswafion now banished to him, and his former fuccesse, which firnamed him great, prepared for a War, Titus prudently contriving that the War with one great King should cease before that with another should begin; which prudent overture raised not Titus to such efleem in Rome, as his Proclamation at the Ift.

Philip made his m which fets a

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The Life of FLAMINIUS.

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mian Games; that (notwithstanding his to Counsellours had advised the garifoning of Corinth , Demetriades and Chalcide, to the great regret of Greece, who thought their chi chains were only exchanged for new shackles the Senate of Rome, and Flaminius the Conful having overthrown Philip and his Macel nians, discharged the Corinthians, Locrian, Phocians, Eubaans, Achaians, Magnefiant Theffalians, Phthiotes and Perrabeians from Garisons and Taxes, to enjoy ancient freedom. did him in Greece, which flocked about his Pavilion with fuch Acclamations as reached to the Sea, and stifled or broke the Aire (6) that 'Crows fell down dead) and fuch a crowd as had killed him with kindnesse, had henor with-drawn and left the people to kiss anden. brace each other; to tell the happinesseof that War, which without any blood of theirs by the affiftance of strangers ended in that happy peace and liberty, when their own wars ended in their bondage to their Enemies or themselves, to admire that their Enemies should with so much hazard purchase them so great an advantage, and celebrate Titus for their Saviour, faying, That few were fo valiant, fewer so wife, and none so just as be; who to promote an universal freedome, fent Len sulus to discharge the Barcilians, Titilius to free the Thracians, Publius Julius to ease An tiochus his Provinces, as he himselt did the Mag nefians from all the Garifons and Impolitions of Philip or Antiochus, and in the Nemen games, whereof he was Rector, or judged,

\* Vide Valer. Max. lib 4. & 8. of leffer Ping of

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roclaimed again the liberty of Greece, (as Neis to did in a speech there some years after ) shofe Cities he visited, Exiles he recalled, lawes he reformed and established, and whose differtions he composed (pleasing himself no lesse that he had reconciled the Gracians by his perswasion, than that he conquered the ving rescued Macedonians by his Sword ) Liberty being the Zenocrates the least part of his kindness: so not onely enlar- Philosopher ging his own renown a, but the Roman from prison for Empire, whose Protection and Government all oppressed States and Princes, yea faid he well rethe whole world not onely submitted to, but marded bim, requested and fued for a service, that which he because he was reckoned beyond all his former, as appears from his inscription on his Targets offered at mendation. Delphos; The true Roman that offered thefe, re- See Livy 33. stored the Liberty of Greece: only it's a blemish to this performance, that when in a just War he might have taken Nabis, he beyond all ex- ther, as Guaripectation (either 1. Envying that incompa- nus calls him, rable Souldier, but mean person, Philopamen, the equall honour he had with himself, a Con- sure 3713 pound ful of Rome, and a Saviour of Greece: or 2. Fearing a successor might share in his glory) b concluded with him a dishonourable Peace of come called to himself, and dangerous to distressed Sparta, which he for fook: and being presented by the Achaians with twelve hundred Romanes they had bought fince the second Punick War, returned (with greater content in that gift than Demetrius enin all the recompence he had received) and larged, and he triumphed with those redeemed Romans at sodorate mith his heels, an infinite store of bright Arms and Rome. rich Treasure adorning his Pavilion. More-

a Lycurgus the Orator, hanot paying taxes, Lycurgus the occasion of bis great com-

b Itanus, or Hyrranus rae makes the treaweight of lagor gold, 43269 of (ilver, \$ 14500 Philips, befides Philips ranfom which be procured forgiven, as he had his for

#### The Life of FLAMINIUS.

Moreover when Antiochus with a greath my and Navy upon the Atolians suggestion dealt with the Greeians to revolt from Row under pretence of Liberty, which they non enjoyed to the utmost they could wish ; Time under Acilius the Conful confirmed the Ra mans friends, reduced the backfliding, and faved the very Apostates; for when Mannie in pursuit of his victory against Antichu a Thermopyle, spoyled Atolia, Naupaclum, and Heraclea, as Philip did Magnefia, &c. Tim out of his own pittiful inclination, and upon the poor peoples cry to him by name to far them chid Mannius for fuffering Philip toren the benefit of his victory, while he wreakedhis fury upon a poor City, & prevailed for peace and pardon for the stubborn & malicious A. solians, yea, and the Chalcidians themselves who had given the Usurper a fair wife, and a safe protection after his defeat; for which noble fervice they confecrated to him the most publique places in their City, which together with one of their Priefts bear his name cunto this day: And indeed all Greece honourd him for his courtefie and good nature, which was hafty, as in his clashes with Philopamen, and Diophanes, but placable, and generally very pleasant. d When the Achaians would usurp Zazinthium, he said, That for them to go out of Peloponnesus, was as the Tortoyle go ing out of his shell. When Philip said he came to part with him alone; True, faid he, for al your friends are flain. He told Dinocrates who had been merry at a Feast, and defired his af-

e There is a Temple called Delphinium, dedicated to Titus and Apollo, and a Theatre to him and Hercules. d His fayings.

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filtance in dividing the Messenians from the Achaians, that he wondred he could be merry with fuch matters in his head; he faid, That is bis Hoft once treated him with many diffees, but all Porke; fo Antiochus bis Embaffadours might boast of many Souldiers, but ill-armed

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But as the crown of his honours, when Antioebus his Wars ended, he was closen Censor, and turned four diffolute perfons out of the Senate, whereof one upon M: Cato's fuggeflion was his own e Brother Lucius; in revenge e See Marcus whereof, he made Scipio, Cato's enemy, Prince Cic de f.n. of the Senate, and made void all his Deeds Valer. Antig. of Sales and Leafes during his office (an im- the History of prudent and an uncivil part, to oppose so wor- Tit. Livius. thy a Citizen for so unworthy a Brother) whom the people seeing at the lower end of the Theatre, pittied and restored to the Senate : But Titus his f ambition, which was f He fued for honourable in the Wars, was troublesome in all the places be time of Peace, and dishonourable to him in had. Hannibal's case, whom for envy forced from Antiochus upon the peace; and when he fled to Prufias of Bithynia, he (notwithstanding Prusias his perswasion to pity the old and broken man that came to him for succour ) when Embassadors there pursued him to the Caves of Libysfa g, where he either strangled, or g where the Obpoysoned himself for fear of being taken by racle said he him. This cruelty fullied his former glory in should dye, Rome, where they did not more disparage though he wa-Carrhage. h Some fay by d inting Bulls blood, as Midas and Themistocles did before bim.

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him for killing an old man now dropping to his Grave, than they honoured Scipio for his courtesie to him, before he overthrew him. and his esteem of him afterwards, (never ma king his Banishment an Article of his Peace) yea, giving him the upper hand at Ephelus, and taking it well from him, when he fayd, Alexander was the first Captain in the world, Pyrrhus the second, and himself the third What, said Scipio, if I had not overcome the? Then faid he, I bad been the first. Although it was alledged in Flaminius his behalf, that he followed his Commission, rather than his Inclination; and that the Senate chought fit to remove him out of the way, because he would never alter his minde, but fortune mightal-Aristonicus a poore Bastard ter his State. could difturb Afia, Mithridates after fomny overthrows and losses recovered Ponius, Marius could whip his enemies at Rome, though he begged in Affrick, and all by the Peoples favour. A great Commander cannot be too low to be mischievous, nor secured but in his Grave, whither also Flaminim, though a man of War, went in Peace.

#### The Parallel.

Philopamen's wars for Greece, undid it, Flaminius his against it, made it; he lest his own Countrey, because he could not help it.

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it, this came thicher to relieve it. One flew more of his own Grecians, than the other did of his enemies the Macedonians. Titus was ambitious, and eafily provoked; Philopamen was obstinate, and hardly pleased. He bestowed their Kingdomes and Cities on enemies, this took them away from friends, to whom one was constant, the other fickle, as in the Lacedemonians case, loving their City at first, and then razing their walls .-- Choler managed the first, Prudence the second, who did more in two Battels, than the other (though valiant and fortunate ) in 36. Indeed Titus was famous when Rome flourished, and Philopamen when Greece failed. Others had the honour of Titus his actions, Philopamen onely of his own: the one found valiant Souldiers, the other made them fo. Titus practised that policy and discipline, which Philopamen invented: many noble things did Philopamen, Titus none; for as Archedamus the Atolian jeared him, Titus lift up his hands to the heavens, while Philopamen layd it on his fword: One did well onely in command, and the other did wonders out of it against Nabis in Meffina, and Diophanes in Sparta; commanding the Laws by necessity, as much as he did himself by the Law. They do well who commend Titus his clemency and courtefie to the Grecians; and they better, who praise Philopamen's valonr and nobleneffe towards the Romanes: it's more to refift the ftrong, than to gratifie the weak. The most equall judgement is, that the Grecian for his Martial discipline, have the

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#### The Life of PYRRHUS.

the honor of a good Captain; and the Ri mane for his just clemency, the renown of an honest and Courteous Gentleman.

Ao .M.3663. Ant. (brift, 287.



XX.

#### a Pyrrhus.

writ on the bark Contemporary with Selomus King of Syria, Philadelph King of Ægypt, Manius Son of Fargufius King of Scotland.

a i.c. red : In his time they of Trees. Pliny writes of Prufias, that he bad but one bone in his upper fam. b whether Phaeton, Deucaliongor Neopro-

Trrbus descended from the b first Kings of Epirus after the Flood, whose acts and memory perished in their own bar-Jemus, fon of barisme by his great Grandsather Thorritas, Achilles, who and his father c Aabides, upon a Sedicion raiis a god in E- sed by Cassander in behalf of Neoptolemus his Family, was the onely person of all that time that was faved by Androclion, Hippius, and Neander

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Neander in his infancy, and carried with much difficulty, first to Megara, and then to Illyria, whose King Glaucias struck at his entertainment for fear of Caffander, who fet two hundred Talents upon his head, untill the child crawled, some say to his knee, others to the Smatuary, as it were fuing for protection; the pittiful King secured, educated, and at twelve years of age established him in Epirus, where he was eminent for the one great Bow, instead of teeth in his upper Jaws; for curing the Spleen with d his Toe, which when his d For which Body was burned, would not confume; whence they facrificed (going fecurely to Illyria to marry King Clau- him a cock. ciss his daughters ) he was expelled again by Neoptolemus his faction, untill having acquitted him a faithful friend and valiant Champion of his Brother-in-law e Demetrius, and being e who married fent hostage by him to Ptolomy King of Egypt, his wives lifter he crept into his beloved Q. Berenices favour and her f daughters bed, and by their affift- f By Philip. ance, together with Neoptolemus his harshness, recovered his Kingdom, whereof he admitted him partner, untill Trepanning him and Gelon by Myrtilus his favourite, and Alexicratides his Cup-bearer g, two Witnesses to prove the g. Phænarera Treason) to a design of poysoning, he upon wife heard it, the Epirots requests, who were weary of him and told it Anand that pretence, dispatched him, and enjoy- tigona ed all Epire as he was born to it; taking the Neoptolemus Oath of Government, and giving that of Allegeance according to custome, before Jupiter Martial.

And having great matters in his head, grea-R 3 ter

Deidamia.

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#### The Life of PYRRHUS.

hThey were difcovered for want of this greeting in all King Prolomys letters , To my (on Pyrrhus health; the counterfeit being, King Prolomy to King Pyrrhus health

rer in his hopes (having begotten his Son Ptole my, called fo in honor of the King of Egypt, and built Berenicida in honor of Berenices; he take footing in some parts of Macedon, where young Alexander was expelled by his brother Antipa. ter, & pledged to him, & Garrisoning them, di-Areffed the Usurper, notwithstanding King Li. simachus b his counterfeit letters (being ableto do no more) from Ptolomy, to whom he could deny nothing to defift, whom he detected for a cheat, and made peace between the brothers (but because the Ram, the Goat and Bullbe. ing ready for facrifice, the Ram fell down dead, he upon Theodorus the South-fayers judgement swore not to it) whereof Alex. ander according to the Omen was murdered by Demetrius, against whom as well for some old quarrels in Theffaly, as his late usurpation upon Macedon, when Deidamia was dead, Pyrrbus marched to waste his Country, ashe after the Atolians overthrow did Pyrthus his, untill he allied to Achilles in valour as well as blood, overthrew Demetrius his Lieutenant Pantauchus with his own hand, killing and taking fifteen thousand of his men, not so much to the Macedonians regret, as his own renown, phesius was the in whom great Alexander seemed to lives gain; whole gesture, voice and garbe others. imitated, not more fondly then he did his prowess and discipline nobly; to the study whereof as became a King and a Soldier i he gave himself k so devotedly, that in Antigonus and Hannibals judgement, he was the most experienced and skilful Captain in the world:

Flamius bis Parallel. k One day being asked, whether Python or Cebest Flute-player, be answered Polyphercon was the best Captain, as if that were the onely thing a Printe Should feek for.

world; but not more Martial then civil; fo grateful to his friends, that he much bewailed Eropus his death, because he had not time to requite him; fo gentle to his enemies, that being perswaded to banish an Ambracian that fpake evil of him; Nay, faid he, let him fpeak evil of me to a few at home, rather then to many abroad. So pleasant, that one being questioned for speaking ill of him, and confelling be bad faid to , and would have faid more, but that his wine failed him, he did but smile: So obliging, that he engaged the a Kings of Illyria, Peonia and Syracuse, by marrying b their daughters, having by them 3. Agathocles. three c Sons, promising his Kingdom to him b Bircena, Lathat had the better sword.

After this exploit the Eagle Pyrrbus, carried & Ptolomy, A-

as he sid on the Epirots wings, returning to his Country full of honor and content, during Demetrius his fickness, made an inrode as far as Edeffa, the whole Country fubmitting to him; and notwithstanding a peace made, and a defeat received in Macedon, he (d confidering d Indeed other Demetrius his great preparations which might Demetrius bis fall upon him at last, and choosing rather to preparations, fight for the Altars and Temples of Macedon, left he made then of Epire; besides that Demetrius had ta- peace with Pyrken from him his wife Lanissa, and her portion vade them, put Corpbue) upon Alexanders encouragement in him upon this a dream to help him with his name, fell upon action. the lower parts of Macedon, by the way of Beraa (while Lysimachus attaqued the higher parts by the way of Thrace ) which he Garrisoned, as he did all Cities in his way, untill

a I. Bardellus 2. Autoleon. naffa, erc. lexander, and Helenus.

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Thus came.

#### The Life of PYRRHUS. the Macedonians being drawn off from Deme

and left his Camp to his spoil, and his King. dom to his Government, whereof Lyfimachu was partner, untill (having e overthrown De e It was an ob. metrius in Syria, either exercised the Micedo. fervable saying nians in War, lest they mutinied in peace, or of Pyrrhus to the Athenians, enlarged his appetite of Empire, which neiwhen he went ther Sea or Land could limit ) he cut off Pyrout of their Cirbus his supplies and convoys, corrupted the ty, that be thanfed them for Macedonians with some seditious suggestions their confidence of a stranger slavery, &c. and forced home to of him, wishing Epirus, where he might have lived happily, them if they but that he could not spend his time in peace, mere wife, nevier to admit a and pine away in ease: wherefore being (much King within against some f wisemens counsel, who feared theirwalls more. his tyranny) courted by presents with the prof Particularly mife of three hundred thousand Foot, and Meron, who by the of the datiche of a two thousand Horse, by a popular vote at Ta-Garland, Torch rentum, to be their General against the Roand Minstrel, manes (whom they could neither fight nor apintimated they peafe) (by the way Cineas the Orator, Demostbenes Scholar, and his favorite, asked what they pleafed when Pyr- Pyrrbus, What if wee overcome the Romanes? He answered, Then Italy is ours; he rejoyning, What then? Why, faith the King, Sicily will then be delivered to us by its corrupt Orators; but replied Cineas, Will our

Wars be then at an end? No, faid Pyrrous, for then our way is open to Affrica; Yes, faid Cineas, and Macedon; but what then? Then, faid the King, we will be at reft : And why, faid

he Or trius by his courtefie, civility st and promife of azzar Liberty, which his Agents spread up and but P down, the amazed Kingrun away in disquis, fedth ed C Tares phani fand

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he Orator, are you not fo now, without any Deme. ife of azzard to your felf, or wrong to others?) but Pyrrbus his ambition being rather incenand uife, fed then allayed with this discourse, dispatched Cineas with three thousand Foot to the Tarentines, who fent Pyrrhus twenty Elephants, three thousand Horse, twenty thoufand Foot and five hundred Bowmen in flat bottoms, which were all dispersed by a Northern tempest on the Coasts of Apulia, Pyrrhus himself hardly escaping on the Coast, of the Messapians; and upon his return to Tarentum, recruiting his scattered Forces, and training the luxurious and befotted inhabitants to Martial discipline and exercises, he marched towards the Conful Levinus that spoiled Lucania; and being by the Romanes refused as a Judge of the controversie, depending and defied as an enemy, upon view of the Romanes order and posture upon the banks a of Siris brihom he effea. (which in spight of his Guards they passed) ped narrowly and finding them beyond expectation ranked upon Leonotus in battlearray, bid his men keep close together, and charge them, when his Elephants and Horse as had disordered their Horse; which they did he did Pyrrhus with that resolution (King Pyrrbus at once fighting as well as any fouldier, and commanding better then any General; and narrowly thousand, Hieescaping b one Oplacus and others in Megacles ronymus seven his Armor (who was flain for him) faying, thousand, and That the man should have no joy that would deal four thousand with him) that c fifteen thousand Romanes Dionysius fell, their Conful fled, their Camp and Allies faith thirteen sell to his hands; and he came to meet his thousand.

a A River between Heraclia and Pandosiahis advice, who killed the Itali-

Dionyfius fifteen Saith Epirots, though

confederates (whom he checked for their de lay, though he was pleased that the honor Italy. of the late victory was intirely his own) with in thirty fix miles of Rome, which not at a apalled with their overthrow (in puttingith Pyrrbus his conduct, rather then their on weakness) recruited the broken Legions, and refused Pyrrbus his overtures of peace, his private presents, and publike Caresses of friend thip and affiftance (upon old and blind Class dius his Oration, who was brought that de in a Chair to the Senate) untill he left Itali Cineas his Embassador saying of their Senate, that they were an affembly of Kings, and of their people; that like the Serpent of Lern, they grew upon their overthrow; and Fabricus the Romane Envoy refusing his Gold, as all the Romanes had done, denying all private friendship apart from publike Interest, and not frighted with his Elephants that were day discoursing fet behind the hangings to that purpose; and of the Epicu- d discoursing merrily with him, that if he reans opinion would prefer him, as he promised, his people of the gods piea- would choose him King; so that Pyribus percernednesse in mitted his prisoners to celebrate the Saturns. things below, lia with their friends at Rome e upon his

drabricius ove fure and unconand of mens word. happiness, wishby the King.

But Fabricus being chosen Consul, and were of that (notwithstanding he had nobly discovered the mind while ene- Physician that would poison King Pyrrbus, almies to Rome. Vertifing him how unhappily he fought with e And returning honest men, and trusted knaves) refusing to at day appointed cept of the prisoners offered without anexchange of Tarentines, or of the peace with

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heirde net an end of the War, and the freedom of Italy, engaged him at Asculium with equal fuccess in the Marshes, where the Elephants could not annoy them one whole day, but Pyrrbus getting to the open field next day, he yeilded to his fierce onfets and fiercer Elephants, to the loss of f fix thousand men (which were easily f There being supplied from the Spring-head, while Pyrrhus but two thouprotested that another victory at that rate fand lost by would undo him ) after which battle heleft own Chronicle the Tarentines, laying hold of an overture the Hieron, and Sicilians made him of conquering Affrica, Dionysius where the Cities submitting to him with thir- write. ty thousand Foot, and two thousand five hundred Horse, he drave all before him, took Erix a strong City in Sicily (after a vow to Hercules of Games and Sacrifice) by affault, subdued the unruly and troublesome Mammertines, shewing, as Homer saith, that valiant men are sometimes acted by a divine pow- See Strabol. II er beyond themfelves; difmiffed the Cartha- Plin. 1.6.c.25. ginians, now fring for peace, with a denyal, unless they quitted Sicily, and made the Lybian Sea the bounds of their Dominion; and pressed the Sicilians to serve in his Gallies. But now prosperity had swelled his gentleness into Tyranny; now Thenon was murdered, Softratus fled, and all Sicily under oppression and discontent: letters from the Tarentines and Samnites invited him seasonably to Italy, whither (leaving Sicily, a brave field for the Romanes and Carthaginians to fight in) he paffed with much difficulty, being engaged by the Carthaginians with loss in the streight of e Mes-

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a Against a Barbarian that when hurt in the bead he cleft.

Messina on the one fide, and the Mammerian grahus in a narrow pass with some danger on the other for him (a where he did more then a man) by the war pelopor of Tarentum with twenty thousand Footas Sparts challenged him three thousand Horse, part whereof he seatth attaque the Fabricii in Lucania, with the head, whose other part (furprizing Manius Curius, who expected affiftance from Lucania, and favour able figns from the gods, neer Benevente ) but discovering his approach, bent his Van-guard and Elephants with that fury upon the bodyof his Army, to a compleat victory over him, and after that success over all Italy; whence here turned home after fix years vain expediation with a broken Army and fortune (a manof great valour and experience, that b loft by his tigonus called vain hopes what he gained by his famousper. him the Dice- formances) to recruit both, which with some Gaules he makes an inrode into Macedon, where having taken divers holds, and received two thousand souldiers of the enemies

bTherefore Anplayer, that caft well, but could not use his forturne.

c He rejoyced that be overcame the Gaules, offering their Spoils to Minerva great triumph.

to his service, he surprized Antigonus in a streight valley, and charged him to a diforder and an overthrow, c with a great flaughter of the Gaules; whereupon the whole Realm submitted unto him, which he used very hardly, particularly Ægis, where his Gaules unpunished rifled the Kings Tombs; Itonida, with whence Cleonymus (in whose place the difcontented Spartans had put quiet Arius, with whom he had a private quarrel for his fons fecond wives familiarity with his young and fair Wife Chelidonida) invited him to Lacedemonia with 5000 foot, two thousand horse, and

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wenty four Elephants (an Army defigned by erther yrrbus not to restore him, but to conquer oth or himself, though pretending the Liberty of Peloponnesus, and the breeding of his Sons in Sparta) where he abused the people with d He said be dfair speeches, till he had spoiled the coun- and the Spartry, and laid fiege to Lacedemon, whence neg . tans never relecting Cleomenes his good advice for an affault, they would do: who had provided his Supper in Sparta, 2.Be- and Mandriciing opposed by the women, who cast up Tren- das one of the ches, gave the young men weapons, and clap- Spartan Emped them on the back, to fight honorably be- attended him, fore their friends, It being an bonor to dye in answered, That their arms, and ashame to live when Sparta was if he were 2 destroyed. 3. Beat back by e Acroatus Chelido- god, he would nida's Gallant the first assault; And (after his if a man, he doleful Dream that he struck Lacedemon with should lightning) filling the Trenches for the second his march. affault, was thrown off his Horse, and forced to e whom all the retire (upon Phocian King Antigonus his women loved; Lieutenants approach with supply) first to the cried , enjoy Country, which he spoiled and designed his Chelidonida, Winter-quarters, and then upon the fedition and beget chilbetween Aristeas and Aristippus (being never dren Torsparta; quiet, conqueror or conquered: not conque the mean time ror, for then he embraced new hopes; nor having proviconquered, for then he had new shifts) to ded a knot to Argos, in his way to which place Arius having hang her felf if guarded all the Passes, he (as the Southsayer Cleomenes eforewarned him) loft his fon Ptolemy, who fell vercame, by Orafus a bold Cretans hand, but revenged by his father on thirteen hundred of the choicest Spartans) and defeated Antigonus neer Nanplia (who answered he fought with time

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as well as meapons; and that Pyrrbus mightind ways enough to death, if he were wearyof his life) whence he went to Argos by night at furprized it, forcing the Citizens to from holds, untill Antigonus from the hills, a Arius from Sparta, relieved them by a crue fight in the dead of night, wherein Pyrion

out, and they came in at the gers bafte and mistake. b At the place where the Bull and walfe stood fighting, as it was told Pyrzhus before, fet up by Danaus, when he took

the City from Gelanor,

and his Gaules hemmed in by the enemyor the one hand, and their Elephants with the a For be bid own Army that came in by a mistake on theo them break the ther, were cut off, he himself being b knocked wall to let him in the head by an old woman from the topol an house, who spied him running at her poor gate to keep him fon by Licymmias Tomb, whence Zopyrus cut in by the meffen- ting off his head, brought him to Antigonus, who wept, confidering his father Demetrial and Grandfather Antigonus fate, and checking their barbarousness, and gave order for his honorable burial, faying to his fon Aleyonem, who used young Helenus well, and brought him civilly to him, that he had rather feethe preserved son, then the lost father; Though (added he) his poor Coat is more our shame that conquered him, then his that wears it: whereuponCloathing him, he fent him with all his furviving friends and fervants to his Realm of Epirus.

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An. Mund. 3860. Ante Chr.86,0188

#### XXI. CAIUS MARIUS.

Contemporary with Hanna the Propheteffe, Luc.2. Synanus King of Scotland, Aristobulus K. of Judea, Tygranes of Syria, Hircanus High-Priest of the Tems.

. Marius had no firname (from conquelt, as Affricanus, &c. or from his I shape or nature, as Torquatus, Grypos, or Mnemon ) more than Sertorius, or Mummius, who subdued Spain and Corinth, and was as meanly bred in ignorance of the a Therefore Greek tougue a (the tongue of Slaves, as he cal- when he made ledit ) as he was born : For want whereof, and a Greek Tragebecause (as Plato said to rough Xenocrates) dy sor the peo-that he had not sacrificed to the Graces, he not at it him-

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was as ruftick in his manners at Rome (as he was grim in his image at Ravenna; whither coming from poor Cirraation with nothing but hardineffe enough to be a good Souldier, he served under Scipio at Numa, tia, whose discipline he took so readily, and before whose face he fought so resolutely, the being asked at Supper where Marius was in vited, who should succeed him, he said, It may be this fellow: (and indeed he conjectured nor wide, nor did Marius promise lesse) forbr Metellus his favour he was made Tribune; in which office he established one Law for Ele Etions in favour of the People, in spight of the Senate b, and opposed another free distribution of Corn in favour of the Nobility, in fight tron Metellus, of the people (pleafuring neither the one nor the other, but providing for the Commonwealth) and after two repulses in one day c Curulis and from the c two Ædiles places, he was with much difficulty, yet fairly (as he made itevident at last hearing before the Judges for bri-

bery and corruption (his friend Sabacon, and

Patron Herennius (contrary to the law in

that case ) being examined upon his election)

chosen Prætor, and sent by lot to Spain; which

when he had civilized from their Thievilla

way of living, and upon his return to Rome,

by his simplicity, industry, and integrity, gai-

b Some of wbom as his own Pabe threatned to imprison.

Popularis.

ned that repute, which others did by their riches and eloquence, he married to the Cafars Family d, and under his Patron Metellus went against King Jugurth, fearing not the greatest service, nor disdaining the least; out going

d To one Julia Julius Cæsars Aunt, who imisated him.

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going the bravest Souldier in prowesse; and the meanest in patience; so engaging and encouraging his followers ( who wrought at the 2 With fame work, eat at the same dish, and slept in the same Bed with their Leaders, and filling both Rome and Affrica with his name ; infomuch, that first eclipsing, and then contesting with Metellus ( who loft him elf by e Tur- e Turpilius pilius his foolish Treason and death, who his client, Mr. would ask him whether he would be Conful with of his Campsand bis Son, then a boy ) after a prosperous facri- Governour of fice, promiting him more than he expected, cafiness suffered having leave to go but twelve days before the himfelf to be Election, he was at Rome upon the Election- betrayd, and the day, to the joy and wonder of the people: who Town taken: upon his accusations of Metellus, and a promise either to kill or take Jugurth, made gestion, Metelhim (when presented by the Tribunes in the lus was forced Pulpit for Orations) unanimously Consul, to condemnbin, In which place, what with his new Levies of for which he poor men never used before (it being Romes exceedingly interest to have rich Souldiers as well as Offi- troubled. cers) what with his haughty words against the Nobility f, faying, He had gained the Con- f Especially une Sullip from an effeminate Gentry, not by Pedi- fortunate Albigree or ancient Statues, but fresh wounds and nus and Bestia merit, as their Ancestors; not by noble descent, Comards. but beroick actions : And what with his ingratefulnesse to Metellus (who would not see him, but delivered him the Army by his Lieutenant Rutilius) he procured himself much envy and hatred : and as a just revenge, Sylla his Quæfor or Treasurer took from him the glory of ending the War, as he did from Metellus, for

wherefore upon Marius bis Jugwas ever after

whom he called

#### The Life of MARIUS.

to his hands was Jugurth delivered by is Father-in-law Bacchus of Numidia, who at fled him not, for fear of his ambition; m protected him, for fear of the Romanes por

a That of Marius and Sylla.

The sharing of which action, by some attributed to Marius, by most to Sylla, who had it engraven on his Ring, ation a that overthrew the State, thought present suppressed, while the Cimbri of Gr. many, the Inhabitants of Meotis, or the Com. merii of Hercynia that live under the Aquinox, fome fix hundred thoufand in all, overspread Italy, against whom prevailing against all the Captains of the borders, Marins WE chosen the second time Conful in his absence; and before he had refigned ( the Law in this ease yielding to necessity ) when he had triumphed, with that subtle King Jugarth at his Chariot-weeels, and 3705 pound weight of gold, 7775 of filver, befides 28700 crowis in coyn, and put him (now mad, with his er cut for his ear-rings ) in the Dungeon, that cold Stove as he called it, where he pined to death; heard that this barbarous rabble was happily gone to Spain. In the mean time he b Though others trained his men to first discipline, and inured (ay his shewing them b called his Moyles to long journeys, a fat moyle to hard labours, and fierce looks, obliging them and all Rome by his justice to Trebonius, who beafts as well having killed Marins his own brother, because as the men, was he would have forced him in his Tent to unthe occasion of cleannesse, was so far from being revenged

Scipio, who took care of the that faying, Scipio's Mule.

on, that he was crowned by the Confulsown hand;

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hand; who for this and his other noble acts, and because the Souldiers would follow none other, was the third and fourth time made Confule, when the Barbarians returned to- e Though he wards Italy in two bodies, the one about then diffembled through high Germany, where Catulus was, his willingnesse the other streight over the Alps, where Mari- to accept the wencamping himself, provided for his Army by Saturninus lowell (by a prefent stock, and a future way the Tribunes of supply neerer than formerly by a new cha- practice he care nel of the River Rhone, called bis to this day) ried. that he need not engage but upon fair opportunity; and shewing the Souldiers those Barn barians, that they might be used to their grim looks, and provoked by their base Languages, when they were so heated that he could scarce keep them from fighting; and the d Prophe- d Who facrifitelle Martha he always carried with him, the ced always in a two Vultures that always followed him, the clasped, with a Shields and Targets feen at Tudertum and A- spear in her meria, and the mother of the gods by her hand, crowned chief Priest Barabaces, promised him successe; with Garlands. he ( fuffering the Tentons to march e by him, e so many were and asked if they had any thing to their wives they, that they at Rome) followed their Rear to Aix, where marching by incamping himself in a strong, but dry place, him, his flaves venturing for water hard by the enemy, which he said they must buy with their blood, furprized them in their Baths, and alarmed thirty thousand Ambrons, who had formerly overcome Capio, and, whom clashing their Arms, and crying Ambrons, Ambrons, the Genouans met, crying Lygurians, Lyguri-

ens, and seconded by the Romanes, overthrew

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The Life of MARIUS.

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ver, pursuing them to their main Bod; whence refreshing his men, and lodging the thousand under Marcellus in an ambush behind the Barbarians, he provoked them in the morning to climb a great hill, from the to whereof he beat them down with great flaughter, untill Marcellus affaulting their Rear with a great shout, so disordered them, that they fled: and (notwithstanding the wonders the women did, in encouraging and that ming their flying friends, and haling their purfuing enemies) left an a hundred thousand men with rich spoyles upon the place, which were all presented to Marius; who receiving at that instant an expresse, that he was chosen the fifth time Conful, in his Robes and Crown of Triumph in the middest of his Souldiers acclamations, facrificing the broken Arms to the gods, referving the whole ones with the Tenton King for histriumph at Rome; which yet he waved upon the fad newes (as fate alwayes chequers our successes with failures) of Cathlus his overthrow by the huge multitude that rather oppressed, than conquered him and his Forts upon the River Athefis, to whole fuccour Marius after his speech in the Senate, and his Rendezvouz upon the Po, ( where he kept the Cimbres from those outrages on this side of that River that they committed on theother) marched: and having laughed away the Barbarians who came to demand habitations for them and their brethren whom he had

a In fo much that the Marsilians inclosed their Vines with dead mens bodies, and the ground was fatter by their blood; and it rained, as it kfually doub after great Battels three days to clear the ayr. See Strabo's fourth book, and Festus.

#### The Life of MARIUS.

provided for, and wished them to visit them, he encamped himself strongly, and (making the Darts more b serviceable to themselves, b By fallening and uselesse to the enemy) appointed a pitch- the wood to ed sield in the Plain of Verselles within three dayes (upon King Baorix's chalenge c) when c Although he commanding the two wings himself, and lea- faid the Roving the main Battle to his Collegue Catulus, manes did not confult the enehe observing the Barbarians design ( who lay my mbn and all (quare) to hen them in between their where to fight, richly armed Horse and numerous Foot, and vowing his Hecatomb to Jove, as Catulus did his Temple to Fortune, with hands lift up to heaven, he lost the enemy in a sodain dust dit was the 17 that was raised, while Catulus advantaged with day of July that the d heat and dust that hid and stiffed the e- this fight was nemy, unaccustomed to heat, with his unwea- on. ried Souldiers, (as Sylla that was there writes) e Some would broke their ranks, tyed together with thongs, to the Oxens took fixty thousand Prisoners, besides those horns, & prick that were flain by their women, by e themselves them forward and the Romanes, whose difference about the were frangled; spoyles was referred to the Embassadours of the mark of Parma, who awarded the spoyles to Catulus, whose pikes though Marius went off with the honour of were seen in the both the overthrows given to these Barbari- Barbarians. ans (to whom the Citizens in their Fealts of first that built fered a goodly dish, as to the third f founder Rome, Manliof their City ) yet so modestly as to admit Ca- us the second tulus partner of his triumphal entrance to that faved it Rome: and now he was not fo resolute in the from the Gauls, War, as he was in complying in the time of 3d that fand Peace, aspiring to be the greatest, not the it from the honestest man; for which purpose he enfran- Teutons and S 3

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chifed a thousand Camerines (Saying to then that alleaged Law against it, That for the none of Armes be could not hear the Law) deligned Metellus and other Senators of Integrity for banishment, and confederated with Glancin Staterninus and the Desperadoes (below his place) (as Rutilius faith) by whose vote and money he was the g fixth time Conful with Valerius Flaccus, rather his Instrument than

a Anhono v al-Towed none; but Valerius Corvinus, who yet his Colleague. interpased forty years between his first consul-Thip and his last. a Of his fellow Tribune Nonius.

b Metellus his brave faying.

e Both whom he night in his bouse, and under pretense of loofness, rinfom one to the other to fet them at farther odds. 1000

In which Confulship he gained much hatred, I. By winking at a Saturninus his mur. ther. 2. By fraudulently over-reaching grave. and staid Metellus to his banishment for (refufing to swear an affent to what the people should decree; which oath Marins declaimed against, until he had entrapped the Senators, and then took it ) which to prevent diffention, the honest man (who judged, that to be good, is to be mife) cheerfully underwent (b faying, That to do evill was too eafie; to do good wishout danger was common; but to do well with danger was beroick) being followed with a Proclamation that none should allow him either fire or water. 3. By his c double-dealing between ent trined one the enate and dangerous Saturninus, that by fword and murcher aimed at Tyranny; which untoward passages put the Nobility to their owne defence in the Capitol, where for want of water they submitted, lost Marins the Cenfors place, recalled his enemy Metellus, and forced him co Galatia in precence to facrifice to the mother of the gods, but indeed to provoke Mitbridates with his churlish recurp

## The Life of MARIUS.

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return for his kindnesses, (viz. That be must either be able to command the Romans, or obey them) to a War, wherein he (who was now in peace, as little regarded as an old rufty harnesse) might be employed; but Sylla's honour and Statues had put him upon feditious pradices in opposing the one, and demolishing the other, had not the Confederates War interposed, wherein Marius (though he flew fix thousand of the enemy, and secured his own Army against all d provocations ) for his weak- d Saying to a nesse and years sunk in his former reputation Captain that (as much as Sylla rife) and was discharged faid, If he were from all truft, untill his own ambition exer- would fight; cifing like a youth in Mars his field, and en- If you were vagaging the editious Tribunes, procured him liant, you a Commission by a popular vote for the Pon- would force me tick Warre (mad Sulpitius carrying all force of Arms before him at Rome ) but that the Army, to whom Sylla, after his escape from the sedition at Rome had so endeared himself, that they came with him to Rome, and allay. ing the distempers there, forced Marius through many hazards by Sea and Land to Enarius (and his son to Affrica ) where Proclamation being made, and Spies fent every where to take him, he deferted of all, though betrayed by none, was taken naked in a Marsh and brought to the Governor of Minturnes, who committed him to his enemy Fannia, ... (against whom he had given judgement in case of Dowrie in his fixth Consulship, who yet used him civilly ) and hired a Gaule to dispatch him; who seeing two flaming eyes in his

to it.

#### The Life of MARIUS.

dark room; and being asked , How dareft that kill Marins? threw down his weapon, and prorefled he could not kill Marius. Whereupon the Minturnians repenting of their cruelty. and pittying the man, attended him to the Sea-fide with all necessaries through the facred fields, through which they never carried any thing, but that (as the old man faid) there would do any thing to fave Marius. Whence having offered a Table of his sufferings in the Temple, he failed by the way to Sicily (where he narrowly escaped the Roman Quaftor) and Menine to Affrick, where (fending Sextilia word, when he forbade him landing, that banifhed Marius was fafe upon the ruines of Carthage(to mind the uncertain state of things)he meets his fon ( who by a Concubines kindness had escaped from Hiempfal King of Numidia) and for fear of that King retires to Cercins, whence (hearing of Sylla's Wars against Mithridates his Lieutenants, and the Confuls 0. Elavian and Cinna one against another, And bearing himself up upon the seven young Eagles he took when a childe, that he should be the seventh time Conful ) he came with a thousand Horse he had picked among the discontented States to b Telam; and mustering Tuscany, the fome forty Saile of Labourers, Slaves, and other desperate persons, he confederates with afpiring Cinna, despairing of any good by honest Odavius, who aimed at Law and Equity, by whom being made Proconful (but refuling the honour of it as unbecoming his fortune, diffembling his fierceneffe and pride in the af-

a The Affrican Governour.

A Haven of Anhabitants whereof he murthered & spoyea.

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blenesse of a servant, and the humility of a rown beard, and an old gown) 1. He cut offall provision and Trade. 2. He took all Sea-Towns , even e Offia it felf by Treason. e He oboahed 2. Made a Bridge over Tyber, and stopped up himself with a Rome, which he took by Ociavius his supersti- Charcoal Fire. rions adhæsion to Sooth-saying and Law in the case of the Slaves ( whom he would by no meanes arm, faying, He would never break the Law in keeping out Marius, in maintenance whereof he had been banished.) And intending to enter it according to the Senators request, peaceably, and as a banished man upon revocation of the decree against him, he (laughing at the Assembly met to recall him ) before three Tribes had voted him home, came with his Rascals called Bardiaians, who guided in their eruelty by his Nod, killed all he saluted not (as Anchorias the Senator, notwithstanding his awful power; Antony the Orator, notwithstanding his charming Eloquence; and Luciatius his fellow-Consul, who he said must needs dye; Cornutus onely escaping by his faithful servants, who hanged and buried another in his stead) and committed horrid Rapes and Spoyls, until Cinna & Serterius flew them two; and that Sylla having overthrown Mithridates, and rescued the usurped Provinces, came to Italy: Whereupon Marius was chosen Consul the seventh time; but the old man (though otherwise very patient, as appears in the lancing of his leg, which he endured without binding or any other motion, though he would not lance the other, faying, The cure is

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# The Life of MARIUS.

not worth the pain: ) broken with his form fufferings, and future fears, together with years and diseases, lost his sleep; and when would have recovered that with excelled meat and drink, loft his life by a Plurisie, a Posidonius writes, attended with phrenzy, and a fancy that he engaged Mithridates , again whom he would have gone inflead of Silla whereof, feven dayes after a Narrative of h fortune, to which no wife man would (h faid ) trust more, he d ded, forry that held

d The 17th day Sulfhip.

of his 7th con- ved no longer (forgetting things past, win his eye onely on things to come) whereas Pla to died, rejoycing that he was a man, a Grecian, and contemporary with Socrates and Antipater of Tharfus; that he had feen Athens: by Rome rather shifted than escaped misery, being as cruelly haraffed by the fon (as by the father) who for his valour being called the fon of Mars, and effeminacy the fon of Venus, was befieged by a Sylla in Perufia, or Prenefte, where

a See bis Life. Vide Strab. 1, feeing no way to escape, he hanged himself.

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An: Mundi 3546. Ant. Christ 203, or 300.

#### XXII.

### LYSANDER.

Contemporary with Malachi and Ezra the Prophets, Camillus the Romane, and Isocrates and Xenophon, historians.

Tfander, whose image with a buffy hair, which was (as Lycurgus faid) an orna-I ment to the beautiful, and a shame to the deformed (under a the name of Brasidas, is a with this inat Athens) was born and bred poorly, lived o- feription, Brabediently; abstained from all pleasure but those Acanthians, of Honor and Vertue, which the Spartans with the sport allow their children nobly; knew when to of Athens. yeild, and when to be obstinate; had as much b melancholy as made him wise in his lowest b wise men mefortune, above corruption, resusing Dionysius Aristotle.

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c Two gownes fent his daughters, as be faid; to make them four; though after, when he was bid take his choice for them, be faid they should chuse, and so carried them both.

his c presents, and reserving himself not teclin Drachma of the Athenian spoil.

In the long Peloponnesian War (when Ala dent biades upon his restauration had made Ather Come as powerful by Sea as by Land ) he as Admin of Sparta recoved Ephefus ( now back-fliding to the Perfians that furrounded it ) by fetting up and securing there a flourishing Tradean Arsenall, and meeting Cyrus a Prince of Perfe in Sardis, pleased him with his converse fo that he willingly heard his complaint of Till phernes neglect of them, and favour of Alis biades, and gave upon his request ten thou fand Daricks towards a half-penny a days ad vance more to the fouldiers that emptied the enemies ship, which (upon Alcibiades hisratirement to Thocea, whom he looked upon as invisible) under rash Antiochus provokinghim he overthrew, taking fifteen Gallies; and (when the Athenians had hereupon discharge ed Alcibiades) he put his intire friends upon practifing alteration in City-Governments from the peoples hands) to their own, who promising all things not onely lawful but feelble from him, parted with bim as discontented ly as they received his successor Callicratidas, too plain a man for their defign, whose Verthe was an Antick piece of modesty and sm. plicity, which in a pinch of the Spartans no ceffity chofe rather to want money, than (15 Lysander) d beg of their Persians, after which just and noble mans death and defeat in the Arginuses (when he had in vain endeavoured could not speak to reconcile the Grecians, to the Barbarians terror

d Though making a vertue of necessity , he waited patiently, lying at his gate till be bad dined; and yet with him.

error) upon the confederats request, who now not declined, and Cyrus his letters) Aracus being chosen Admiral, Lysander was his e surinten- e Not chosen dent, too much to their content who hoped for Admiral, be-Come alteration by his subtle contrivances, as law none could their fear, who hoped for settlement by Calli- be twice fo. cratidas his plainness, for he made interest Juflice, and faid, That the Lyons skin must be cased in a Foxes, adding (what became not a Spartan) that children were to be deceiv'd with rattles .and men with oaths, as if for fear of an enemy, it were fecure to break an oath and offend a god; accordingly at Miletum he cajoled both the ruiers and the people with fuch distant pretences, that he mined and entrapped them both; for which his policy Cyrus valued him fo much, that he faid he would melt his own chair to supply him, & ordered him the taxes of his Provinces, a leavy of men out of Phanicia, and his Lieutenancy; with which favours and authority, being forbidden and unable to fight the Athenians, he scoured the Seas, took and robbed Salamina and other Isles, thewed his power and discipline f to his Ma- f In the sirme ster Agis his Army, and being purfued by the land of Attica. Athenians, surprised Hellespont, took Lampsachus by Sea and Land-force; and when the ene- gwhere Philomy g came up to him, kept his forces by Sea cles command? and Land in battle-array for five days, untill ed the cutting the Athenians (rejecting Alcibiades his advice, off the prisoners to retire further from that well-disciplined thumbsthat they enemy to a more commodious place for fuc- might hereafter cor and provision) were upon a signal given by tug at the Oare, his Scouts, (viz, a Copper-Target hung in the and not trait a

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Air) furprized in disorder (some at Suppressione a Bed, some abroad) to a deseat, where many were slain, three thousand taken, sing Gallies lost, and Conon (after a noble but was attempt to rally his men) saved himself in sprus; after which victory (that we the sew mand days had easily done the business of many Armies and years, and was prognosticatedly Castor and Pollux shining on Lysanders Gally; and the holy stone, whether an cunsettled story, a tosted Meteor, a sparke of the elements

goras faith, the ry, a tofted Meteor, a sparke of the element stars are out of fire, or a Rock removed out of its place, is their first place, uncertain) that fell in the Goats River, (tothe and kept up by aftonishment of the vulgar, and wonderd the Elementall the wife ) and the spoil, Lysander comes with the motion of fire. And Da. his Captive Gallies and Mariners, his Flutes, machus in his Hoboys and Songs of triumph to Lampfachus, book of Religion where Philocles that gave the foresaid crud faith, there was advice (bidding him do as he should have been a ball of Fire feen before the done to, aud refusing to plead where there fall of the flore were no equal Judges ) and the three thoufixty years. fand prisoners went to their deaths d asto d Theophratheir weddings; and Lyfander ordering all ftus. Athenians to their own City upon pain of e Whereupon death (that they might want victuals) (couring Theopompus the Committen the Sea-Coasts; putting his Lacedemonian faid weakly, confidents with ten Councellors over every That he like a City, altering e their Governments, banishing Vintner, gave the Samians and Seftians, the Athenians conth: Gracians a federates, and restoring the Æginetes, Melians, tafte of the sweet wines of and Scioneians their enemies, and at lattdiliberty, but streffing A bens it self (scanted of provision) mingled it af. from Pyrea, to a furrendry upon too hard conthe vinegar of ditions, 1. Of razing their wall & fortification

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upper, a Pyrea in ten days, which upon Theramnes his where dvice, they demolished for the publike safety, sthey built it, judging they might (as wel as the Spart ans) flourish without walls. 2. Of yeilding up all their Ships but twelve, and Cities but their own (being contented with their w ma lives) 3. Restoring the banished : And 4. altering their Government : at which laft Articles when they demurred, Erianthus in the confederates Councel advised the ruine of their City, and flavery of the inhabitants : but the wifest men of Sparta, and of the deepest judgement, fearing the power of Gold and Silver, and seeing by proof of Gylippus doings, that it had such power to make one of their chiefest men fall through covetousness; they greatly blamed Lysander for bringing of it into Lacedemonia, befeeching the Ephori that they would fend all the Gold and Silver out of Sparta, as a plague, provocation, and wicked bait, to make them do evil; declaring unto them, that they should use no other Money, but their own onely. Whereupon they referred all to the wisdom and determination of the Councel; the which first of all coming from the fire red-hot, was quenched with Vinegar, to the end they should be forged no more, nor imployed unto any other use: For it was so eager and brittle by means of this temper, that they could no more convert it to any other purpose; and beside, it was heavy and unhandsome to remove, considering that a great heap and quantity of it, was but of small value. And it seemeth they did use of

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of old time, certain little Iron Money, in in some places Copper money, called 0, belifci, from whence the final! pieces of m. ney now extant are called Oboli, whereof in made a Drachma, so termed for that it Wass much as the hand could gripe. less, at the earnest suite of Lysanders friend that stood against it, and held hard with him it was decreed in the Councel, that the money should remain in the City, and ordained that it should be currant onely but for the affairs of the Commonwealth. And if it were found that any private man did ever lock up, or keen any money, that he should suffer death for it as if Lycurgus when he made his Laws, feared Gold or Silver, and not the covetouhelle and avarice which the Gold and Silver bring. eth with it. The which was not taken away for much by prohibiting private men to haveit as it was engendred onely by a toleration of gerting. For the profit which they faw it brought withal, made it to be esteemed and defired For it was unpossible they should despile a thing privately for unprofitable, which they faw reckoned of commonly, as a thing very necessary: and that they should think it would not serve their turn privately, seeing it so commonly esteemed and defired. But we are rather to think, that private mens manners are confirmed according to the common uses and customes of Cities, than that the faults and vices of private men do fill cities and Commonweals with ill qualities. And it is more likely, that the parts are marred and corrup ced

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ted with an infection of the whole, when it falleth out ill, than that the parts corrupted should draw the whole to corruption. For to the contrary, the faults of a part destroyed, which might be prejudicial unto the whole, are oftentimes redreffed and corrected by the other parts whole and entire. But they that took this resolution in their Councel at that time, to have Money in the Commonwealth, made fear of punishment, and of the Law, to be the outward watchmen of Citizens houses, to keep that no Money should come into them. But all this while they made no inward provision, to keep the entry of their foules from all passion and greedy desires of Money: but to the contrary, they made them all to have a covetous defire to be rich, as if it were a great and honourable thing. And moreover Lysander caused a Statue of Brasse to be made like himself, of the spoyl he had gotten of the Enemies, to fet it up in the City of Delphes, and for every private Captain of the Galleys in like case, and the two Stars of Caftor and Pollux in Gold befides, which vanished away a little before the battel of Lendres, and no man knew what became of them. Again, in the Chamber of the Treasury of Brasidis, and of the Acambians, there was also a Galley made of Gold and Ivory, of two cubits long, which Cyrus sent unto him after the victory he had won by Sea of the Athenians.

The Samians by publick Decree ordained, that the Feasts of Juno, which were called in

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their City Heraa, should be called Lyfandris, Lylander had ever one Charilus a Spartan Po et about him, to write and fet forth all his do. ings in verse. Another Poet called Antila chus, one day made certain verses in his praise which pleased him so well, that he gave him his hatfull of filver. There were two other Poets, Antimachus a Colophonian, and Ni. ceratus born at Heraclea, which did both write Verses to honour him, striving whether of them should do best. Lysander judged the Crown and Victory unto Niceratus: wherewith Antimachus was fo angry, thathe razed out all that he had written of him. But · Plato who at that time was young, and loved Antimachus because he was an excellent Poet. did comfort him, and told him that ignorance did blinde the understanding of the ignorant, as blindnesse doth the fight of the blinde. A. ristonus an excellent player of the Cythern, and one that had fix times wan the Prizes of the Pythian Games, to win Lylanders favour, promised him, that if ever he wan the prize of his Art again, he would cause himself tobe proclaimed Lylander's flave. This ambition of Lysander was very odious and grievous, only unto great persons, and men of his estate: but besides his ambition, in the end he became very proud and cruel, through the flatteries of his followers, and them that courted him: so that he exceeded in recompencing his friends, as also in punishing his enemies: For, to gratifie his friends and familiars, he gave them absolute power and authority of life and death

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death in their Towns and Cities : and to pacifie and appeale his anger where he once had ted, there was no other way but death, without all possibility of pardon; and that he plainly hewed after wards in the City of Miletum: And therefore was Etecles a Lacedemonian greatly commended for his faying, That Greece could notabide two Lylanders. Nevertheleffe, the Lacedamonians passed over all other complaints exhibited against him, saving when they heard the complaints of Pharnabazus who purposely sent Ambassadours unto them. to complain of the wrongs and injuries Lylander had done him, spoyling and destroying the Countrey under his Government: Then the Ephori being offended with him, clapped up Thorax in prison, one of his friends and Captains that had served under him: and finding that he had both Gold and filver in his house contrary to the Law, put him to death. And to himself they sent immediately that which they call a Scytala, (as who would fay, a The Scytala the scroll written upon a round staffe ) commanding him that he should return immedia ately upon the receipt thereof. Parchment scroll was brought unto Lyfander, who was then in the Countrey of Hellespont, must roll it ahe was marvelloufly troubled withall, fearing above all other things, the accusations of proportion be Pharnabazus: fo he fought means to speak with bath always behim before he departed, hoping thereby to fore he can read make his peace with him. When they were it. together, Lysander prayed him he would Write another Letter unto the Lords of Sparta T 2 contrary

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contrary to his first, how that he had done him no hurt at all, and that he had no cane to complain of him : but he did not remember that he was a Cretan ( as the common proven faith ) that could deceive another Cretan, For Pharnabazus having promised him that he would perform his defire, wrote a Letter openly, purporting the effect of Lyfanders request : but behind he had another of contrary effect, so like on the outside unto the other, that by fight no man could discern the one from the other. And when he came to put to his Seal, he changed the first with the last that was hidden, and gave it him. When Lysander came unto Sparta, he went as the manner is, straight to the Palace where the Senate is kept, and gave his Letters unto the E. phores, thinking that by them he should have been cleared from all danger of the greateff accusations they could have burdened him withall; because that Pharnabazus was very well thought on of the Lords of Laced amonia, for that he did ever shew himself willing and ready to help them in all their Wars, more then any other of the Kings Lieutenants of Persia. The Ephori having read this Letter, they shew. ed it unto him. Then did Lyfander plainly fee, that the common Proverb is true:

That Ulysses was not subtle alone.

Thereupon he went home to his house marvellously troubled: but within few days after returning to the Palace again to speak with the Lords of the Councel, he told them he must needs make a voyage unto the Temple of Ju-

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fuer Ammon, to discharge certain Sacrifices, which he had vowed and promised to him before he had won the Bateles. Ly (ander having hardly obtained license, took Ship and hoised fail: but during his absence, the King; of Laedemon remembring that he kept all the Cities at his commandment, by means of the friends he had in every City, whom he had made chief Governours of the same, and that by their means he came in manner to be abfolute Prince over all Greece, they took upon them to re-deliver the Government of the Towns and Cities again into the hands of the People, and also to put down his friends whom he had stablished there. And hereupon fell out great infurrection again; for first of all, they that were banished from Athens, having surprized and taken the Castle of Phyla, upon the sudden did set upon the thirty Governors Tyrants (whom Lyfander had placed there) and overcame them in Battel. Whereupon Lysander straight returned to Sparta, and perswaded the Lacedemonians to refer the Goverament to the number of a few, and to punish the insolency of the People. So by his procurement, they sent first an hundred Talents unto the thirty Tyrants for an aid to maintain this War, and appointed Lysander himself General. But the two Kings of Sparta envying him, and fearing le t he should take the City of Athens again, they determined that one of them would go. Whereupon Pausanias went thither immediately, who in appearance seemed to maintain the Tyrants a-

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gainst the people: but in effect, he did his ender vour to appeale this War, for fear left Lylander by means of his friends&followers should one again come to have the City of Athens in his power, the which he might easily do. And thus having agreed the Athenians again one with another, and pacified all faction and commotion among them, he plucked up the root of Lyfander's ambition. But shortly after the A. thenians rebelling again against the Lacedemo. nians, Paufanias himself was reproved, because he yielded so much to the boldnesseand insolency of the People, which were bridled and restrained before by the authority of the finall number of the Governours: and tothe contrary, they gave Lyfander the honour to be General, who ruled not in this rebellion to please mens mindes, and to content them, neither with fond oftentation of glory, butfeverely, for the profit and commodity of Sparta. It is true, he would give great words, and was terrible to them that relifted him. As he answered the Argives one day, who contended for their Confines with the Lacedemomians, and seemed to alledge the best reasons: Even they (faid he) that shall prove the stronger hereby (shewing them his sword) shall be they that shall plead their cause best for their Another time, when a Megarian Confines. had cold his minde boldly enough in open Councel, he answered him: Thy words (good friend) had need of a City; meaning thereby, that he was of too mean a Town to use so great words. And to the Baotians also, who were

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were in doubt to professe themselves friends or enemies, he fent unto them, to know if he should passe through their Countrey with his Pikes upwards or downwards. And when the Corinthians also were revolted from their alliance, he brought his Army hard unto their walls : but when he saw his men were afraid. and made courtefie whether they should go to the affault or not, by chance spying a Hare coming out of the Town-ditches, he faid unto them, Are ye not ashamed to be afraid to go and assault your Enemies, that are so cowardly and flotbfull, that Hares do keep their forms at ease within the circuit of their walls? Whereupon Agefilans never gave Lyfander occasion to do any thing, neither did commit any matter of weight unto him, that might be honourable for him: but which is worlt of all, if he perceived that he had taken any mens causes in hand, and that he did favour them, he did always fend them back again into their Countrey, denying their fuit, without that they could obtain any thing they fued for, leffe then the meanest persons that could have come; extinguishing Lyfander's credit by little and little, and taking from him all authority by this meanes. Wherefore, Lysander perceiving how he was thus refused and reje-Red in all things, feeing that the countenance and favour which he thought to shew unto his friends, fell out hurtful unto them; left off to folicite their matters any more, and prayed them to forbear to come unto him, or to follow him, but to go to the King, and unto T 4

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those that could do them better pleasure that himself, and specially those that honoured When they heard that, many defilled him. to trouble him any more in matters of importance, but not to do him all the honour ther could, and continued still to accompany him when he went out to walk, or otherwise to exercise himself, the which did aggravate and increase Agesilam anger more against him, for the envy he bare unto his glory. And where he gave very honourable charge and commiffion in the Wars, oftentimes unto very mean Souldiers to execute, or Cities to govern : he appointed Lyfander Surveyor-general of all the ordinary Provision of Victuals, and distributer of flesh : And then mocking the linians that did honour him so much; Let them go now, faid he, and honour my flesh-distributer. Wherefore Lyfander seeing it high time to speak, went to Agefilaus, and told him in few words after the Laconian manner; Iruly Agefilaus, thou bast learned well to abase thy friends. Indeed, faid he again , fo bave I, when they will be greater than my felf: and to the contrary, they that maintain and encrease my Honour and authority, it is reason that I esteem of them. Yea marry, said Lysander, but perhaps I have not done as thou fayeft, yet! pray thee give me such an Office, as I may be least hated, & most profitable for thee, though it be but in respect of strangers eyes that look upon us both. After this talk between them, Agefilaus sent him his Lieutenant into the Countrey of Hellespont, where Lysander still kept

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lept this anger fecret in his heart against him; e tha but for all that, did not leave to do all that he could for the benefit of his Mafters affairs. Wherefore he returned again to Sparta not long after, with little honour, being marvelloully grieved and offended with Agefilans, & hating more than before all the State and Government of the City of Sparta; by reason whereof he determined to put that in practice weh he had long time thought upon concerning the alteration of government, & his enterprize was this: Amongst the off-spring and Issue of Hercules, the greatest number and chiefest of them dwelled in the City of Sparta: howbeit all they that came of that race had no right of succession to the Crown, saving two Families onely, the Eurytiontides, and the Agiades. The other Families, albeit they were all for nobility of blood descended out of one selfhouse, yet had they no more right nor interest unto the Realm, than the residue of the people: for the Dignities that were attained unto by vertue, were given unto the Inhabitants that could deserve them. Lysander then being one of those that was descended of the true race of Hercules, who notwithstanding had no interest in the Crown: when he saw himself aloft, and called to great honour through his famous acts and merits, and that he had won many friends, and great credit and authority by dealing in matters of the State: it grieved him much, to see that they which were no nobler than himself, should be Kings in that City which he had increased by

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his vertue, and that he could not have former the I power as to take from thefe two houses the ve n Eurytiontides and the Agiades, the Prem Lora gative that the Kings should be chosen one Mall out of one of these two Houses, and to caffi Supp upon the off-spring of Hercules. Whereupon he attempted first to perswade his Citizens by very good reasons; and to bring this about the better, he conned an Oracion without book penned by Cleon Halicarnaffeus, made him for this purpole: But afterwards weighing with himself, that so great and strange a change as he would bring in, had need of some better and stronger help, he devised certain Oncles and Prophecies, thinking that all Clean's Rhetorick would stand him in no stead, iffire of all he did not fill the Citizens hearts with some superstition and fear of the gods, thathe might bring them afterwards more easily un-And Ephorus faith, that he proto reason. ved first to corrupt the Nunne with Money, that giveth all the Oracles and Answers in the Temple of Apollo at Delphes: and that afterwards he would have won the Nun alfoatthe Temple of Dodone with Money, by Pherides practice: And that he being rejected by them both, wene lastly unto the Temple of Jupine Ammon, and that there he spake unto the Priefts, and offered them great store of Money for the same purpose. But they were fo offended with Lyfander, that they fent men of purpose to Sparta, to accuse him, thathe would have corrupted them with money. The Councel clearing Lysander of this accusation,

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meh the Lybians his accusers at their departing said, este ve will one day judge more justly, then you my Prem Lords of Lacedæmon bave done now, when you hall come to dwell in our Country of Lybia; Supposing there was an ancient Prophecy that faid, The Lacedæmonians one day should come to dwell in the Countrey of Lybia. There was in the Marches of the Realm of Pont, a woman that faid, the was gotten with childe by Apollo ; fothat the being delivered of a goodly Son, divers Noblemen, and of great estate were careful to bring him up, and to have him taught. This childe, I know not whereupon, nor how, was named Silenus: and Lyfander fetching the plot of his device from thence, added to all the rest of himself, to go on with his practice. These things prepared in this fort, there was order taken, that Silenus should come and ask for the secret b Books, b The books as though he were the fon of Apollo; and that which the the Priests which were privy to this practice, Priests of Del-should make as though they did diligently exmere not to be amine him of every thing, and how he was opened but by born: And that at the length, after they had Apollo's for. feemed to know all, they should deliver these Prophecies unto him, as if he had been indeed Apollo's Son: and that he should openly read them in the presence of many witnesses: And among the rest of the Prophecies, that he should read that specially, for the which this long paltry feigned drift was framed, touching the Kingdom of Lacedemonia: that it was better, and meetlier for the Spartans they hould choose them for their Kings, whom they

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they found the meetest men of all their Moi low strates. But when Silenus was come to wift to age, and brought into Greece of purpose, to the perform this practice, all the mystery ming o marred by the faint heart of one of the Plan he fa ers and companions of Lyfander, who has came him to countenance this device; who who the matter should have taken effect, shrun

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e The can'e Lylander's Andreclides bis embroyling tenth of the their decree for entertaining the fugitive Athenians againft the Lacedæmonians decree for punish. ing them as Rebets.

for fear, and let the mystery alone. This now withstanding, nothing was betrayed in Lifan der's life-time, till after his death : For h died before Agefilaus returned out of Afia of being fallen into Wars with c Baotia before his death, or rather having himselfe made war against Bo- Greece to fall into Wars. Now as Lylander cetia was, 1. went, he took the City of the Orchomenian, who willingly yielded themselves to him a of Greece upon foon as he came thither. From thence he the K. of Perfi- went to the City of Lebadia, which he spoia's account. 2. led: and from thence he wrote unto King The Thebanes Pausanias, that departing from Platees, he should march directly to the City of Aliant, spoyl. 3. And where he should not fail to meet him the next morning by break of day at the Town-walls. These Letters were intercepted by certain Scouts of the Thebans, who met with the Messenger that carried them. Thus the The bans having intelligence of their purpose, left their City in custody unto the Athenians who were coming to aid them, and departed out of Thebes about midnight, and marched all night with fo great speed, that they came to Aliante in the morning a little before Lylander, and put half their men into the City. NOW

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My low for Lysander, he was determined at the to he if to keep his men upon a hill which is near pole to the City, and there to tarry the comy ming of King Pausanias. But afterwards when Plan he faw that the day was far spent, and that he o hos camenot, he could tarry no longer; but arming himself, after he had made an Oration unto the Confederates which he had brought with him, he marched on with his men in Battel-ray, longer than large, by the high way that went unto the City. In the mean feafon, the Thebans that were left without the Citie, leaving Aliarte on the left hand, did fet upon Lylander's Rereward of his Army against the Fountain Ciffusa, where the Poets feigne that the Nurses of Bacchus did wash him, when he came out of his Mothers womb, because the water that cometh out of it (though it be very clear and sweet to drink ) hath notwithstanding (I cannot tell by what means ) a colour like wine : and not far from thence there grows great plenty of Styrap-trees. The which the Aliartians do alledge, to prove that Radamanthus heretofore dwelt in that part, and do shew his Sepulchre there yet to this day, which they call Alea. And hard by that also, there is the Monument of Alcmena, which was buried (as they fay) in that place, and was married to Radamanthus, after the death of Amphytrion. But the Thebans who were within the City with the Aliartians, stirred not untill they saw that Lysander with the first of his Troop was neer unto the Town-walls: and then opening the Gates on a fud-

fudden, they made a Sally out upon Ly/n. der, and slew him, with his Soothfayer and few other, because the most part of the Von ard fled into the strength of the Battel. How beit the Thebans gave them not over fo, but followed them so valiantly, that they brake their order, and made them all flie through the Mountains, after they had flain three thou fand of them in the Field: fo were there 300 Thebans slain there also, who followed their Enemies fo fiercely, till they recovered strait narrow wayes of great strength for them. These three hundred were in manner all those that were expected in Thebes to favour the Lacedemonians secretly: wherefore, for the defire they had to take away this opinion from their Citizens, they hazarded themselves to no purpose, and were cast away in this chase. King Paufanias heard news of this overthrow going from Plotees unto Thespies, and went on further, marching still in Battel-aray towards Aliarte, where Thrafybulus also arrived at the self-same time, bringing the aid of the Athenians from Thebes. And when Pauls nias was purposed to send to aske license of the Enemies to take away the bodies of their men which they had flain, to the intent to bury them, the old Spartans that were in his Army, misliking it much, at the first were an gry in themselves: But afterwards they went unto the King himself, to tell him that he dishonoured Sparta, to offer to take up Lyfander's body by his Enemies leave and favour; and that he should valiantly recover him by force

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by rce force of Armes, and honourably bury him, fter that he had overcome their enemies: or le if it were their fortune to be overthrown, that yet it should be more honourable for them to lie dead in the Field by their Captain, then to ask leave to take up his body. But notwithstanding all these words of the old men, King Paufanias feeing that it was a hard matter to overcome the Thebanes in Battel, now that they had gotten the victory; and furthermore, that the body of Lysander lay hard by the walls of Aliarte, and that he could not come to take it away without great danger, although they should win the battel: he sent a Herald to the Enemies; but he having made Truce for certain days, he led his Army away, and took up Lyfander's body with him, and buried him after they were out of the confines of Baotia, within the Territory of the Panopeians, where untill this day his Tomb remaineth upon the high-way going from Delphes unto the City of Cheronea.

When Lysander was dead, his poverty appeared to the world; which made his vertue far more famous, than when he lived. For then they saw, that for all the Gold and Silver which had passed through his hands, for all his great Authority and countenance that he had carried, and for all that so many Cities and Towns did come to honour him; and briefly, for all that he had had so great and puissant a Kingdom in manner in his hands; yet he did never enrich nor encrease his house with so much as one sarthing. It fortuned

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not long after, as Ephorus writeth, that the Lacedemonians and their Confederates felit variance together; whereupon Lyfander'sla. ters were to be feen that were in his House King Agefilaus going thither to peruse then amongst other Writings, found the Oration penned by Cleon Halicarnaffeus, which Ly fander had prepared to perswade the Spatans to change their Government, and tode clare unto them that they should revoke the Prerogative which the Eurytiontides and the Agiades had, that the Kings of Sparta couldno be chosen but out of those two Families; and to leave the Prerogative at liberty, that the chiefest Magistrates might be lawfully chosen Kings of Sparta. Agefilaus stood indifferent to have shewed this Oration openly to the prople, that the Spartans might fee what manner of Citizen Lyfander had been in his hear. But Lacratidas, a grave wife man, and Prefdent at that time of the Councel of the Ephon, would not fuffer him, faying, that he should not dig Lylander out of his grave again, but rather bury bis Oration with bim, that was so passingly well and eloquently penned to perswade. It notwithstanding they did him great honour after his death : and amongst others, condenned two Citizens in a great sum of Money that were made fure to two of his Daughten while he lived, and refused to marry them when he was dead, seeing their Father did so poor; because they sought to matchinh house, supposing he had been rich, and for fook them afterwards for their Fathers po verty

verty, when they saw he died a good and just man. Thus we see, that at Sparta there was a punishment for them that did not marry, or that married too late, or that married ill: and unto this punishment were they most subject, that sought great Matches for coverous-nesse of Goods. This is all we have to write of Lylander's Life and Acts.

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An: Mundi 3860. Ante Christ 80.

SYLLA.

Contemporary with Tygranes King of Syria; C. Marius, Mithridates King of Pontus, Didymus the Scholiast upon Homer, Chryosppus the Philosopher.

Corn: Sylla (of a noble, but so poor an Original, that one condemned by him to the Tarpeian rocks, told him that they lived both in one hired house, he below,

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below, and the other above; and that it we questioned how he could honestly rise to 6 great a fortune out of so mean beginnings was of a red and grim countenance, of loofe and wanton temper, much taken with vain Jests, more with idle Jesters, evento his reduced age, doting on Metrobins the Stage-player, and Nicopolis the Pimp, who made him his Heir, as did his Mother-in-law to his dying day. In his Quæftorship under Maria us in Affricke against Jugurth, he carried it so nobly, that Bochus delivered Juguribhis Son-in-law to him, and not to Marius, who triumphed for it, though Sylla wore the Ring with this Inscription, Bochus delivering Jugurth, and Sylla taking him; which not. withstanding he served Sylla in his second Consulship against Copillus, and in his third against the Marsians, whom he reconciled to Rome, with that reputation that Mariss envied him : and he is received by Catulus to be partner of his cares and glory in Subduing the Transalpine Barbarians, and relieving the Romanes, infomuch that Marius his envy broke out to fedition, but Sylla retired; and when Pretor restored Ariobarzan of Cappadocia, & jected Gordius, & gained fo much repute, that Arfacides King of Parthia courted him as the Representative of Rome; and Bochus creded him a Statue, weh when Marius opposed, the ledition was improved to a Civil War: Marin with the wretched Tribune Sulpitius (while Sylla was engaged against Mitbridates ) raising tumults, committing outrages in Castor's Temple,

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Temple on the Confuls themselves, enacting wicked Lawes, and destroying all Sylla's friends, untill Sylla being before-hand with the Army at Nola, declared with them against the proceedings, and came upon the City with Fire and Sword, overthrew Mariw, and the Slaves he had enfranchifed for his fervice, condemned Marius and his accomplices, and then transports the Army to Greece against Mitbridates : and of all the Cities that fued for his protections, he besieged Athens now oppressed by Aristion, took Pyreum; wanting money, robbed the Templeat Delphos a (faying to the Souldiers that a Here he took were afraid to do it, because he heard a Harp so great a Tub, playing, The god is glad he can serve us, and that the Amtherefore playeth on his Harp ) diffressed the phystions Town fo, that two bushels of Wheat was fold could not draw for a thousand Drachmaes, i. e. 41. 3 s. 4 d. broke. And at length making a breach in the wall between Pyreum and it, entred the City, gave it to the Souldiers rapine and flaughter, which was fo great, that the Suburbs ran with blood.

Whence hearing of Mithridates his hundred thousand Foot, ten thousand Horse, and ninety horsed Chariots, and innumerable Ships under Taxilles and Archilaus, Sylla to avoid the Famine, withdraws to a rifing ground in Baotia with Hortenfius, and 15000 Foot, and 1500 Horse, where the Enemy contemning their number, terribly affaulted them, untill Sylla getting up a Fortresse hard by, and paffing the River Aftus, char-

Rear, while the distressed Thurians charged upon a signal given in the Front with that terrour, that they ran over hedge and ditch; and Taxilles, Archelaus, with the whole Army being drawn up to their rescue, after a sierce sight, were at first in the left wing over-powered by Sylla, and at last utterly overthrown, so that but ten thousand escaped, when not above twelve Romanes were missed.

Where Sylla had no fooner erected a Tro. phy, than Dorilaus with eighty thousand land. Forces, and a great Navy came to Chalcidm: and though advised by Archelais to tyrehim out with delays, would needs engage him, Whereupon waving Flaccus his faction, which he went to reduce in Macedonia, Sylla encamped near the Barbarians; who fetting upon his incompleat Trenches, were beaten with that onflaught, that the Moors, the Pools and Fields were filled with Carkaffes. And then his wife and friends affuring him that he and his were ruined at Rome, unwilling he was to leave the Warr imperfect, and willing to help his friends: a Peace he makes with Mitbrida. tes, upon condition that he dismissed Asia and Paphlagonia, delivered Bithynia to Nicomed, and Cappadocia to Ariobargan; payd two hundred thousand Talents, and furnished seventy great Ships for the Romanes; and having kiffed and reconciled him to Nicomed and Ariobargan, he with his seventy Ships, which in his-long way he made 1200, went from Dyrachium to Tarentum; and thence

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overthrowing young Marius twice in Campania, shutting up the Consul Norbon in Capua, and clearing his way, he entred the City a Conquerour, where so many thousands were slain, so many millions plundered, so much blood spit (he sparing neither Age nor Sexe, gods nor men, in Rome or any other City) that his Host at Tarentum, (where 12000 were murdered in a herd) said, He would not live alone, when his whole Countrey was perished.

After these infinite cruelties, proscriptions, and flaughters, Sylla votes himself Dictator for twenty eight years, perswades Pompey to put off his own wife, that he might marry his wives daughter Æmilia, triumphs over Mithridates, declares himself the Father of his Countrey, commanded that that year should be written happy --- and secure of his fortune, put off his Authority, walked the ftreets as a private man, entertained, the Citizens fumptuously: and spying handsome Valeria, Messalaus his daughter, first wantonly courted, and then married her; but having by company, feafting, drinking, and whoring, got a Consumption, he was weary of his life, and died at Puteoli: and when most refused him the honour of a burial, Pompey buried him nobly: his Monument in Campus Martius hath this inscription; No friend ever overcame me with kindnesse, no enemy with injury.

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#### The Parallel.

T TAving feen Lyfander and Sylla's Life, ob. ferve we their actions: both raised them. felves; but the one received his authority by choice, the other usurped it by sedicion. The one refigned up his power to his Citizens, who refigned it back to him again; whereas theo. ther being once chosen General, would never part with his power, but was made himfelf Conful, Proconful, and Dictator at pleasure, The first was advanced for the worthiest, the second advanced himself as the most ambirious man in his Countrey. Lyfander attempted a moderate reformation of Government by refon (that the best man might be King in the best City ) Syllaa violent alteration of ithy the Sword. Lyfander faid, That Vice was ill, shough in a Nobleman, and Vertue honourable, though in a Peasant. For the wrongs they did, Lysander did them to gratifie his friends, and Sylla to undo his. Lyfander being always, Laconian-like, temperate in his defires and pleafure, shewed his intent to be that of a good Prince; Sylla never moderating his luft, neither for poverty when young, nor age when old, (being then most lustful, when he made a Law for chastity ) discovers his design to be that of a Tyrant. He ever confiscated Estates, fold Freedoms, &c. yet ever wanted, lavishing the spoyls upon his Flatterers for trifles: and when the Cryers offered more, being angry before

before all the people, that he could not fell his own at his own rate : but Lyfander bestowed his spoyls on Sparta, though to their hurt, filver and gold undoing them. Lyfander being a good man, made a bad City; Sylla being a bad man, made a good one. The first mans fault was, that he was worse than his Lawes; the seconds was, that his Citizens were worse than he, being taught by him to desire those things himself despited. Sylla is not to be compared to Lyfander in peace, Lyfander to him in war. Lyfander had but two victories over Antiochus, Alcibiades his Governour, and Philocles the Athenian, whereof the first was not good enough to be Mitbridates his Oftler, nor the second Marius his slave, both whom Sylla conquered, as he did strong Athens and Pyreum, warlike Thelefinus and Lamponeus. Lyfander neglected the publick fervice to serve his friends, Sylla his friends to serve the publique. Sylla made Athens a free State, and Lyfander a Tyranny a: More and more noble were Sylla's acts than Lysander's, who a By bringing was indeed the most temperate, but the other thinker. was the most valiant.

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An: Mundi 3481. Ante Cbr. 80.



XXIV.

2 He that brought K. Opheltas out of Theffaly into Boeoria.

CYMON. a

Amon one of Peripolias the Soothfaiers valiant posterity at our native City of Cheronea, having privately murdered a Romane Captain that would have abused his beauty and youth, and the Commons of that City that would have revenged it, after that Lucullus taking cognizance of the matter, acquitted the place of its Garison and guilt, and that Damon that spoyled the Countrey with Because they his b Aspolomens, or black faces, was murdered in his Stove-house : his testimony and letmas ealled ter cleared my Countrey-men, when indited before the Governour of Macedon by the Archomenians for the same offence; for which they

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they erected an exact Image in the Marketplace for his person, and I an impartial porplace for his perion, and I all impartial por c which yet he traicture in my Lives for his vertues, not passet by out of concealing his weaknesses, which are the im- reverence to the perfections of vertue, rather than the ill in-frailty of naclination of vice : and comparing him with Cy-ture, which nemon, both having gone very far in the Wars ver shewed per-against Barbarians abroad, and as d far in the impersection. settlement of differtions at home; both vali- d None went ant and magnificent, both courteous and ob-farther than liging. Cymon fon of Miltiades, kinfman to they but Jason, Thucydides, and descended of King Olorus, was chus, Perseus not more infamous, For, 1. his Fathers against the Adeath in prison for debt. 2. His own Beaftli- thiopians, neffe ( not inferiour to his Grandfathers Coalemuse ) 3. His untowardnesse for Liberal e i. e. Fool. Sciences and Eloquence. 4. His unlawful conversation with his own Sister Elpenice ( of no good fame with the Commonwealths Painter Pelignatus: ) and his f Whore Mnestra, then fso Stefimbrohe was eminetnt for the valour and prudence tus the Thraof a Captain equal with Themistocles, and lantheus the the plainnesse and justice of a Governor be- Poet write, yond him, being fo forward in publick acts of Peace and War, that being encouraged to publick service, he was by Aristides his favour and the peoples to counterpoize Themiflocles whom they were weary of, advanced to his place, wherein he freed not onely his own City, but all Greece from the government of Sparta, indearing his own settlement by his gentlenesse, as Pausanias had imbittered their Superintendency (as Cymon went to the Ephori ) by his Infolences, for which he was belieged

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g Particularly the Virgin he murdered in the dark, as the lawful bed, which told he must be eased of which exploit there were four Square pillars were the heads of Mercury eon; an honour not. of the Poets

besieged by him at Bizantium (and haunted by their g spirits he had murthered) whence Cymon went to beleaguer some Perfians that over-run Greece in Elione, and invade the came to bis un- Thrasians that supplyed them, untill the burned up the place and themselves for want of provision; and he gave the b Countrey to bis troubles, that his Athenians, adding to his conquests the life is, die at Spar. of Seyros (for refuling to pay the fine the Am. phyciions imposed upon the idle Dolopians for h In memory of their robbery ) and in obedience to an Oracle brought Thefew Remains thence to Athen, whereby he much obliged the people, as he called Hermi- did by his familiarity, his musick and voyce, stes, whereon his presence at the Theatres, and judgement upon the Poets a, and his prudence, the most rected, with an eminent instance whereof is his division of the inscription ex- spoyle at Sestos and Byzantium; where selling pressing the fatt the dead bodies on the one hand, and the priand the donati- zes on the other very unequally, as all the con-Miltiades had federates judged, he leaving the prizes to them, made four times more of the ransome a He appointed of his Perfian Corps, than they of their goods, ten men to judg which he bestowed as honourably as he gained them (getting an estate (as Gorgias said of him) to use, and using it for honour) in breaking up Inclosures, keeping open house, clothing &relieving the old & weak poor; in feeling Husbandry and other b useful inventions: erecting an e Hospital endowed with fruitful Grounds for c And opposing the needy and the traveller, and restoring the Golden World, with no defigne of popularity, always checking the licention finelle of the people, with the authority of the Nobility,

b As well as Lychas bad done before him. Themistocles for his vanity that way.

worth by oath.

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and administring Justice with that integrity, that he told a Perfian Fugitive Resuces, who would have corrupted him, that his d Daricks d Money fo calmight make him his hireling , but not his led from Darifriend.

Add to this, that he inured them that compounded for their service in War, and were willing to live quietly at home, to the necessary arts of Peace; and those that went abroad. to the strict and exact discipline of War, with that successe, that he awed all his neighbours to be tributary; bridled the King of Perfia by drawing off his Cities, and continual furprizes of him more, than any before him; forced the Phaselises, that would not entertain their own Gracians, by an inrode to their very walls, to an hundred Talents fine, and constant service against the Barbarians, against whom (under Ariomandes command e, riding at fail, saith E. Anchor before the River Eurymedon ) Cymon phorus, 300 (before the Phanicians whom they expected, faith Phanojoyned with them ) obtained two victories in demus, one day (the first at f Sea, and upon their re- f His victory at treat to their Land-forces; the other upon the that at Land in Land, with great flaughter, and rich spoyl) to Places: and which he added a third against the fourscore his at land outfalle of the Phanicians; and with the terrour did that at Sea ofthemall, frighted the mighty Persian to in Salamina. those famous g Articles (in Craterus his acts listines writes of Athens ) I. That he would not say be- there is no such yond the b Chelidonia: Nor 2. come within a thing, onely the Horse-carreer of the Sea; whence upon his re- Persian kept in

g Though Cafor fear.

h Therefore when Ephialres with thirty, and Pericles with fifty Sail went beyond the Ifes of Chelidonia, not a Barbarian durft look them in the face.

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The Life of CYMON.

turn to Athens he built the Altar of Peace, & led the common Treasures, built the Cal and Pyrean wall, fet up Liberal exercises intention City, with Groves and Springs, the Marke ncin place and Academy, with the Perfian spoyl. he cleared Chersonesus of the Persians, reduce indi the rebellious Isle of Thafos, and opened h way to Macedon; and (having with his file Elpenices interest with Pericles ( who toldhe the was too old to prevail with him ) discharge ed himself from any corruption with Alexan der (protesting he leagued not with the richel, but the most virtuous people ) though hein vaded not his Countrey ) composed Ephialty his sedition, restored the i Areopagites autho rity by him profficuted to the multitude, fe up Law above Faction, and Nobility allel Optimacia above popularity; for which (together with his loofenesse and k wantonnes, his great kindnesse to the Lacedemonians (which Probus in his in the time of their power was honourable to worthies, if it him, but now invidious) by whom heatbe his, & Plu- ways reproved them, faying, 1'le warrant you mistocles ; It the Spartans do not fo : And his aid procured was lawful in them against their Ilates or Slaves, who but Athens to mar- for I King Archidamus his fodain Allarm, had ry, if they could furprized them in a terrible Earthquake, be cause the Spartans would not truft, but sen 1 Who while the backtheir Auxiliaries ) he suffered the Offra-Spartans were cism for ten: But having in vain offered his al. burly- fistance against the Spartans, upon his friend,

i who fate in Arcopagus, or a village near Mars bill.

k with his fifter, with whom faith Amilius not be otherwise bestowed.

burly, founded a faithful service to their Countrey by his order denly for fear of a surprize, and as it happened saved shem from their

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and the Athenians distresse after their over-eace, show at Tanagre, for sear of the Peloponne-esint ulting the publick interest rather than his own Marke aclination) called home; where composing oyl. If the Grecian quarrels to a general quiet, and educe finding the Athenians impatient of an idle ned his Peace to prevent future diffentions, and inure is fifte his people to Barbarian services, he rigged two hundred fail for Cyprus and Agypt; and upon chars his conquests in Pamphylia over the Persian and his Confederates, meditating no lesse an enterprize than the ruine of that mighty Empire ( to which his enemy Themistocles had vowed his fervice ) died ( as a Bitch barking at him in a dream, the liver without a head, the blood carried by Ants to his great toe before he set out, and the Oracle of Jupiter Ammon which he a confulted fince, prognofficated ) a when his Mefunder the walls of Citium in Cyprus, comman- sengers consultding his Army 30 days after his death, where- ed the Oracle, it of they took no notice till they came b to Athens, which after his death haraffed with Ci- coming to him, vil Wars, and embroyled by the Orators and about which ve-Demagogues, never did any thing worthy of "y time upon memory, fave that they erected him two found he died. Tombs called Cymonia; the one at Athens, the b so Peanodeother at Citium, where, as Nausecrates writes, mus writes, & having done more than a man, he was by the Sesimbrotus. Oracles direction reverenced as a god.

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An. Mund. 3870. Ante Chr. 60.



#### XXV.

### Lucius Lucullus.

Jamneus the Jew, Diod. Siculus, Catullus, M. Craffus.

a which filled in charging Servelius the South-fayer with the same fraud in the Questors with talk, the people being as much was not more unhappy in his fathers Felony, pleased to see and his mothers Leudness, then he was happy the old Officers in his Grandsather and Uncles c dignities; morried, as to in his own studiousness, contempt, and reads see a Hare eloquence (having drawn a breviary d of the

b Merellus. c They were both Confuls. d In a contest with Hortenfius the Orator, and Sisenna the Historiographers.

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Marfian War in Greek Prose himself, and received a Commentary of the Civil War dedirated to him by Sylla) and his courtesie and affection for his Brother Marcus, whom he would always advance above himself; wherefore he was with him made Ædile, and for his conduct in the Marsian Wars, imployed by Sylla in all his weighty affairs, as in coyning at Peloponnesm, in relieving his Navy now distressed before Athens from Egypt (obliging Crete by the one, and freeing and fetling Cyrene, which (as Plato told them when they defired him to give them Laws) received that constitution in their distress, which they would not endure in their prosperity ) where having narrowly escaped the Pyrates, he was nobly entertained by young Ptolomy in his own Court, minding his business as an Agent, and not a traveller; and modefly refusing the Kings favours untill they parted ( when he accepted an Emerauld set in Gold with the Kings own picture) and he rallying together the Shipshe had got in the Port-Towns, and observing the enemy in the Creeks (having given order for provision, as if he would Winter there) stole upon Rhodes, Gnidos, which with Co, Chios and other Isles he set at e liber - e ty) furnished him with Ships against Mithri- Tyrant Epigo-nus prisoner. dates and the Samians, whom (though thereby he had put a period to the War) being driven by him to Sea, and stopped there by Fimbria, he would not take to honor wicked Fimbria, but reserved him a worthy enemy for his own and Sylla's renown on the Coast of Troade,

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Taking the

he was Commissioned by Sylla to coyn, and Cor

leavy the twenty thousand talent fine in Aft, defe where (reducing the Mitelenians that favour the

f where he beat bis Lieutenant Neoptolemus.

2 Hoifing in the day time to the maine Sea, and then returning in the night upon the careleffe Mytilenians, mbo were just going to spoil Campe.

h which fallento his Colleague Cotta's Lieutenant. a That fell to his Lot.

ed Marius by a g stratagem)he escaped them was feries of Marius and Sylla's faction until Sylla death; after whose departure (being to Pom peys great regret made his Sons Tutor by bis Will, and Conful by the peoples) he keptambitious Pompey in Spain, lest seditious Cable gus and the Orator Lucius Quintius should the Romane joyn, and upon Octavius the Governor of G. licia's death (by fair Praci's means) whoreled Cethegus, as he did Rome, and was excufable, because he improved all her Dallian. ces for the Commonwealths service (a war below his vertue and his place) obtained that charge, and with it (what he aimed had at ) the b management of the Pontick War, in his Colleague Cotta's place, who was employed to secure Propontide and Bithynis; whither leaving a Gaul and the Alps as the best Commander (now Metellus was old, and Pompey with Sertorius in Spain) he disciplined the lofe and debauched Legions, who (elpecially the Fimbrian band that killed Flaces, and betrayed Fimbria) never knew what are solute Captain was; and marched against Mitbridates (who had now, 1. Sixty thou fand Foot, fixteen thousand Horse, and any merous Navy furnished, not (as in the first War) for Pomp, but service, and trained the Romane way. 2. All Afia revolted w

b where lixty Romane Ships were loft.

3. And a complear b victory over rall c Cotta

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g V

ence e Cotta, who aiming at the intire honor of a c See Apptis; and Conquest, sunk under the whole shame of a 1/4, defeat , and was befreged at Chalcedon , whither Lucullus (though invited to Pontus, that was now open and unregarded, faying, He had rather fave one Romane then win all Pontus) May went to his relief, and observing the number, and learning by Prisoners the posture, condition, and necessities of Mithridates his Army, amfollowed it to Cyzicus, which (1. with his relief, 2. The encouragement of their goddess Proferpina, who in a Dream to Secretary Ariflagoras, bid them be of good courage, for the had brought the Flute of Libya against the Trumpet of Pontus. And 3 the Cows Omen, d on Proferpithat when they were at a loss for one, swam to naes day, them to be their d'acrifice; the wonderful e All the mo-South-wind that brake Mitbridates his En- men of Apollogines, and the famine which Lucullus forefaw and rifting the would be in the Camp ) held out against their conquered Ponnumberless befiegers, untill they despairing ticks of their of success, having victualled in Bithynia, drew cloths and vitowards Lucullus Army, while he was taking f There died an adjoyning cast, and upon his unexpected here, they fay, return through the deep Snow, were over- threee hundred thrown, partly by the River Rindacus, partly thousand men: by Granicus, with infinite flaughter, e booty, flame of fire fell and f prisoners, Mithridates himself hardly es- down upon both caping the Romanes, when his Admiral Ari- before the batflonicus was betrayed to them: with this fuc-tle. cess, Lucullus (having had an entertainment g fuitable to his conquest at Cyzieus, recruited Temple the his Navy in the Hellespont, and admonished by pared bim &

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g Venus in a Dream of a prize) after a sharp lodging.

## The Life of Lucullus.

encounter surrounded fifteen Gallies of Mithage h Giving his bone-eyed Marius (whom he took there) for Not fouldiers that Justice, dispatched Voconius to take the King Min fignal to spare who as narrowly escaped him, while he facrified bim.

in Samothrace, as he did the tempest in the Entered wine Sea) and Nobly refusing any more mong king or Ships from Rome, went himself through the Bithynia to Pontus; and though troubled a fife first with scarcity, which in the plains of G. oth i An Ox being latia was turned to i plenty, and then with fold for one mutiny which he composed by an Oration (to)

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Drachma, and a ding to keep in his fouldiers from spoiling the Country as they passed; and from fighting, up till Mithridates was recruited, left he should call in his ally Tygranes ) leaving the City of opportunity bills Amisus to Murana, drew upon Mithridau and faves; for (who worsted his Horse; and a true Roman this Prince O1- called Pomponins, who would not to fave his thacus, while life be a friend to Mithridates, as long with scattered, came was an enemy to Rome) and with an old Greto Lucullus cians direction, confidering the enemies horf, Tent, with whom encamped himself where he might forcethen, he was very fa- but could not be forced himself) whence his miliar, and was men engaged the Ponticks (as their Comforcibly, but very Brangely kept manders were a courfing) with forme los, until out by the door- his presence turned the scale and forced the keeper of his enemy to their Fortress, when having put Tent, because those men that fled to the usual pennanced ancie afleep, and he digging in their thirts, and escaped Olthson baro would not di- (Mithridates his affassines) whom he win so flurbe his Ma- treated civilly, and trufted with a comming when flers rest for the by k sleep that kills all others, he defeated was Romane Em- Mithridates his Captains that affaulted his for light raget

ib. gers with that spoil and flaughter , as frighved ed Mithridates to a confused flight, and his for Vobility to a dangerous mutiny; and had not mind the foundiers way a A Mule load to divert them, he had been taken, and his b Se-den with Gold; En cretary brought alive to Lucullus, who ta- b was killed for the gold in his king Cabira and other strong places, releasing Givelo. the Grecian prisoners, taking Nissa the Kings if fifter, that thereby escaped the sad fate of the Grother & Court-Ladies; purfued Mithridates to from Mithridathe Taula, whence fubduing Chaldea, Armenia tes they must the less, oc. and furmoning Tigranes to de- die, made amag liver up Mithridates , by Appins Claudius his themselves , to brother in law, he took Amisus (kept as long lus his great as could be, and then fired by that expert En- grief. gineer, Callimachus its Governor) by amufing them with various methods of War, and titi 💮 gave it to the spoil, d lamenting that he had d Burning it, as not that power to fave Amifus, that Sylla had Mummius did to preserve Athens ; yet a seasonable rain ha- Corinth. ving quenched the fire, he rebuilt and e enlar- and twenty farged the City, planted it with Athenians that longs into the fled from Aristons Tyranny, to his f encou- country. ragements and liberties, whence (bestowing the f He gave them learned Grammarian Tyrannion, that was here two taken, upon Murana) he visited the Cities of Afia, and mitigated the Romane Officers cloaths. g Ulury b; checked the Farmers, restored gTo an hundred a ancient Laws and Liberties, abolished the bar- part of the prinbarous punishments of the Rack, Stocks, & c. h This Viary in fo much as Lucullus was as heartily wished grew upon Sylwhere he had not come, as beloved where he la's fine upon was; and (as Vespasian) was the defire and de- Asia of twenty by by of all Nations, and all Afia instituted a thousand the

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## The Life of Lucuilus.

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But after Appins Claudius had tampered with King Tigranes Princes, who were wear of his Tyranny, and demanded Mitbridge with a freedom unufual in that Country flaves; he returned to Lucullus with anad vice for War; in order to which, heputo the i sword the Cilicians in Sinope that favour proach ferved red Mithridates, sparing the City upon; Dream k of Antolychus its founder, whole limage he met that day; and (notwithstanding the numerousness of his enemies, the value of the Country, his own fouldiers unwilling ness and insolency, the Councellors of Rome, cry that he made Wars endless to serve his anbition and continue his command, and Pompeys Commission to discharge him ) passed or ver Euphrates, that was fuddainly and wore derfully fordable; and upon the happy Omes of a white Cow, that offered her felf upon Diana Perfica's Rockes, to be a facrifice; and Bull dedicated to the great River by the way of Sophene, entred Armenia, where Tigranu drunk with power and prosperity ( which are as much too strong for some weak constitution ons, as Wine for some weak heads) vapored untill Sextilius by Lucullus his order cu off his familiar Mitbrobarzanes, Lucullu him felf, his supplies of Arabians and others; 11 Murana defeated the King himself in a narrow Valley, as he fled to Taurus, saving hime by the forry shift of his carriages thrown his enemies way. Lipo

i As they bad upon his apthe Citizens. k It being written in Sylla's book dedicated to him That nothing is more to observed shen a dream. 1 One of the goodlieft pieces of Stenis the Image-Graver. ere

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Upon which victory Lucullus streightned the Royal City Tigranocerta, as full of all manner of riches as of people, closely, that Tieranes might venture a battel in the relief of it, as (notwithstanding Mithridates his letters, and his Messenger Taxiles his advice) he (when allhis Barbarians came about him ) did with one hundred and fifty thousand Foot, thirty eight thousand Horse, seventeen thousand Cui- \* Or Vitta. raffiers, twenty thousand Bowmen, thirty five the Philosopher thousand Pioners and workmen, laughing at in his Book of Lucullus his ten thousand Foot (drawing lots the gods, faith, for the spoils, and saying, they were too few the Sun never for an Army, and too many for Embassadors (fo fam such an emany, that they could not be drawn in Batta- bo faith, the lia) himself leading the body, the King of the Romanes were Adiabenians the left Wing, and the King of ashamed of their the Medians the right; but all fled without enemies : and froak one upon another, leaving behind them Romanes never an infinite heap of Carkaffes , with King Ti- encountred fo granes his\*Diadem, where there fell but m five many with fo Romanes, to Lucullus his everlasting renown, few.
who with equal honor overcame Tigranes by that Promesse speed, and Mithridates by delay. Now while was his fouldi-Mitbridates and Tigranes bewailed their ers vertue, and misfortune, and leavyed another Army, Lu- justice bis own. cullus taking an advantage of the Grecians and o For which Barbarians mutiny at Tigranocerta, he took it, cruelly murdereferved the Kings treasure for publike fer- red by Tigravice; gave the City to the spoiled, settled nes, but honorthe neighbor-Cities with as much justice as ably buried on he had overcome them with n prowess, so that wood fet on fire they honored him as their Patron; the Sopbe- by Lucullus nians and o Gordianians, with their Wives and bimfelf.

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of the greatest world. e The chief Cion, and strongly fituated, and

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Children followed him as their Protector, who (being diverted from his defignagain That be might the e Parthians for their under-hand dealing over-run three with Tigranes, notwithstanding their Embal. lingdoms in the fies to bim; by a mutiny among his fouldier, now infolent with plenty, fucces and ease d or Syria, from over-ran d Armenia, cut off the Kings fup Syrus Apollo's plies, Alarmed and provoked his Army; and when that would not do, befreged his Wive ty of Armenia, and Children in e Artaxata; to whofe relief built by Han- when he came, Lucullus (promiting himself nibals directi- victory from his facrifice ) passing the Rive Arfanias with twelve Cohorts, dispersed the called Arraxa- Mordian Bowmen, and Iberian Launcer, the ta, from Arta- Kings chief ftrength; and as his Rear followxes the then ed the reft were overthrown with as much f Livy, three ease in this second battle, as they f in the firt, Kings were bere where more were killed, though the more vanged in bat-nobly here; the Romanes killing and taking their enemies all night till they were tired. From this place (the fouldiers refuling to

march through Ice, Woods, and Snow further g Tigranes his into the Country) he went and took Nifibior ewn brother. Antioch in Mygdonia, pardoning the Goh For firing A- vernor g Gauras, and h executing the Engimifus, and hin- neer Callimachus : Hitherto Lucullus never from spening failed, being as prosperous as he was i promi bis good affecti. fing and vertuous, untill P. Cladius (a lend ons to the Gra- man that was naught with his own fifter Lucaltians. Lus his wife) and other k seditious Orators, to

i He was tall, well spoken, discreet in matters of peace and war. k who were like the Turny Fift , that troubled the mater, and rufted violently into it, faith Athenaus 1. 7. Lucius Q. the Prator, or rather Tribunus Plebis, WAS DIE;

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king advantage, 1. Of his pride and haughtiness towards Genelemen. 2. His hard usage of his fouldiers ( whom he kept in the field two Winters before Cyzicus and Amisus) 3. His delaying of the War, and spoiling rather then conquering his enemies. 4. The overthrow of his Lieutenants Fabius and Triarius, by Mitbridates. 5. The desperate humor of theintractable Fimbrians bands. 6. The revolt of the whole Army (notwithstanding his submission to them) and the sad case of Pontus and the Romane interest there ( Lucullus and his fouldiers being befides themselves ) harangued Pompey by undue practices into his place to fucceed him, not in his troubles but Triumphs, who (notwithstanding an interview, and some small I favours from m Lucullus) 1 As supplying vacated his power; disanulled his Ordnances, him with fresh took from him his fouldiers (and indeed if Lu- bays. cullus had but that one vertue of a General, man, though The love of bis fouldiers, added to the reft, not Pompey was Euphrates, but the Ocean had been the limit great. of the Romane Empire. )

Whereupon returning to Rome, he and his brother were so baited by Memmius, that he almost lost his triumph, wherein his enemies a wherein he Arms, Prisoners, Engines, Plate, Coyn, and shewed what his own n Books of accounts (where it appear- money he had ed his Wars maintained themselves) honoure d given Pompey, him not so much as they undid Rome, by temp- the Treasury, ting poor Craffus to imagine the Barbarians and how be had were nothing else but booty. A while after given nine hunfeating all the Villages, he retired from all dred and fifty Publike affairs (even when the Common- Dyachmaes to

wealth each fouldier.

a Cato's fifter.

cero, and Scipio's latter misfortune, blaffing their first prosperities) provided for his lafer and pleasure, 1. By forsaking his wanton Claudia for his more wanton a Servilia. 2. By erecting fumptuous buildings, stately Walks and Galleries, with more stately and curious 3. By pleasant Gardens, ander Wherefore quisite Lodges, built on a b bank from Rome Turbero the to the Sea fide, and some in the Sea; and may. St Xoi, salled nificent halls built on Taraffes c to view the bim erxes the whole Country neer Tusculum; his beds were covered with rich Purple Carpets; his Cup. c See what Ho- boards with Silver and Gold Plate, his Halls race writes of ringing with Musick and thronged with bim in bis first d dishes, every Hall having its certain rate and proportion, and Apollo's e fifty thousand d when Pom- pence, and all for himself; for he would tell pey mas told in his Guefts that would not put him to any erbis fichness be traordinary charge, that something was procould not have vided for them, but most for Lucullus; and a Thrush but at to his servants when they had but slender probouse: cannot I visions, because there were no strangers, Did live, faidhe, un- not you know Lucullus would be here? Ciero less Lucullus and Pompey one day would dine with Lucuilui, e That, is two but on condition he spake not to his servans thousand five to provide any extraordinaries; he did but bundred pounds tell them he would Sup in Apollo's Chamber, and their Treat was aftonishing; but his Table was not more choice then his Library, where as many Scholars were entertained by his Histories, as Guests at his meat; Histories

that it were his honor to have, but more to

wealth thought they had a Champion against

Pompeys Tyranny) and (minding Marins, Ch.

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ife them fo, as his house was full of Greeks, nd open to all Scholars: he had a kindness for Il Philosophers, especially for the old f Aca- f There was a demicks, the mafter of which Sect, eloquent new Sect fet up Antiochus, he would by all means have kept in whereof Philo his house to write against Philo. He waved the was one factions, but not the service of the State, untill which Cicero being accused by some suborned persons of a Lucullus bie defignagainst Pompey, and seeing Cato convey- friend wrote in ed away, and Cicero banished, he wrapped him- a Book of the Afelf intirely in his privacy, and being b poy- led Lucullus. foned by his flave, he was bewailed by the peo- g Particularly ple, and buried honorably at Thusculum by his a Brucian, who ple, and buried honorably at 100,000 by his faid he hired brother Marcus, who was not much behind him to hill Pomhim in his life, and very little at his death.

by Carneades, cademicks, cal-

pey. 6 Callishenes gave bim a love-poy on, not with intent to bill, but to make him love him, faith Cornelius Nepos, Plin. 1. 25. c. 3.

#### The Parallel.

I'mon and Luculius differed no less in their younger years, then they agreed in their riper: Cymon was infamous & intemperate, Lucullus modest and sober; but Cymon exchanged his loofer youth for a better course of life; and Lucullus his more strict for a worse. Cymons wall was his monument, Lucullus his Fish-pond, and beds his luxury; Cymons well ordered Table infructed many, Lucullus his luxurious one erammed onely some. It's a question whether Cymon indulged his elder years in more free

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converse with women then became him los great Captains by Sea and Land, but Commin one day crowning Greece with a Land and & Trophy, took the first to himself, allows onely the fecond to his Country. Luculland his authority added not a little wealth to Companions, nor a little power to the ?! manes; Cymon not onely delivered his Coun try from the Spartans, but bearing the Port ans advanced it over Greece. If obedience discovereth Authority, Gymon excelled, being not onely obeyed by his followers but fubric ted to by strangers, whereas Lucullus was no ther feared nor loved; both fet on most por erful Kings, both fell when highest, onely Ch mon fell in his glory, and Lucullus in hispovacy 5 Cymon was envied to an Offración, La cullus was never banished, though sites sent from home to pass over Taurus, Empbrates, and Tygris, to spoil and destroy Tigranucertus, Cabyras, Synopes, Nifibis hefore the inhabitants faces, and subdue all the Northern Afatt Media, and the Southern to the red Sea; the Perfians never suffered to much by the Gre cians under Cymon, but they did more; four terly were Tigranes and Mithridates over thrown by Lucullus, that they never don't draw into the field against Fompey, but Mit ridates fled before him, and Tigranes laid is Crown at his feet, yeilding to Lucullus his w ctories rather then his valour; Cymon did bu a Viz. Paula- finish his a predecessors conquest, Lucular commenced his fucceffors, overthrowing en tire and flourishing powers; a divine power

nias, Themistocles.

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tended both, admonishing the one what he hould attempt, and the other what he should observe; with the same Omen did both arise to glory, but not with the fame event; the one dying a private man, the other a General.



3579. Ant.

XXVI.

#### NICIAS.

Contemporary with Darius Nothus King of Perfia, Cantaber that built Cambridge, Alcibiades, Aristophanes, Ezra and Malachi.

Lthough I have reason to compare of Nicias, Nicias his actions in Cicily, and Craf- Themed as little fus in Parthia, yet I would not be on Philiftus his thought as a Timeus the Historiographer, to sile, then in intermedle with those subjects Thucydides condemning Plahath dispatched, with that variety and liveli- to and Aristo-

wit in railing tles Philosophy.

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b The Tragedians acted him going sometimes with the Busbin on one legg, · Sometimes another.

ness of narration, with that choice and excel lent expression, with that solid and well. weighed judgement of Nicias (whose nature) collect from the great variety of his actions whose life I gather from many Authors; ob ferving something new of him, left I should be thought negligent, and all things necessary left I be judged unfaithful) Aristorle faith, the Thucydides and Theramines and he were the best Patriots and honestest men in Athens; who though difrespected as a stranger, b laughed at as an irresolute man, yet was joyned Cap tain with Pericles, and after his death wastle peoples darling, and the Nobilities defence against Cleon, whose fawning flattery took not so well with the people, as Nicias hismodeft gravity, who was fearful indeed, but fuccessful; and thereby gained the people love, who commonly fear those that hate, and advance those that fear them. Pericles was fo able a man for vertue and eloquence, thathe would not wrong himself in courting; and Nicias fo wary, that he would not wrong them in despising the people; Cleon took the people with childish toyls, Nicias with magnit cient Liberality. Four things are recorded of Nicias. 1. That the people being taken with a flave that Acted Bacchus, he redeemed landed, be built him, faying, It was pitty he mas a flave that could act a God. 2. That he reduced the c folemnity at Delos to orderly Musick, plan fant shews, and costly magnificence. 3. Thath orderly to De- gave ten thousand Drachmaes worth of Land, and a Copper Palm-tree to the Delians for praying

e whereas the thong made the players fing out of order as they a bridge, and adorned it with pictures , over which they went los.

## The Life of NICIAS.

praying for him. 4. That he feared the gods foas to be never without his South-fayer, and his daily facrifice. His Mines at Lauron were many, his flaves numberless; his wealth ready money, his rewards as well to the wicked that could do him mischief, as to the honest men that could do him fervice; his fear being a rent to evil men, as his generofity was a Revenue to good men; his wariness secured him with bufiness, when a Magistrate, and with retirements, when a private man; fo that he never conversed with any but by his Scholar Hierons means, was reputed so publike a spirited man, that he neglected himself, his friends, and ease, to serve the Commonwealth; and while others made bufiness their pleasure, his pleafure was only business; he observing how the people (as in Pericles condemnation, Damons banishment, Paches and Antiphons d'affront) d Both were employed other mens parts, yet mistrusted mistrusted. their fidelity, either prudently avoided employments, or warily discharged them, repofing himself rather on the gods providence, then his own wisdom; so that while others were burthened with their Countries miscarriages, he was renowned for its successes, in taking Cythera the key to Laconia; Thrace, the Ille Minoa, the Haven Nifea; in overthrowing the Corinthians; and chosing rather to e Though he lose the honor of his evictory, then leaving confessed a conhis dead unburied.

He destroyed Laconia, took Thyrea and its nemy to bury his Governor Aginetes; and when Cleon laid the dead, yet be did long siege of Spacieria upon Nicias, who was it. willing

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willing to take the Spartans there alive, he pole bids him take it, to the great damage of the made Commonwealth, wherein Cleon after that visuals Ctory grew intollerably leud, wanton, and in both folent (and brought in the clapping onthe ned thigh, the flinging up and down in the Pulpit, lent and crying out in Orations) untill he and Brus sidas died (whereof the one defired War to cloak his wickedness, and the other to the his valour) and the City fenfible of the calami ties of War inclined to peace, which most men defired, and the Spartans offered for i year; during which time the pleasure of commerce & friendship, made it lasting as much to Nicias his reputation, whose f name it bears a the War was to Pericles shame)upon condition of restitution on both sides, with an offensivek defensive league, notwithstanding the Corintii. ans & Alcibiades his obstructions, who equally hated the peace and the Lacedemonians with whom it was made; yet shortly after Alibiades upona league the Spartans made with the Baotians, and some other displeasing On currences, contrives a league with the Argivu, and when the Spartans fent to expostulate that affair, he estranged their Embassadors from Nicias, and trepanned them to deny their power from the Ephori to make peace, tom irreconcilable breach, if an earthquake happening in that juncture to break the affembly, Nicias had not with their leave gone to reconcile the Spartans, but in vain the Baotians prevailing there as Alcibiades and the Argives did at Athens, for a War which begun at the Fort

f Being called Nicias,

Generality

he ple, Nicias being cast off, and Alcibiades the made General; between which two, there in both under an Offracism, had they not joythe ned Tribes and banished impudent and infopit, lent Hyperbolus , and with him the Offracifin, he not onely diffracing the honors, but the to very punishments of his Country; fo that he was the last that was so exiled, as Hipparchus was the first : if Nicias had hazzarded the Ofracisme, he had either banished his enemy, orescaped his own misfortune, for Alcibiadescraft, and the Leantines arguments having made Sicily to fure the Athenians in imagination, that old and young drew a platform of it, as a passage to Carthage, a War against Sicily is voted; Nicias his experience and wariness is joyned to Alcibiades his heat, and Lamachus foftness in the supream command of that War: Demostratus the Orator pressed the prosecution of the War, and authorizing of the Captains by the people; Alcibiades suborned the Oracle of Hammon to fay , That the Athenians should take the Syracusans, though none durst observe it, yet the hacking of all Minervaes Statues, the mans Genitures cut off as he leaped over the twelve gods Altar, the Crows pecking on Minervaes image in the Copper Palm-tree, the prophecie of fetching

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the Nun Hesychia, that is, peace to Athens; a He was a a Meton the Aftronomers observations of the commander, & ominous Stars; the fuggeftions of Socrates his spon those signs be ran mad, or prophecy, their ominous fetting out upon pretended fo to Adonis his dismal day, afrighted many, especi- do.

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b which was fo great, that when the oldest man Athens, he faid Nicias Speak. c Where Lais was born.

ally Nicias, of whom it was as noblydon to withftand the war, while under debate, in compliance with his reason, as it was ignoble to avoid his command and fervice, when the War was determined, in compliance within fear, to his Armies great discouragement and his own shame, advising only the viewing of racuse, when others counselled the Attaquing of it; marching to and fro to his follower great regret, and his enemies advantage, when he should be fighting; and though Alcibialu proclaimed a War in the very Haven of Sm. cufe, drawing his Ships in Battalia before it and took Tables kept at Jupiter Olympian temple, where all the Syracusans were inrolled yet in bis absence now sent for to answer for himselfat Athens, checking Lainachus hisattivi ty by b his authority, he hovered so long to m purpose about Sicily, first; and upon his foolih was to fpeak in attempt on little Hybla, that his enemies alle. spised him, untill having spent the Summerin nay, Let noble vain, and taken onely poor c Hyccara, the Syn cusans drew upon him, mocking him, and asking if he came rather to dwell with the Cataneans, then to restore the Leontines: whereupon sending a Catanean to tell the Syracusans they might surprize the Athenians in his City, and draw them out, he took their Haven, and h advantageous an encamping ground, the (notwithstanding their Horse saved them, and Hermocrates upon Nicias his calling off the Bridge, said, Nicias never fought but upon necessity) he put them to that rout and feat that they reduced their fifteen Captains to chree

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three; And gave them full power to manage that whole affair. It was Religion to delay the spoiling of Jupiter Olympians rich Temple until the Syraculans fecured it; it was weakness to neglect fair opportunities to long, a year, till and its provision was spent, and the Syracufans overcame Catana and burned his Camp; flow he was, but fure, and what he did he did throughly, for fo orderly and speedily brought he his Army to Thapfus, and took Epipolis, that the Syracufans neither knew it nor could prevent it, he overthrowing their choice men that opposed him; and notwithstanding the ftone he was troubled with, the Woods, the Sea, the Marshes, drawing a Wall about Athens with incredible celerity, untill Lamachus (in his absence, now under a sit ) fell by his rashhels before the counter-wall the Syracusans made, and had betrayed Nicias and the whole Camp to an utter ruine, had not Nicias, though bed rid, burned the Wood round about him, and so saved all with that reputation, that many Cities yeilded to him, more fent him supplies; and the distressed Syracufans themselves had come to a Parley, but that he truffing to his fuccess, neglected Gylippus, whose Messengers he suffered every day, and at last himself to come to Syracuse, before which they both fet their men in battle-array, and after some scornful overtures and refusals on both fides, Nicias prevails the first day, and Gylippus to shew his prudence and experience, with the same Army, altering onely

a Spartans Majefty.

their order, overcomes the next, pursueththe a Which betoken Athenians in his a Cape, and round to their Camp; built a Wall cross theirs with the own materials, and brought all Syracule to Arms and order.

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Whereupon Nicias confulting his old feat and his enemies fucces, craves a difmissioned assistance Euthymius and Menander are votel his adjutants, by whose rashness he lost Plen. myrion that secured his Convoys, he was for ced to fight to the overthrow of his left Wing and when Demosthenes came with sevent three Gallies, five thousand Foot, and three thousand Darters, Bowmen and Hurlers, with Enfigns, Garlands, Trumpets, Howboys, and fuch Maritime Mufick, albeit his referred and wary advice to h m to prolong the Wars, be cause the enemy were needy already, and would be deserted, all the Captains judging his counsel was rather his cowardliness than his prudence, being forced first on Epipolis with fuccess, and then on the Bastians, what with their lound cries that amazed, their bright Armor that terrified, and his own mens fears and diforders that confounded; he loft two thousand men, and being much per plexed, whether (upon this overthrow, which he foresaw ) he should go home, as Demostbe nes advised (for sooth for the unwholesomnes of the place) to be condemned, or flay and be cut off: he had perswaded his men toth last, and Demosthenes for his late ill succes, durft not contradict him, untill the news of 1

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new fup ly arrived at Syracuse sets them all agoing, when in the mean time the Moon is Eclipsed (and that age, though it knew the interpolition of the M on was the cause of the Suns Eclips, understood not that the earth caused that of the Moon; and indeed untill platoes time, whose vertue and piety countenanced his Philosophy, it was thought Atheism in Protagoras, Socrates and others; to allign any other reason of those things then omnipotence) they are perswaded by Nicias to keepin, not only two days, according to their custom on such occasions, but the whole moneth, untill the enemy came up to their Camp well appointed by Land, and to their Navy by Sea, and provoking Demosthenes to fight, gave him a dreadful overthrow, and hearing Nicias defigned an escape while they were at Hercules his folemnity, purfued it with fiones and Arms to a total rout, onely a few Athenians meditating an escape, thought it fad to leave the wounded, fadder to dye themselves, and saddest of all to leave weak Nicias to his famine and shame; and therefore for eight days together, stood out their enemies hercest charge, until Demosthenes being surrounded, killed himself, and Nicias drawing toward a Affina by night, was overthrown a A River fo and taken, Gylippus spared him, when the rest called. were given to the prey, whose spoiles adorned the Trees on the River fide, crowned the enemies, where they returned home in triumph, on that day that is celebrated to this time;

Y 2

Nicias

## The Life of NICIAS.

Nicias his Buckler is guilded, hung up into racusa's Temple to this day: some of the debenians murdered themselves in prison, others perished in their misery, others were sent to Till the ground; some were sold, but saved for Euripides his sake, many were suffered to escape privately, and many to live by singing Euripides his Verses: sad their misery at syracuse, sadder the apprehension of it at Athens.

M. CRASSUS

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An: Viandi 3890. Ant. Chaft 50.

XXVII.

M. CRASSUS.

Contemporary with Julius Cæsar, Hircanus K. of the Jewes, or High Priest, Nicomedes King of Bithynia.

Rassus a Censors son, of mean estate, was not so eminent for his temperance I and a chafti y (fave in the holy Licini- a He married wher case, whom yet he followed more for mise. her delicate Garden than for her (elf) as he was notorious for his covetousnesse, whereby beginning with three hundred Talents (notwithstanding his three months dole to the Citizens, and yearly tenths to Hercules ) at his advance for the Persian war, he was worth 7100. An estate he got, 1. by the sequestra-Y 3 tions

## The Life of CRASSUS.

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tions in Sylla's time; which to oblige himal others to the faction, were put to ale. 2 h buying houses set on fire , or in danger for be. 3. By his Slaves of all professions ( who made his wel-ordered Family a wel-governed City. ) His fayings were, That be that built. was undone without an enemy; That he was not rich, who could not maintain an Army; and that he who could rule bis boufe well, might ms. nage a Kingdome He was as ho pitable as rich. (his entertainment not sumptuous but neat) as courteous and publick-spirited as both, well feen in Gracian history, in b Arifold's Philosophy, and Romane eloquence (notthat pedantique way of an Oratour, but that more masculine of a Senator.)

Upon Marius and Cinna's approach to Rome, young Crassus (leaving his Father and Brother to the Tyrants cruelty) fled to Spain, where being entertained by the Receiver Vibia us Pitiacus (after he had felt his pulses) in a lightsome and pleasant Cave, not onely with necessaries, but a pleasures, until upon sin

necessaries, but c pleasures; until upon Cinna's death, with other exiles, sacked Malaca (as some say) and jarring with Metellus in

heard relate the Affrica, devoted himself to Sylla, the authory. See Sui- ger of his relations, murdered by Marius, undas in Alexan- der whom he engaged the Marsians; and endaged the Marsians; and endaged the Marsians;

vying Pompey the name of Imperator given him with extraordinary respect by Sylla, and

of Great, given him with unusual applauseby the Romanes, out-did his grave and majestick retyrednesse ( who had recompensed the

wickednesse of his Fathers, by the noblenesse

b by one of A-lexanders dire-Etions, who saught him Philosophy, & learned patience from him; for he would lend him cloaths, and call for them again.

whereof one was feen by Penestella, who beard relate the flory. See Suidas in Alexander Polyhistor, who was Craftis his Master.

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of his own acts') by his own familiarity and condescention to serve every person, which removed the Odium of his two great micarriages, the facking of, Tuder, and preying on conficate d goods, and never allowing his dit is faid he envy to break out into e pattion or faction, and out-lawed fome neither being a constant friend, nor a stickling adversary : as the gravest followed Pampey, and to his great the youngest far, so ( and's vertues being discontent, to more wonderful than practicable, and rendering rather faithful than powerful ) (raffus was Neuter, and fared more than beloved (Sicinius faying of him , O! be ( as a curft Bull ) carrieth hay in his borns. )

Upon the fencers of f Capua's Rebellion when he was (under that prudent and civil Thracian g Spartacus ) which beginning from a mutiny at their restraint, which they broke; and with a Cooks spits and knives went up and down the Cafar was ta-City ) was improved with a cartload of Arms furprized by the in near Capua, to a war, wher- cick pyrates, he in Clodius and his three thofand were furprized (under their Fort, all whose Avenues they had stopped up, but a dangerous Rock f who being the mutineers came down by with Ladders locked up by unexpectedly upon the Roman Camp ) 2. Va- their cruel Mr. broke the prifon; rinus and his Affiltants Furius, and Coffinius and entring a 3. Gellius, Lentulus, cooks flop, run were overthrown. and Cassius, two Confuls and one Prætor, through the were defeated, and Craffus by the Senate per- freets and carried all before plexed with the shame and fear, and all Italy them.

g About whose face a frake winding her felf as he flept, signified, as a Praphetefs that always followed him faid, his power and successe.

perfons without gain the estate, pa (icularly a Brucia a. e For he became Curety for bus eenemy Cæfar. going Prætor into Spain for 830 talents; although when ben by the Afia-(aid, O! what joy will this be to Craffis?

### The Life of CRASSUS.

ruined by the desolations of this War, who ( notwithstanding rath Mummius his defer who should have watched rather than fought the Enemy, having decimated his Renega does ) inclosed and starved Spartacus in an Ille of the Rhegians ( whither he purfued him) with a Trench three hundred Furlongs long, fifteen foot broad and high, untill his provifion failing, he filling up the Trench with earth, stones and boughes, escaped over it. to the Lake of a Lucania : beyond which, his ving laid an ambush behind the Slaves, he sen and sometimes twelve thousand of them in their Ranks (not above two of them being wounded in the back) and purfying them to the Mountains of Petely by his Lieutenants Quintus & Scrofa his trefurer, apon the rebels mutiny among themselves; whereof he had notice, before the Trench he was casting about them, and they b who hilled his would have prevented, flew b Spartacus (who borfe before the fold his life at a dear rate, killing two Centu rians before his fall ) and left the remainder of the Mutineers for Pompey's conquelt, who another; if he was newly called out of Spain, and gained died, he want- thereby the honour of the greater triumph, as Crassus despited that of the c lette, he having weakned that Rebellion, which the other pulled by the roots.

> These were his warlike Feats: but having by complyance with Pompey got him to name him Conful with himself, he did nothing then because of their jars, but keep the Sacrifice to Hercules, and the feath of a thousand Tables for the Romanes, gave the three months

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Corn to every Citizen: and upon d Aurelius d who faid Juhis dream, and the Romanes request, shake piter had told him in a dream, hands with Pompey at the end of the office, fay- that Crastus & ing, it was not below him to feek his friendship Pompey should who was called great, when beardleffe, and not be ut out of triumphed when a Senator: no more did he their offices untill reconciled. when e Cenfor, neither mustering, reform- See Pomp. lib. ing, nor cenfing, but conspiring with Pom- e with milde pry and Cafar in Luca (as he had done before Leuctarius. with Cateline (faith Cicero, whom he honoured for his f eloquence, but hated for his f Therefore he freedom with him ) how laying afide Cicero, seemed to mourn Catulus, and Cato their Rivals, they might at his exile. engroffe the Roman power; to which end Pompey and Craffus ( notwithstanding Cato's narrative of their Treason, and Domitian's competition ) were by fore twice chosen Confuls, and together with Cefar usurped the Government, setting him over the Gaules, Pompey over g Spain; and Crassus (fondly ambitious g Pompey was to out-do b Luculius, and promifing himself Spain, because in all company and conferences, wonders in near Rome, & Parthia; but withstood by the Tribune At- his beloved teim i and many more, who were unwil- wife. ling to brave a person should be left among gainst Tygrathose that never provoked them) into Syria nes. with some hazard by B undusum and Galatia, i who (when he where k Decatorus and he jested about their fam Crassus Afternoon-services; the one in his old age assistance getbuilding a new City, and the other aspiring ting out of after a new Kingdom ) he passed ! Euphrates, Rome ) would

h In his war a-

with Pompey's

have arrested him but that failing, curfed him folemnly over a Chafing-dish of coals be fet in his way with curfes which undo, they fay, both him against whom they are made, and him that mibes them. k The King. I Not without some danger from winter-ftorms.

took

fus, who was bonoured by Cæfar for his Service under Gaules.

nSaying to him, that if he fought by the Romans. commission, their Master Arfaces would make mortal Wars on his owne fcore, he would consider his years, & spare his life and goods. Herodes was their proper mame. o As it was with Lucullus King in Armenia, who was weary of spoyles and conquests. p The Eagle.

a Caffius. the River.

m Publ. Graf- took Zenodavia with other Cities, and rete then ved 1000 Arms from Cefar ( who flily defin ed his ruine) by his own (on.

But, I. Abusing the Countrey, by forem him against the it to compound its services for money. 2 N glecting discipline and Training. 3. And trille his time until his enemies were ready. Thepan thian Embaffadours n mocking him (he faving no more but that they should answer it Seleucia; and they shewing the palms of the hands, answering, that bair should grow there before he came to Seleucia; His men upon the fellows danger, and their report of the Par thians innumerable Army, their swift Dun. with him : If and impenetrable Army, were frighted (think ing afore that to conquer was but to come thither) the Soothfayers faid the gods were angry; and his Counsel, that a progress would be dangerous, notwithstanding the ill Omen, 1. Of the Thunder and Tempest at his setting out. 2. His great horse running into the Ri ver and drowned. 3. His own Tent fruit with a Thunder-clap. 4. His p first Enfige turning of its own accord. 5. The unhappy expression, that he would cut the bridge, that none of bis fauldiers might escape. 6. The at and water Lintels given as tokens of mour ing to his Souldiers as foon as they were over. 7. The entrails falling out of his hands at fi crifice ( which he put off, faying, His front Should not do so. ) He (against his a Treasurers b which might advice, to refresh himself by the way, or attend bim in march by the River to Seleucia, that he might Boats all along not want b Provision, nor be invironed by the Enemy

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reto themy upon Ariamnes suggestions of the defig. Parthians diversion to Armenia, a message he eing acquainred with, the Romanes were ci. e. 5000 orein borned by that King to deliver wilfully, men. hreatning a revenge on , rather than making dTo whofe place Peace with the Armenians upon their Embat- it belonged to idors overtures, fo that he loft that King ) with a feven legions (whereof one was the difcontented Armenians) marched against young, but prudent Syrens (the second d person in Paribia ) of great experience, and greater refolition, (flighting his inauspicious putting on of a e black coat, and his Enfigns sticking camels to carry to the ground when he fet out; and encamp- his Sumpters, ing his men wide, left he were encompaffed: 4 10000 horfe when Syrena hiding half his Army, till they could make as terrible a noise behind the Ro- red one, which maner with their Kettle-drums, as they had the General udone before, drawing the Romans out of or- sed always to der by his Parthian flight, which did terrible execution on the f Enemy, and dividing his calling himthe fons Army from the Fathers, cajoled it felf Imperator, into a pound, wheeling his light-Horse round before be had them, where they miserably perished with killed 10000 barbed Arrows which stuck them fo, that should, they could not flye, nor defend themselves. f who stood to Publius Crassus, Cenforinus, and Megaboalus thick that he (notwithstanding the men of Carres in Me- could not miffe Sopotamia's advice to flye, judging it the worlt death to forfake them that died for their himfelf, orwore Jakes ) falling on the place: Publius his Gauls not hair, as the dying with heat and thirst, and thrown off by Tartars and their wounded horses; and the manly-heart- hembed, but like ed, though g effeminately-looked Syrana, the Medes, fets trim.

Crown be King; who upon a progress had 200 Coaches to cary his Courtizans, 1000 men at Armes to guard his person, 1000 in his train. e Instead of a wear. See Appian of this, and men as he g who painted

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Captain saying
to the Governor
Copinius, that
Craffus had
fought a great
battel with the
Parthians, and
no more, was
admitted.

fets on the forrowful Father ; who exhoring his dismayed Legions to revenge his son, or at least the Romane glory (which grew uply patience and fuffering as well as conquest, je never unrevenged ) fought the Parthiam of night parted them and his own, with is whole Armies fears, forced then to b Carry notwithstanding the out-cries of the wound ed they left behind, whither Syrana (having put all those to the sword, except twent that resolutely brake through the Parihim to Carres) came, deluding Graffus with a hope of a parley, till he was under the walls, and demanded him with Caffins bound handand foot, together with all Mesopotamia: and when the poor General fled, and was led in and down the Marshes by a falle Guide, he fee upon him first by force; and then (when the Souldiers fluck to him, faying, Not an at-

i Syrana fay- row should touch bim, but through their bodies ) ing to Crassus by fraud deluding him into a Treaty, which he upon his ap- affented to (by reason of his souldiers mutuy proach to him, rather than his own inclination) where he What meaneth this ? a Conful and Petavius died in a i complement, his ma and a Lieur, were defeated and imprisoned to the number General of of thirty thousand, his head, and hand for res, faid Craf- to Hyrodes King of Armenia: one C. Pacianu fus, to treat of that was like him, was led in triumph in wo Peace. As for mans apparel, with his Sergeants, his Ross peace (reply'd and Axes before him through Seleucia. And be ) Hyrodes stides his Book of Ribaldry, called the Miles will make that

with the Romans. But let us go yonder and write our Articles; for you Romans are forgetful of your Capitulations: and then he presents a wife and as soon as he got up, the horse was switched away, whereupon Odrifus and others stopped him, but he and they were killed in the hurli-butly.

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ms, and found in Rustius his carriage, was to the Romans difgrace laid down before the Senate of Selencia (who remembred & Afop's k The faying is flying, of the fack about every ones neck, In in Stobeus, the top whereof are other mens faults, as at the bottome bis own; the Parthians laying open the Romanes obscene Books, and forgetting their own effeminate Camp, whose Rear was as wanton (full of Wenches, Fidlers, Ryots, as its Front was terrible. ) Hyrodes and Artabe- corus and the ger make a peace, attended with a I folemn other Kings fi-Marriage and Banquet , but Craffas was at last fer. revenged : Hyrodes punishing Syrana's trea- m The poyfon thery with his death , and Phraates his fecond Dropfie he was fon, punishing his first with poyson; and when troubled with, that would m not do, with strangling.

rodes fon Pafalling into a cured him. See Dion. 1. 10.

#### The Parallel.

Wicias his barbarous and unwholfome a Mines were more honourable than Crassus his usury and sequestrations. Nicias for fear b bribed others, Craffus was bribed money) he than. himself. The first Worthies expences were c uleful, the second more lavish. The one was milde, plain, and modest; the other was herce (as at his election to be the second time fairs, he was Conful; and at the Affembly for dividing the found rather Provinces, where besides four that were slain, to gi Lucius Annulus had a box on the ear from himself) deceitful and ambitious. Nictas publick Playes

a'l'hereby he got bis effate. b wherefore Lycurgus said ( when accused for taking off Detractors with ked the gods, That having dealt fo long in State-afto give, than

c Devoted to was and Edifices.

old

d Such as Cleon and Hyperwith. e Pompey and Cæfar : -- but Nicias was abiades in the Pulpit, of the Lacedemoni-Perdicas in Thracia.

was womanish and faint-hearted, Crass man-like, and noble-minded; above d Tes Adversaries, and not below the e great die bolus that Ni- honoured, not envied. It was more in his cias contended nour for Nicias to bring Peace to Athar by than if Craffus had added the Worldn Rome.

It was not well done of the one to yiel fraid of Alci- his Authority to the unworthy and wicke Cleon, nor of the other too rashly (in the Fight against Spartacus ) to fratch honour ans at Pyle, of from great Pompey. One was too backward in his Countreys service, the other too for ward; yet Nicias was fo honelt, that he attained the honour of General, which he avoided; but the other always miffed (but in the Bondmens War, when all the rest were abroad ) though he fought it. The Aibe nians led Nicias to the Warre against bis will, and Craffus led the Romanes against their will. NICIAS warily diffwaded the Athenians from their attempt on Sicily Graffus nobly perswaded the Romanes to theirs on Parthia. He is to be praised, this not to be blamed, because he aimed at the Romane glory Eastward, as nobly as Calar attained it North-ward. His undertaking was as noble; though his fuccess not so an swerable. Nicias his wisdome affisted the il fortune of Athens, Crassus his folly overcame the good fortune of Rome; a greater wonder than that he was overcome in Parthia. Nicia observed Omens, Crassus despised them; and it is more excufable to loofe new opportunit ries

Crife des of successe out of fear, than to break the reach died miserably, but Crassus was betrayed by his Friends to his Enemies hands, and Nicias Athen by his fears.

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An. Mund. 3631. Ante Cbr. 316.

XXVIII.

EUMENES.

Contemporary with Agefilaus, Esdras, Sanballat, Aataxerxes, or Darius Ochus, Arfes, Cadomannus King of Persia, Aristotle.

Umenes being for his activity before K. Philip as he passed his time in a Cardia, a A city of (where b Buris (aith Eumenes was born) b An Historioor for his Hoft his Fathers fake, preferred by grapher. him to be his Secretary, was by his fon Alex-

ander

The Life of Eumenes. ander made Lieutenant-General in Perdica

his place, (as he was in Haphestion's, now ded against India ) though Neoptolemus jeurs

Paper, while they led with their Shield and Spear; where having escaped the Favouring t when he shaenvy, married Alexander's Miftreffe e filte. red the Ladies Barfine, weathered out Alexander's anger of Perfia a-1. For denying him the d Gold he would have mong his Nobiborowed of him, as of his other Nobility 2. For his melice to his dear Hapbestion; and d Alexander would have 3. His fawcy words, when a Fife-man had to borrowed 2000 ken his Quarter; That it was more honourable Talents of him; being a common Player in Alexanders Camo, be fent him one, and faid, be had than a fouldier : and standing Neuter in the Quarrel between the Macedonian Nobilin much ado to make up that. and Foot-men, composed it and the mutin The K. Sodainly burned his tent, among the fouldiers, when the Provinces were and there found d vided, Cappadocia and Paphlagonia fell o his lot; and all the coast upon Mare Pontium 1000 talents melted, but to Trapezant, with order to Leonarus and was hugely for-Antigonus to recover it now in Ariarathuhi befo ry that he had burned bis Let- possession; which Antigonus neglected, and Lo and ters; wherefore onatus complying with Antipater's delign we two be feat to the on Macedon, refused: But Perdiccas himself had Governours of upon Eumenes discovery of their designs dem Provinces, and him, performed, taking Ariarathes, andles had ving Eumenes, 1. To watch and check No. Officers that writ to him, to fend him the telemus in Armenia. 2. To model! that Courtipan dulgence to the Inhabitants) to allay their Ida folency of the Macedonian Foot: And while inthe Perdice as engaged Ptolomy to overthrow Cresterus, Antigorius, and Antipater's design lad duplicates of his Letters.

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which notwithflanding, 1. Alcetas his revole. a. Neoptolemus his Treason. 3. Antipater's fair and large offers, in vain to him (who faid; be would rather loofe bis life, than break his promise ) And 4. Craterus his great esteem among the Macedonians (for befriending his own Countrey-customes in Alexander's lifetime, and oppfing the Perfians ) he did with fuccesse: For, 1. having good intelligence of his Enemies affairs, as they had none of bis. 2. Dreaming that Minerva and Alexander which was the Enemies Word, should be overcome in Battel by Ceres and Alexander ; which was his Word, as the Ears of corn was bis figne : And 3. keeping the Macedonians ignorant that they were to fight their beloved Criterus; who thinking to have drawn over the Macedonians, was overthrown and flain by frangers Eumenes had placed against him of purpose, as Neoptolemus was by Eumenes himself, who had won a Battle but ten dayes before by policy, as he had now by policy Le and prowesse: For which ( Perdiccas dying two dayes before in a mutiny in Agypt ) he had more hatred than renown; being come and fending demned to dye; because he being a stranger, word to his had killed a Macedonian Nobleman with a macedonian Army: and Antigonus with Antipater smiled; our tipater are commissioned against him, while he and faid, He may all the said the material of the mate (taking the Kings Race-horses e seeding on marvailed that the lda) 2. Avoiding his numerous adversaries care to give or whit in the great Plains of Lydia. 3. Composing a receive any difference between his Commanders about accompt of the leading the Army. 4. Wintring in Celanes Kings goods.

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2 As once after the battel he loft among the Orcinians in Cappadocia. b As Antigo. nus told the Macedonians, that it was for fear of Chachles in his flight, he had spared their treasure. cPtolomy, Antigonus his Nephew was their hoftage. d Who bidding him come to him as the better man, faid, He knew no better man than himself, as hand. e Which they pulled up by Pullies in Eu-Hall, & lashed to purpose their legs, and breath them, there bein Town to do it.

engaging his Officers more closely, by a faleto them of his Enemies Castles and Countreys. 5. Endearing himself to his souldiers so far, that upon a Paper found that offered great employment, with an hundred Talents to him that killed kim, he had immediately a thousand Horse to his Guard. 6. Bestowing his purple Cloaks among them. hardship a with as noble a minde as he managed fuccess with. 8. Waving Antigonus his carriage, left his fouldiers laden with the spoyls, should be as unable to fight, as unfit to b flie: and thereby obliging the Macedonians (in sparing their Wives and Children now in his power ) Engarisoneth himself at Nera, and (having imparled (upon & Hoftages given) with d Antigonus ) bore up the fiege with a pleasant and debonair courage, with man-like and noble exercises for men and e horses, and a liberty for any to depart that would. Until Antigonus hearing of Antipater's death, and the faction in Macedon between Cassander and long as he had Polyperchon, & meditating an ulimpation, releaa fword in his fed him upon an oath, to be true to the Blood. Royal and himself: But he refusing that oath, and having the Macedonians confent, that it was fitter he should swear to be a friendingeneral menes his great to the Kings friends, and an enemy to the King enemies, upon Letters received, 1. from Olympias, to take the charge of her young fon Alex ander upon him, whose death was deligned; ing no room elfe and 2. from Polyperehon and King Philip to fight Antigonus, raised the siege, exchanged the Cappadocian Hostages for Beasts of Wat, and

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and Tents : put up the five hundred Talents ordered him at f Cyndes, brought the two for Quinda & Officers Ansigonus and g Teutamus (who dif- Cafile of Siledimed to come to him (being indeed fit nei- chrala, where ther to command nor obey ) by a pretended the Macedonidram of Alexander and his presence in Coun - ans fept their el, to meet him in Alexander's Tent, mo- treasure. Strab. deled the blicentious Nobility's Camp, which his life. looked rather like a Tavern than an Army; g captain of by borrowing money of them, faved his life; the Argyraspi-(all envying him, but none daring to kill him des or Silverlefthe loft his debt ) and upon Antigonus his shield men. approach with his gilt Army, his lowing Ele-the Souldiers thants, his purple Foot, though fick, yet with money and (upon the Souldiers request, who would ra- fair promises ther follow him that had fought with them, for Offices, as than the Nobility who had feasted and carefled citizen doth them) after many disputes about the Passes another. upon Pasitigria, being carried in a Litter (which being carried up and down, Antigonus faid, managed the battel with him ) drave the Enemy to his Camp: who hearing of the Nobilities canvasting for offices, and the Souldiers infolency; would have furprized the Macedonians, but that the Fires he was forced to make upon a Tempest in the Defart, through i As if he had which he stole, discovered him; and i those in this and that Eumenes made, deluded him up and down place. until he was tyred.

But Eumenes being chosen General, and the Antigenes and other Nobility conspiring his k death, he Teulamus. 1. made his Will, burned all his friends 1 let- might suffer ters; and doubting whether he should flye to with him, or for

Cappadocia, or fight, engaged Antigonus with him.

k Particularly

1 That none

his

his old fouldiers ( who asked the enemy, who m Which be had ther they were come to fight with their Father! leave to make, overcame his right Wing, while cowards upon condition Peucestas yielded himself and the Carriagen he altered not his left; whereupon Antigonus offering the the Macedonians resolution, restauration of his prize, upon condition but fpake what EUMENES were delivered to him. was for their the Arguraspides betray him under pretence advantage. of Guarding him; and after his m speech (de n Taken beclaring their shame, and his freedom, though tween his hands faith Plutarch. taken, and wishing to dye by their hands, n. a Eumenes of ther than Antigonus ( with a promifether hed his heeper to absolve them of their n Oath to him s Onomarchus, their General ) was with the compassion of why Antigonus fome, the curses of others (for embroyling did not either Macedon in an endleffe War ) with muchado, dispatch him quickly, or rethrough the vast multitude that thronged to lease him nobly: fee him guarded by Elephants and Medes to be answered Antigonus his Camp; who had not the han bim churlishly, that it was in to fee him, using him first as he said likes ly on, and then eivilly, when he had feltall men vain now to (hew his coua pulses, and made a judgement of all menso rage; be (bould have shewed it pinions, famished him: But to see ! the justice in the field. He of the gods put all that betrayed Antigonio faid, He did, the sword, forbidding them the favourhed as they knew lowed him of being buried where he was who took him, born. ving met with a stronger man than himself. If thou are so though faith the other, why canst not thou bear Antigonus his pleasure!

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An: Mundi 3877. Ant. Christ. 70.

XXXI.

SERTORIUS.

Contemporary with M. Crassus, Julius Cæsar, Hircanus High Priest of the Jewes.

lars in nature, what with the regularity of order in providence, events meet in likenesse at the greatest distance of time, to their great pleasure that observe and compare them: the two a Atties slain a One of Syria, by wilde Boars, the two Actions by Dogs: the other of Arone Scipio overcame Carthage, the other decadia.

molished it: Troy taken b three times by a b 1. Hercules took it once for the Hosses Laomedon promised him. 2. Agamemnon by the wooden-bosses. 3. Charedemus by a borse that fell in the Gate, so that they could

Z 3 horse:

e The one fignifying Violet, the Other Myribe,

horse: Jos, where it is thought Homer was born, and Smyrna where buried, called 6 from two fweet e Plants : four Captains with one eye, 1. Philip, 2. Antigonus, 3. Hami. bal, 4. Sectorius; who as more unfortunate, fo more chaste than Philip, more faithful than Antigonus, more courteous than Hannibal, in experience equal with Metellus, in proweffe with Pompey, in fortune with Sylla, but in quality especially with Eumenes; both good Commanders, equally valiant and wife; both banished, both Captains of strangers, both betrayed to their enemies by those with whom they had overcome them. Sertorius of d Nu. ria, having honour from his Father, andeducation of his e Mother , raised himselfirst in the Court by his f eloquence, and then in the camp by his achievements, whereof his first was his swimming over Rhone in his Armour unhorsed, and hurt by the Cimbres : his second was his discovery under Marius, of the Gaules

Camp in their apparel and language, as thereward of which employment he had the command of 1000 Foot under Didius the Prator

in Spain; where they of Castulo his Winter-

quarter, with their Neighbours the Griftnians affiltance, putting many debauched and

insolent Romanes to the sword; he drawing

some Troops, came in upon them the same

way with their neighbours, and revenged

them, furprizing the Gyrifenians likewife in

their own Souldiers apparel; for which, and

his other services in Spain, he was employed as Questor or Treassurer first, and then Captain

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d of the Sabines.

e Rhez. For he pleaded Causes,

nthe Marfian War, thewing as much g care in g Levying men, the first place, as hadid resolution in the se- and making arcond, wherein he lost his eye, glorying ever after that he carried a Souldiers marke about him, and was received always with applause into the Theatre.

Being opposed by Sylla in his suit for the Tribuneship, he sided with Cynna; and being overthrown with him, recollected now their scattered Forces, and with Marius his affiltance against Sertorius his will ( who feared hisambition and his immoderation ) fent for out of Affrica, took Rome, but detefting their cruelty, and complying with his own gentlenesse, he slew Marius his guard of Bondmen, the instruments of his out rage, and his men of spoyl: and when he and Cinna died, Sylla b prevailed, and their cause was betray- h who was ed. Sertorius despairing of doing any good, Scipio, Carwith some danger at Sea, and stop by Land bo, and Nor-(paying tribute for his passage as he said i to bannus with buy time ) recovered Spain (which he defign- some overtures ed a Sanctuary to his party ) where by his of Peace. complaifance with the Nobility, his indulgence in point of tax and free quarter, heal- dishonour of it. layed the odium raised by other Romanes in- See Apothrifolence, shewing himself as courteous to them nes in his 4th inmatters of Peace, as he prepared himself to be dreadful in case of a War. But Sylla prevailing in Rome, and Salinator being flain, the Romans in whom he had appointed to guard the Pyrenean Spain, & furmountains, he flies from Spain to Affrica; and (upon a defeat there by reason of his mens and Gallies. disorder in setching fresh water) thence to

i When the foul& diers urged the Book, Sect. 75.

a Arming all allbing them with Engines

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d in \* Vide Prolomy,

b called fo from the River Bætis towards the western Sea. falling to the Mare Atlanticum. c Refreshed with a gentle by small gales dispersed through the great Sea and large ayre. d From Tinga great Antæus (60 subits long) wife, who was buried here, pebose son Sophan by Hercules built this place, whence comes Juba the Historiographer. a Taking no more than they gave him. Though perfect vertue grounded on good rea-In will by no missortune be forced to worke cont ary to its Telf.

Pytiusa \* in the Balearicke Sea in spight of Annius : and after much eagging with wind and waves through the Streits of Gibralter to b Hispania Batica, where having a mindeto fee the c fortunate Island ( where the Barbs. rians believe the Elizium fields lye) he was diverted by his Sicilians to fight Ascaliu, whom (to keep his Souldiers together with hopes ) he overthrew with Sylla's Auxiliarie, and took d Tingis with the whole Country, dew, & cleared which he used so e civilly, that the Lustani. ans courted him for their General (as a folid man neither moved with fear nor joy, butrefolute in danger, and temperate in successe: prudent in his commands, quick in his executions, merciful to offenders, bountiful to the deferving (onely his f gentle nature was t'ansported to an excesse of revenge upon the young Hoftages) in which capacity his Name fubdued the frontier Spaniards, and his policy awed the Lufinians. For one Spanus having presented him with a tame milk-white-Hinde, he pretending it the gift of Diana, perswaded the filly people, easily deceivedby the subtlety of art, and deluded by the anfulnesse of Religion, that all his private intelligence came by that Hinde; and made them the more tractable, when they thought they were not fo much ont-witted by a ftranger, as led by a god; which perswasion his more than humane fuccesse confirmed: for with 2000 Africans (he called Romans) 4000 Lusimani, and 700 Horse he overthrew Cotta at Metoris, Fidius at Boris, together with Lucius Dominus and

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ad Toranus (at the head of 60000 Foot, 2000 g The Souldiers (rehers) and many Cities and Countreys: and aving the advantage of years, a temperate and active body, light-armed men, distressed old Metellus with his heavy-armed Army, outing off their Rereward, trolling up and down hills and dales, breaking their accustomedorder, taking their Convoys and Water, (as Theophrachalenging their General, and pursuing them stus saith) A the very heels; until Metellus ( having pro- Capt. should vided but five dayes Victuals at the fiege of die as a Capt. the Langobrites, presuming they should be diffressed for water, which Sertorius supply- h A custom for ed them with by his Spaniards in Goat-skins, ordering all their uselesse people out) sent out with their Lord; Aguinus with 6000 men for Provision into when he was in Sertorius his ambush, and upon his overthrow danger once, with shame quitted the siege.

This exploit, together with his disciplining of those rude people, his education of their children at Osca, his enriching them with gilt Armourand money, so endeared him to See Dio. 1.55. the Spaniards, that (according to the custom of Paluvios his they call devotion) ha thousand of them were ready to dye with him, as were Perpenna's fouldiers; who mutinying with his other unruly Miscellany of Nations, and overthrown Sontiales. by their rashnesse, he hoping their miscarri- i Of two borses, agemight reduce them, taught them by an iembleme to take time, and abide its opportuni- commanding ties, as he did the barbarous Choracitanians, a young manto who laughing at him out of their k Caves, pluck the tail of

thereby in imating, that patient continuance could do more than prefent force.

until

crying, let Captain fight against Captain, Romane against Roman. But Metellus refusing it, as a wife man; for not like a private souldier. the flaves to die accordingly they all flocking about him, handed him from one to another, untilhe escaped. devotion to Augustus: And Calar, com. I. 3. of the Galli the one old, the other young; the old horse in vain, and an old man to pull the hair of the young, one by one with successe;

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k Far they have no houses.

I where Pompy baving run up Sertorius to a bill , bid the Citizens Stand and fee him who would befiege them, befieged himfelf : but Sertorius Laughed faying, he would reach Sylla's young Scholar, i. c. Pompey, that a wife Caprain should look rather behind, than before. the Lauronisans 1000 men be bad left bebind him, who m Or Daria, fee beginning. Salnet's History. Pompey's Epift. to the Senate extant among the tables of Ship-wrack. nPompey escaped by a fray

1 Where Pompy until he observing a dust raised by a Northbaving run up winde called Cacias in the valley over against bill, bid the their Dens, heaped up a hillock of it one night, on their walls, yielded to him within three days.

Thus fuccelsful he was against Metellus, nor meter them, befiege them, befieged himself: thratagems: and when he had staid the revolt of Spain by Burning the 1. City of Lauron be through his rashnesse (where he bore up a decaying Wing by his own presence) threatning to whip him (hardly n escaping) to Rome, had not the old moman (so he called Metellus)
come: and after this victory confirming theunthan before.

And thereupon ing to receive his lost Hinde again from the flewed him and the Lauronithe Lauronithe spain by Burning the 1. City of Lauron be through his rashnesse (where he bore up a decaying Wing by his own presence) threatning to whip him (hardly n escaping) to Rome, had not the old moman (so he called Metellus)
come: and after this victory confirming theunconstant Spaniards in his service, by presending to receive his lost Hinde again from the flewed him and the Lauroniunexpectedly as he sate in a full Councel.

But having threitned his enemies at Sagun. tum, flain valiant Memmius, and hurt Metel. frighted Pom- lus himself; The Romanes heated with their pey fo, that he shame, dispersed his men, and forced him to durst not relieve a Garison from which yet he forced Pompey to Winter in the Vacceians Territories, and Tully Orat. for Metellus; while his Affricans escaped, and the Balbus in the neigbour Cities were furnished, while Rome trembled left he should be there before Pompey. Metellus buyeth his death by treason, whom he could not overcome by force. Mithridates courteth him ( his flatterers perswading him that he was Pyrrbus, and Sertorius Hannibal ) and requesting the restauration of Afia (notwithstanding the Council would among the Africans about his horfe. have

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we accepted his reall money, and promised against im his imaginary request) was answered, he might have Birbynia and Cappadocia, to which the Romanes had no right, and that Sertorius would enlarge the Romane Empire by his conquells, but not impair it : A valiant man, faid he simes at conquest with honour , but will not

weept life with dishonour.

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Mubridates admiring what he would do if a Senator, who talked thus when an Exit closed with him, accepting those Countrevs, and paying three thousand Talents. with forty Ships of War: whereupon Afia hoped for liberty; but the exiled Senators feeing the Coast cleared, especially Perpenna, envied Sertorius his authority over them, repined at their subjection to him, practiced by their extream cruelty, and unreasonable impositions, to debauch the Cities to a revolt, and the Army to a mutiny, provoked Sertoriss good man to murther the Noblemens children at Ofca: and when they had made him odious enough, contrived upon a false Letter fent of a counterfeit Victory, to invite him to supper, and there use such light and vile difcourses as a Sertorius endured not, untill in heat and contention upon a cups fall he have his Table should be stabbed, as he was by Antonius, always adorned who yet with Perpenna and the other Conspi- with grave and rators fell into Pompeys's hands; and coward- folemn confely offering him the Letters from Rome to Sertorius to discover their friends, he nobly for fear of change and innovation, if the Nobility had been made desperate (though a young

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man ) burned the Letters , and put the Con. spirators he took to death, the rest falling by the hands of the Barbarians, fave mean Anfidius, who lived miserably, and died hated of the World , while Sertorius was celebrated for an even spirit, neither elated with successe, nor sunke with misfortune; that in his worse condicion was above Fear, and in his best not above Peace, which he offered upon condition of being reflored 1. For his love to his Mother, by Edict. whose death damped all his glory and success in Spain, and almost brought him to his Grave. 2. His respect for his Countrey, of which he faid, That he had rather be the meanest Citizen in Rome, than elsewhere Em. perour of the World.

#### The Parallel.

BOth were banished out of their owne Countrey, and both commanded b Eumenes he- b itrangers. The one obtained his auing a Chæro- thority by his merit, the other by his power. nesian, govern- The one was obeyed by those that saw he ed the Macedo- was able to command, and the other by Sertorius being those that saw themselves unable. Eumia Romane, the nes began with little estate and esteem, and much opposition; Sertorius with a Senators honour and universal applause : His greatest danger was from his Enemies force, the

nians: and Spaniards.

he others was from his friends envy. Eumenes refused Peace, and would die in War; Sertorius avoided War, and would die in Peace. Sertorius would have been contented to live a private man, but Eumenes must needs be chief Magistrate. One made wars to overtop others, the other onely to save himself. Sertorius being so noble, that he mistrusted none, was betrayed by his friends; the other being so faint-hearted, that he was jealous of all, was slain by his enemies. Sertorius body was in sih enemies power, but not his heart, as Eumenes his: His life was renowned, and his death honourable, and the one no disparagement to the other.

AGESILAUS

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#### XXX.

#### AGESILAUS.

Contemporary with Efdras, Sanballat.

2 So Simonides calls it. b The Law of an hard life. c He was lame, debonairnesse and valour.

Gesilaus the Son of Archidamus was brought up at (a Dama Simbrotos, i.e. making men civil) to the industry and Sparta dispentemperance of a subject, as his brother Agis heirs apparent was to the Majesty b and Liberty of a Prince, of the Crown, and prepared c by the Methods of obedience Breight for those of Government; wherein he helped Subjection and the Majesty he was born to, with the familianty he was bred to. Lyfander loved himfor but bore off that his modesty, and all men for his resolution, blemish by his which no difficulty ever overcame, as no force ever compelled. So mild he was, that a word went further with him then the highest correction;

dion; fo ingenious, that a reproof was oreto him then any pain; fo good natured, the hid his deformities, by a confessing of a Agesilaus em; so valiant he was, that he refused no was lame, but indertaking; fo modest, that he would never put off that deeportrayed; and fo witty, that the ingenui- formity by mernof his foul recompensed that deformity of rily playing uphis body; which was not so contemptible to on it. theeye, as the other was amiable to the mind : Although Archidemus was fined by the Ephonfor marrying a little woman, saying, That he would beget them Demi-kings, no Kings inded. His brother Leatychthides being thought by many, and confessed by his mother Alcibiader a Bastard, Lyfander crowns Agesilans; and to the Oracle that warned Sparta against the Halter, he replys, no halting to Bastardy, adding that Neptune attested it in driving King Agis by an Earthquake from his wife Timea twelve moneths before Leotychthides was born. Agefilan obliged his friends, by bestowing on them the moiety of their estate; & his Country, by yeilding them as much of his power; others checked the Ephori; he by letting them do what they pleased, did what he would: by attending the Ephori upon furmons, rifing to them from his Chair of State at Audiences, and prefenting eachnew Senator a Gown and Ox, he gained more power to himself and his Country, then hegave them honor. He never wronged an enemy, though he fometimes indulged a friend; being readier to honor the one when he did well, then to rebuke the other when ill; fotender was he of an adverfary, that he had

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had none : but as strife in nature, so faction in pefile Commonwealth being necessary, the Ephon loged looked upon his comprehensive obligingness as dangerous to the Commonwealth, thedivisions of Noblemen being the interest of free Estates. But he thought not himself more behold Tillap ding to Lysanders authority, for making him King of Sparta, then to his interest for making him General of all Greece; a charge he accepted as cheerfully as Lyfander did his Lieutenancy, The Army is drawn up at Gerestus, Lylanderi made a Commissioner, Agesilaus dreams he must facrifice his daughter; which he would have excused with a Hind, but that the Bootians hindered it, as much to his regret, as they how nored Lysander, whom being courted by the Country, as carrying the fevere and rigid Majefty of a General, when eafie Agefilaus had only the shew of it: what with the Spartans suggestions, who were angry (that they were rather Lylanders fervants then the Kings Counsellors) what with his own noble ambition rather then low envy ) he first crossed in all his own and his followers undertakings, then made him distributer of his victuals, saying, Non let them go and honor my flesh-distributer; which Lyfander, though referved, took notice of at last, saying to the King, You know bon to oppress your friends; and he faying, Yes, and to keep under my rivals; Lysander replyed, Sin, Let me serve you without offence.

Yet notwithstanding his service in taking Mitbridates, when fent into Hellespont with two hundred Horse and a great sum of money,

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nin defilant deligning 2 check to the two privigree lear with his ambition, that is always more edi. inttul then beneficial to the Common-free wealth, as he could submit to his power: free hol. Tisaphernes violating his league; and Agesilass General of Sparia being ambitious to perform as much against the Persians, as ten Nemphon the Captain of Greece, under pre- Gracians in a tence of invading Caria, whither he drew brave retreat the enemies forces: he surprized and spoiled through Asia to Phrigia, teaching his followers that perjury and breaking leagues was facriledge, and ftratigens just; having raised a body of Horse months rich mens charge, who compounded their services for money (as Agamemnon would always take a Mare for a Coward) and rendered his enemies as contemptible by stripping them, as he did their spoils defirable by selling them, he invaded Lydia; and when Tissaphernes who was deceived before in believing him, and now for not believing him, came 100 late to the Rescue of Sardis, he overthrew him before his foot and Horse joyned, over-ran the Country, & faw his head off, & Tithrauftus who succeeded him, offering him peace & mony togratifie, whom for his revenge upon the common enemy (though he faid the Lacedememans made peace, not be; and that he took no gifts of the enemy, but spoiles) for thirty Talents he retired to Phrygia, here a receiving a Vid. There Commission for the Sea as well as Land, pompus trusted to none but him whose vertue was squal to his authority, and substituting his bother Lieutenant, as it became him, more

a who lid the thou (and Europe.

for his relation then experience; he furnished himself with money and provision in Pharna. In the bazus his Country; he made a league before tween Cotys of Paphlagonia and Sparta, and not a marriage between him and Mithridan jin daughter; he obliged all men by his verue, fen and pursued Pharnabazus flying up and down van by his power to an overthrow, until Euripi in des his Barbarousness lost him Mubridates, ted whose service and souldiers he valued much; and his fair Boy, of whom he was so enamoured, that he kissed him openly, though whi yet so well inclined, that he said he hadn. Jene ther overcome his lust towards that Boy, then the a Kingdom; at a conference with Pharmaba. and zus, his humility was observable in lyingon the lim ground, his reason more, (relying upon Phar. For mabazus, who had unaswerably enlarged on bree his kindness to the Spartans, and their injuries via to him ) that while a friend to them he from might expect civility, while a flave to their oble enemy, Justice, and (upon the others answer that while trusted he must be faithful to his Master, if discharged he would serve the Spartans) faying, feeing he was so noble, he wished him rather his friend then his enemy) there some kindnesses passed between him and Pharnabazus his child, that lasted between them while they lived: just he was, but indulgent, more tender of his friend then careful of his Commonwealth; whereupon he would say, O how hard is it to love and to or wise! if Nicias b hath not offended, let himgo; if not, pardon him for my Sake, was his weakther Having ness.

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Philosophum.

thed living now in his two years expedition be fie in his carriage; his patience and tempeand ince in lying and working hard; his integrifine in living always with the gods, in whose
true, temple he lodged; and the reverence the
own ranity and luxury of Persia did to his Lacoripidian Garbe and expressions; all Asia submitricition to his peaceable establishments, and he
rich; had removed the war from Greece, tarmoyled
by the Persians Golds while their King sat still
much by the Persians Golds while their King sat still
much be in the pursuit of his fortune (which b Hannibal b They both rerich submit to his fortune (which b Hannibal b They both resubmit the pursuit of his fortune (which b Hannibal b They both resubmit submit on bred contentions, left his friends, spoils, and home fights were ries victory upon a Scroll of Parchment received but as those of he from his Superiors (of whom he was no less Rais to the Foe neir observant, then he was civil to his friends) say- raign undertawer ing, tenthousand Archers (that is, ten thou-kings.
his sand Talents coyned in Persia, with that the sampe the Orators had given, to make a divithe fon between Athens and Sparta) drive him home, whither asking all along whether he and should pass as a friend or an enemy, when the Throcalians demanded money, he bid them in come with an Army to fetch it, and overthrew them; and when the King of Macedon he would confider whether he should pass, he hi fild, Let m go on the while, laying waste Thef-; M, now in league with his enemies: he raak- the compounded with, then besieged Lariffus which Aa2

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which had imprisoned his Embassadors, saying which had imprisoned his Embassadors, saying the would not loose one of his men togain the whole Country; as he sighed upon the battle at Corinth, that so many Gracians were saying that might do excellent service against the Barbarians, having triumphed at No. the Barbarians , having triumphed at No. the Barbarians, having triumphed at Northacinms for breaking the flower of Pharfalia that troubled his Rear with a few Horsemen Oly he immediately upon the Ephories order passing through Thermopyle and Phocyde, see and encampeth by Charmen and encampeth by Charmen on Baotia, and encampeth by Charona of where a diffembling his private and the publike loss of Pysander at Gnidas, and not to garding the Suns Eclipse, lest his Amy should be discouraged, he charged the The bans on the right Wing with as good success in as his Orcomeniens did the left withill; and not feorning to fight his enemy in the Ren, but which had been his policy, he fought them 60 now rallied in the Voward, with much danger to his person, notwithstanding his fifty me firong Guards, untill he opened his Atmy fat and let them pass thorough them in such diforder, that he cut off their Flank, brought off his own dead, and took the Temple of Minerva Itonian, and some thousands in its whom he overcame not with so much prowesh (er as he discharged them with civility; And at his ter triumph over and truce with his enemy, he bo had a folemn procession and common facility fe of the tenth part of his spoils, that is, a hun-

dred Talents at Apollo Pythias his Games it Delphos, whence he returned home much honored for his valour, and more for his behalf

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a With crowning himself and facrificing for a victory, o fending part of the facrifice to his friends.

Sons to Sparta, where they should learn the sons to sparta, where they should learn the sons to sparta, where they should learn the sons to sparta, where they should learn the sons to sparta, where they should learn the sons to sparta, where they should learn the sons to sparta, where they should learn the sons to sparta, where they should learn the sons to sparta, where they should learn the sons to sparta, where they should learn the sons to sparta. ders of it by Foraign commands and imployfifty ments, so cunningly at once discovering their Army faults as if he had no friend, and interpofing for their pardon, that he had no enemy.

Agest podis was partner with him in the Male of jefty of a King, but not in the power, striving onely with him about some childrens love veis (every Spartan loved his Boy, not to fatisfie his lust, but to frame them to vertue.) His brother Teleatias by Sea, and he by Land, beince feeed Corinth in the time of the Isthmian Games, jeering the Argais that they could playfor their gods but could not fight. Mohoderate he was, therefore present at most solenn Games; curious he was not, and there-

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fore not pleased with them. When Calippi des the Stage-player thrust himself to his con pany, and being not countenanced, faid, Age filaus, do you not know me? What, faid he Art not thon Calippides the Stage-player? To one that counterfeited the Nightingals voice he faid, I have beard the Nightingal ber fel To Menecrates writing, Menecrates a Jupine to King Agefilaus greeting; he returned, Age filaus unto Menecrates b health. took Juno's Temple and spoiled Corinth, be would not hear the Theban Embassadors, that when his bands called the mothers were condi by Iphicrates, they would not hear him, but asked leave to go to Corimb, which he granted on condition they saw his conquest, deftroying that Country to the very Walls, and retiring home so privately, that he neverencamped till night, and always removed before day, lest the Arcadians should see his loss.

To gratisie the Athenians, he overcame the Acarnanians, and when some advised him to hinder them from Sowing, Nay, saith he, in them Sow, and they will fear a war; and accordingly they sued for peace. The Seabeing possessed, and the Walls of Athens erected by Pharnabaxus, and Talsidas makes a shameful peace with Persia, against whom Agessian made a noble War, which peace he complied with upon a design against the Thebans, who were thereby weakened, as obliged to pass with Bæotia. Although he said Justice was the greatest vertue, all others ceasing if all men

a That Menegrates having gured a strange disease, arrogated to himself the name of Jupiter.

b Meaning, that be might be well in his wits. COL

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m were just; yet when Phabidas in time of Calipp pace took the Thebans Cadmaa, he said We his com of not look how just the act is in it felf, but id, Age owexpedient to the Commonwealth. It was aid he his faying, That Justice made Majesty rather er ? To then power. He refused the King of Persia any s voice private friendship, but upon the common acber felf count. Phebidas his act he justified, and the Jupiter Castle he kept, untill the Thebans recovered d, Age is, and he made war upon them for it, as much to his shame for vindicating a Tyrant, as a former war was to his honour for defending their liberty. Sphodrias attempting Pyraa at Athens as unworthily, though not as fuccessfully, his delay and his mens fear of the fire rifing from the Eleafin Temple, making it day before they came to the place, as Phabids did Cadmia, was faved by Agesilans from his charge of high Treason, for his childs take, with whom Agesilans his Son was in love; he saying, That the action was base, but the man serviceable. Indulgent he was to his children, praying others to say nothing of it, till they had children themselves. When in compliance to his own private affection to Sphorhas, he brought upon his Country a publike his laws, where. was from the Athenians, he goes without in he provided Commission against the Baotians, of whose successes one said, They might thank Agesi- should not make law, who by constant engagements with them war too long tocontrary to Lycurgus his a Rheera, taught gether uponone them conquest and victory. The Spartans Nation, lest by murmured that they must maintain common cife it became quarrels to fatisfie a private humor. Agest- expert,

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## The Life of A GESILAUS.

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lans to shew the weakness of his Allies, bidall Mechanicks stand up; whereupon there remained no fouldiers but the Spartans, among whom there are no Tradesmen, who were almost undone at Leustres, while he was fick of When all Greece were conthe b Crampe. blood he loft, cluding of Peace as prejudicial to the warlike constitution of Sparta, as it was expedient for the traffick of the rest of Greece, what for learned Epaminondas neglect, and Thebes hatred of Agefilans, he stood up and asked, when ther Thebes could fet Bocotia at liberty, as Epaminond replyed, Whether they would fet La. conia at liberty: an answer that so netled Agefilams, that immediately he proclaimed war against the Thebans, and dismissed the o. ther Commissioners to end their controverfies amongst themselves, whether they would with reason or with a sword.

King Cleombratus is commanded, their confederaces are summoned against the Thebans; and notwithstanding the ill Omens and Prothous his advice, Agesilans pursued this war with so much the more eagerness, as he was glad to embroyl Thekes when all Greece was at peace; but with ill fuccess, having loft within twenty days of the Treaty, valiant Cleombratus, goodly and resolved a Cleonimus, with a thousand more brave Spartans; a great overthrow to Sparta, and as great a victory to Thebes. As Xenophon fays, that in good mens Table-talk there is something notable, som great mens countenances and speeches under change of fortune there is much observable; 101

Who being beaten thrice at the Kings foot, three times got up again, yet fell mortally at fast.

fit this fatal news being brought to Sparta bidall pon their publike Featt-day, the Theatre never moved for it, their friends that were fain rejoyced publikely, and theirs that furvived retired gladly, even the very women rejoycing over those that were dead for their Country, and mourning for those that were alive upon its overthrow: although the fear of Epaminondas invasion, and their conscioulnels of the old Oracle against lame Ageflaw had some influence upon them, yet such veneration had they of his authority, fuch apprehension of his valour, that as he was their Leader in war, so he was their Arbitrator in peace, upon whose advice they spared those that fled (for fear of a Tumult) the penalties of Cowards. (1. Bearing no Office. 2. No Alliance. 3. Tobe stricken by any man, and not speak a word. 4. To wear tattered cloths, and their Beards half shaven) Agefilam saying, the Law should stand still for that day, whereupon the Youths chearfully recover their credits in taking Mantinea, and forraging Arcadia, which somewhat relieved Sparta. Epaminond coming against Laconia with des said to the threescore thousands, further then any ene- Athenian (that my durst for fix hundred years, even as far as boasted how of-Eurotas, Agesilans fortifieth Sparta, and en- men had driven dures the threats and provocation of Thebes; the Lacedemothe out-cries of old men and women in the nians from the City, the sad thoughts that he received his River Cephi-Kingdom flourishing, and must leave it de-we did never caying (contrary to his a boast, that the Laco- drive you over man women had never seen the smoak of an Eurotas.

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enemies Camp) Now fetting his men in Battail-aray in the middest of the City, and looking on Epaminond bravely leading his men over the rough and cold Eurotas, he fiid onely, O what a brave man is this! and would not hazard a Battail; but when Epa. minond retired, fome conspirators having taken a strong Fort, he would not force, but perswaded them, saying in his poor gown, this is not the place I appointed you to affem. ble in; whereupon they thinking their conspiracy was not discovered, came out, yeilded

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b Istoria, or the the b Fort, and were put to death as other Temple of Dia- conspirators were a while after, by this refolute man, while others thought fit to neglest them, which had been dangerous, and were afraid to punish them, which was then hard. To keep the City in heart, he hid their Arms that fled, and encouraged them that stayed. The Thebans, whether tired with their marches, or afraid of the Winter, or paidby Agefilans, as Theopompus Writes, withdrew, he faving the City by a patience, that allayed not onely his own, but all the Sparians pallion; faved it, I fay, but could never recover it;

a Their founder a Surfeit being not more dangerous to a mo-Lycurgus en-derate constitution, then enlagement of Terjoyned them to rirories and conquest to this a strict Commonbe content with wealth. But he now growing old, his son rewhich as long compensed his unhappiness by a tearless vias they observed ctory, cheared up the Spartan Spirit (the men thy flourished, of late not daring to look the women in the but when they face) Mesina is restored, the best part of Sparnegletted, they ta, for which Agefilans made war with Phe-

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b, because he would not relinquish that in word which the enemies kept in deed. While Agesilans aided the Mantineans, Epaginond had surprized Sparta the second time, had not the old mans good intelligence difcovered it, and his resolution in a desperate ale, to which he was never brought before, prevented it; for which his triumph was folemn, his inconragement to all his valiant fouldiers confiderable, especially brave Archimedes and comely Isadas, who did wonders in the face of the enemy and the fight of their friends, whereof the last was crowned for his valour in fighting, and fined for his refines in doing of it without armor. minond being killed at the Battel of Mansinea by Amicrates Macharian or the sword-man with a Bow-spear; Agesilam would exclude the Messensans from the general peace, pretending that they need not swear because they were no City. His warlike disposition and crast discredited him mach, the great charge and loss he put his Country to, more: His Mercenary undertakings under Tachas the Egyptian most of all: ambition in an old man was unfeafonable, all noble acts having their mean and time; but Mercinariness in an old King under a young Traytor, was unpardon- a Theophraable. Nobly he was entertained by the Go- ftrus vernors of Egypt; much he was derided by the people who expected a King and General, in the Rush Pafaw onely one old simple man, who refused pyrus, and carall dainty presents of Confections, Persumes, ryed home some Ge, and accepted onely the meer a Grass,

that he marvelloufly delighted Garlands made

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With the Egyptias Mules, Calves, Geefe. ans he failed against the Phanicians, onely as Coronel of the strangers, not as General, to his great grief, untill he had an opportunity of revenge, by joyning with Tachas his Nephew Nectanebas, who rebelled against him; and having a Commission to do what he thought best for the Commonwealth of Spar. ta, it being their maxime, that that was most just which was most advantagious : He draws off his Mercenary fouldiers. Tachos fled, a Mendesian King raiseth an hundred thouland Barbatians, of whom Agefilam faid, I fear their unskilfulness more then their number; ftratagems that prevailed with men of fear and forecast, doing no more upon a rath and nide multitude, then a Wreftlers skill can do upon a body he cannot stir. The Meadician courted him, Nettanebas mistrusted him, especially when he advised a battle, when there was no danger, and refused it when there was most; yet he faid nothing, having a defign in his head, which was this, To suffer their barbarous multitude to draw a Trench about the City, untill it was almost finished, and then fet upon them in the Gap when the multitude could not surround them because of the Wall, nor engage them in any great number because of the narrowness of the Gap. Whereby he overthrew the enemy, as he did afterwards by flying to and fro and trapanning them into a strait Sluce walled about with broad Dirches, so that when they were even in the middest of itshe suddainly stopped their their

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heir paffage with the Front of the Battels, which he cast to the bredth of the Sluce; and thus made the multitude of fighting men equal with the number of his enemies, which would never compass him behind, nor flank him on the fides. The Egyptian King would have entertained Agesilans all that Winter, because he had recovered his Kingdom, but Sparta fent for him that he might fave their Commonwealth; nobly was he dismissed by Nettanebas (with two hundred and thirty Silver Talents, i.e. thirty fix thousand four hundred poundstwelve shillings and eight pence.) Unhappily died he in his return home in the Defart of Libya, the fourfcore and fourth year of his Age, and the fourtieth year of his Reignsthirty whereof, until the Battle of Lenthria, he was reputed the best man and greatest Captain of Greece. Other Spartans were buried where they died; he being a King, was anointed abroad ( with Wax for want of Honey) but interred at home, leaving behind him a succession of Kings, that lasted as long as the Government of Sparta; Agesilam his family, and Lycurgus his institutions in Licuidas his time perishing together, and falling a factifice to the publike good.

Anno Mun. 3870. Ant. Christ. 70.



#### XXXIII

POMPEY.

Contemporary with Julius Cafar, Aristobulus of Judæa, Hircanus High Priest of the Fews, Diod. Siculus, and Saluft.

a Strabo, who who was feared when alive ; and when struck with a thunderbolt took from his Beire, and abated.

b He was called a speech made in

Pompeysfavor, faid it was no marvail if he being Philip loved Alexander. c He refused a Thrush that was to be had onely at Luculius his Tables saying, Must not I live if Lucullus were not luxurious?

Ompeys a father was not so much bated! for his coverousness, as he himself was beloved for his temperance, his elequence, his faithfulness, his valour and his courtesie; his majestick gate, his equally sweet and grave countenance, the fost cast and moving of his eye like b Alexander; his temperance & contentedness (as he said) with com-Alexander; and mon meats, was in such esteem, that as no L. Philippus in man granted requests more favourably then

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y to none were granted more unanimously ven his.

For having escaped Terentius his Treason whom yet upon defign he was merry with hat night) he onely by lying along in the Camps door, and bidding his fouldiers that were leaving the colours pass over him, stopped the Revolt; and being accused for the wessure at Rome, the books and Arming-Cords at Asculum embezled by his Father, was by his own prudence and brave spirit that won him the Prætor Antistius and his daughter, acquitted with a general applause, all the people crying d Talassio, Talassio, who loved d which was uhim fo well, that e Cinna was flain upon fuf- fed at marriage pition of his murder; and he upon his death lassius fake in followed by some thousands voluntiers f into the Sabine wo-Silla's Camp (whither all fled as fugitives, he mens time. See is an affiftant ) and having drawn off Carboes Romulus his fouldiers, & Cities, as he marched leafurely, overthrown Corima, Calius, and Brutus feverally and Appian. and apart, reduced their holds, received Scipio's f of Picenia his fouldiers (who came into him at the instant inheritance, the they should fight with him ) was received by him as foon as he faw his men in battle-array, angry with Vinwith the respect of his care, and the title of dius, for saying Imperator, which he himself contended for Pompey, who with Scipio and Marius; with which honour above his years and expectation, refusing to day, must now displace the old souldier Metellus in Gaul, he beCaptain; bis went to affift him, whence (being by the loofe-volunteers were nels of those times directed from Antistia, and three Legions. allied to Sylla by an unworthy marriage with Emilia, when she was with child by another

for young Tae See Liv. 83. inhabitants whereof were came from School the last

#### The Life of POMPEY.

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husband (more agreeably to Sylla's times, the Pompeys inclination) he was fent against Perpenna into Sicily, where he freed all the Cities but Messina that unseasonably urged their priviledges against his jurisdiction ( who said, Tush, what prattle ye of Law to them, who have (words in their hands?) put to death as many of Sylla's g enemies as come into his hands, though he winked at them who could fleal athe third time, way (fealing his fouldiers swords to stop their had been better outrages, and pardoning the Himmerians for dispatched pri- Sthenis sake, who offered himself as Govern

nour to fuffer for the whole City, which had ly; and Q. Va- done nothing but by his order.)

But being remanded from Sicily (wherehe ed man, from left his brother in Law Memmins ) against h Do. whom Pompey mitian, (who overthrew the Romane interest could by a pri- in Affrica) and having met a treasure in vate conference, his way, as he failed part of his Army for and then put Utica, and part for Carthage; he fet on Do. him to death. mition in some disorder on a rainy morning with some success, and (refusing the falutatiriushis part, but on of Imperator, untill his Campe was taken) had a greater demolished his Fort, slew him; took in theadjoyning Cities and his ally King arban, made the Romane power dreadful in that vali continent, hunted their wild beafts; and in a word, fubdued and settled those Kings and Kingdoms in twenty four days, when he was but twenty four years old; wherefore Sylla himfelf (though he had in vain attempted to draw his Army from him ( whom they would not leave upon his own perswasion, tears, and threatning to kill himself if they obeyed not Sylla)

g Particularly Carbo, who being Consul then vately, then condemned solemnlerius a learn-

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Oppius.

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sila) met him with the whole City, and belowed on him the name of i Great (with univerfal confent ) but would have refused him Triumph, as he had done Scipio, being nei- Rowed by the ther Conful nor Prætor, untill Pompey telling Romanes de him plainly, That the people worshipped the well upon dekrifing, not the fetting Sun; and in despight of ferving senators him and some Mutineers ( when he nobly refolved, rather not to Triumph then to flatter them) entered most I solemnly, and condefeeding afterwards to be among the Knights, made his very enemies confess that he deserved people and Sethat m honor; and therefore on his motion in fight of Sylla, he advanced Lepidus to the Consulship, though (as n Sylla, who now died andleft Pompey out of his Will prophefied) to whom their rihisown danger; for he is no sooner Conful, butfirring up Marius his faction, he raised a war, which Pompey o only had skill and experience to allay, who overcame Brutus (that I with his Chayeildedhimself, or was betrayed to him; re- riots drawn by duced Gaul, forced Lepidus to Sardinia (where his Wives wantonness broke his heart) and notwithstanding Catulus ordered him to m The fift ib. disband, upon L. Philippus motion he was fent was bestowed Proconfulinto Spain, where though Serto- on one that was rius an abler man then Lepidus, threatned to whipthe young Boy home, yet he alarmed him refused to be to a greater circumspection, as he did q Me- untill be bad tillus to a greater strictness and sobriety then titumphed.

phraterather then a good fouldier. p Luc. Philippus faying, he fent

him not onely proconful, but pro consulibus into Spain, both the Confule

ordi-

being then unserviceable. q A dissolute man.

A name beas souldiers: Valerius being called so for making peace between nate; and Fabius for turning the Bondmen out of the Sexate ches had brought in. k i.c. Himself not old Sylla. Elephants, the Gates had bia big enough. no Senator, which Fompey n Who bid him me fleep now Lepidus was conful. o Catulus being an honest Ma-

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letters, leaft new discoveries commotions. told him they not belowhim to named Great. u In Neptunes Sun. tors, with their Vigns. y Antonyes daughter as she was walking in the fields.

r As Julius ordinary; and when Laurea was loft, over-Casar dil his came Herennius and Perpenna at Valentia; and before Metellus could come to him (being (houldraise new as desirons to engage alone as his enemy could stuly with him) defeated Sertorius at the River Sm I who dreamed cron, had him betrayed to him by Perpenns, million Jupiter together with his letters, which heas nobly Empire should not be r burnt as he put the Traytor to death, whence dischargedibeir having received money (by Lucullus his office until they means, who had rather furnish him in Spain, were reconciled then let him return as he defired, to prevent t Saying it was his design against Mithridates) and settled unfue his friend- der Spartacus by the Roots (as he writ to the Thip, whom the Senate) and triumph the second time; when Senate had lur- having removed the peoples jealousie by dis. banding his Army, and obliged their favour Timile at Il- by erecting the Tribuneship, he did Crass mos, the twins the kindness upon his request, to make him his at Choros, the fellow-Conful; and having with great ap-Earths at Her- plause among other Captains, before Gelliumion, Æsculapius at Epidau- and Lentulus, the two Cenfors, craved a difrum, Apollo's mission after so long service in the wars, and at Actium, and upon Aurelius his f dream, being reconciled Juno's in Sa- to Crassus t who first sued the friendship) rew That called tired to more State and Honor; observing Mithres, to the that the renowned in war are otherwise defiscable in matters of peace, untill the despised x Sentilius and Pyrates (by the advantages of the Ponick, Prellinus Pre- wherein they were entertained by Mithrids-Robes and En- tes, and the civil War, became so formidable for their Arsenals, Havens, and Fleet of a thousand Ships) u their sacriledge, their new m facrifices, their Inrodes, and furprizals of fome x Senators and y Ladies; their flaunts

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over- dz jests upon the word Romane; and com- z when a man original property of the Mediterranean, that the said be was a speing ople voted (notwithstanding the Consul, would ask him ould stulus and Roseius, &c. withstood so ample forgiveness for-Su manthority) Pompey a plenipotentiary Com- footh, and cloaobly Empire extended, to leavy what men and mo- that habit turn him over board, ence ney he pleased, with twenty four Lieutenants, all Senators, to affift him; with which power (conferred on him, when to avoid envy he was purposely absent) after his devotion, and the good Omen of the funk rate of Corn, which so pleased the people, that they cryed, Pompeys name would end the War: He scoured the Thuscan Sea, the Coasts of Libya. Sardinia, Sicily and Corfica; and having faved his enemy Pifo the Conful from the deprivation of his Confulship for discharging the Oare-men, passed Athens with great applause, and brought over most Pyrates by indulgence, forced the obstinate with their families to Mount Taurus, or beat them at Coracefium and put an end to that war in three moneths, bringing eighty Gallies armed with Copper Spurs to Rome, disposing twenty thousand Pyrates to an innocent way of life ( to avoid the avageness of a Massacre, in the desolate Cities Dema, Solia, and others in Achaia and Cilicia) and (which he was derided and checked for granting) protection against Metellus his truelty to the Thieves of Crete.

As the reward of which success he had (in a upon one fight of Catulus and others invectives, who Manlius his fared a Tyranny) as large a a Commission to motion. Bb 2

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buhere it was fand, that Pompey his rods being withered, Lucullus his men passing through a wood bestowed on him at words; Lucullus upbraiding Pompey's his avarice. c Therefore as Pompey Said, Lucullus had fought with the Chadows of ino Kings: fo he faid Pompey pursued the shadow of war, & stole his triumphs orians, as he had done Craffus his over the paves.

them in, always

fueceed Lucullus in Bithynia, Cappadocia, C licia, Galaria, and Armenia, &c. By vern whereof, having counterfeited his grief, the he should never see an end of his trouble, a upon a b meeting with him, with littlefall faction on either fide, having discharged to cullus, and repealed all his orders, hefin moned before him all the Kings and Coun tries; and e entring on Lucullus his Triumphs rather than Wars, garifoned all the Sea-mall as be had done from Phanicia to Bosphorns; and taking Mountain which Mithridates had forfaken for green ones .-- At want of water ( which Pompey by the verdure parting they fell of the Plants and Trees discovered there) es closed him in the Valley; and upon his fare, according to the Pontick Kings dream offor ambition, & he ting on the waters, overthrew him before he passed Eupbrates by Moon-light (though be was willing to have fecured him till next morning) the Bithynians having spent their arrows on the long shadows of the Romanes, could not endure their onset, left ten thousand upon the place, their King with the man-like womin Hipficrates, and two more, to flye to lines; Tigranes and his to Pompey's mercy, whom upon their submission of their Diadem at his ver the Barba- feet, and a fine of fix thousand Talents he restored their ancient d Rights .-- Whencehe ving taken Tigranes his fon prisoner again for his e fawcineffe, in refusing his treat, and fayd That he found ing, (Any Romane could do as much for bim) excepting what Lucullus had taken from them; e He was angry at the had sonditions put on his Father, or at the Peace.

Inswered Phragies King of Parthia, who nanded young Tigranes as his Son-in-Law, Verte ief, the limited Pompey's conquests to Euphrates, limited Pompey's conquetts to Euphrates, obes, and the would be responsible to the Prisoner thesan a the would be responsible to the Prisoner thesan at he would be responsible to the Prisoner thesan at he would limit his onquests by justice, he left Afranius in Arhesin and though he run to some inconvenius: and though he run to of the Medes, took f Stratonices Castle, return-some of Mithridades his Concubines and Goods, dates his Concubines and Goods, dates his Concubines and Goods, dates his formation described by his Letters he took, his natural cubines, whom the strong her voice, and her voice, and her voice, and

dipolition and defign; and laid up the Iberian her voyce, and bis Bed-fled, Stool and Chair in the publick made her poor

Treasure:

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And now having disposed of those Provin- min that night, ces a little sooner than he ought (Mithridates who cryed as he being alive and powerful) as he had extended his robes , All the Romane Empire in Libya to the great Sea, this is mine : in Spain to the Atlantick, and in Albania to and bid those the Hircanian Sea; He, though he thought that laughed at to enlarge it to the great Ocean, and there- him, wonder he fore leaving Famine ( now all supplies were gones at them cut off) to overcome Mitbridates, he subdu- for joy. ed and setled Syria's Government and Liberty, composed the difference between the Parthians and Armenians : And Mithridates being weary of his home-bred Wars (as Pomhyforesaw) having killed himself, he took B b 3

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gThe one worth 400 Talents, the other worth 200.

h According to which, Demetrius built him a Theatre called by his name at Rome.

i Poffidonius and Hermagoras (whom Tully often mentioneth) have writ their disputations before him. k See Cicero's Epistle to Celer and Suctonius Cafar's life, who lay with ber.

I He first trium-

phed over Afric, 2.over Europ , 3. over Afia. m Velleius faith , be was 45 at that time: equal to Alexanderwas he in bis first conquests, though unequal in his after-fortune. 2 Viz. Pontus, Armenia, Cappadocia 9 Pa-

Petra and Arabia that had as yet known m Conquerour, fetled Pontus, gave Mitbrida tes rich g Scabbard and Hat to his Comman ders, and returned with glory and victorym Rome ( 1. Seeing his own Acts on the b The tre at Mytelene. 2. Hearing the i disputations at Khodes and Athens in his way. 3. Divorcing his k Wife. 4. And upon fome envious furmifes of his attempt upon the Empire, difbanding his Army ) in the Suburbs whereofhe was received with his small Train by all Itali, until he made what none made before him his third triumph over the third part I of the World before he was m forty; where the full thew was, the Tables wherein were the a fourteen Countreys he had subdued, the thoufand Castles and eight hundred Ships he had taken, the thirty nine desolate Cities he had replenished, the eighty five thousand Myriades he had added to the Romane Revenue, and the two thousand talents to the Treasury, together with each Souldiers five hundred Drachmaes. The second was his noble Prisoners, viz. the Hostages, the Pyrates, Captains, Tigranes Son and Wife, Mithridates Sister, her five Sons, some Scythian Ladies, and Aristobulus of Judea. The glory of which triumph he fullied by his protection of loole persons, such as b Demetrius, whom he

would neither keep innocent, nor see punish.

ed when guilty; by fiding with Clodius and o-

phlagonia, Media, Colches, Iberia, Albania, Syria, Cilicia, Melopotamia, Phoenicia, Paleftine, Arabia. b topen mbofe account Cafforfaid pace at Rome, Alas ! poor City.

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der factious persons; forsaking his good hend Cicero upon their request: seconding itbrida. Cefar in the passing of the c Agrarian Law c For dividing to please the people; and abuting Cato and Land. Bibilus publiquely by force, to secare themfelves, first with his voyce, and then (as he hid he would to the offence of all men ) with his sword: and indeed, now he was married to Cefar's Daughter , now Lucullus gave himfelf to ease and pleasure, now Cicero was called home to ballance Clodius his insolence, who undermined d Pompey's honour and his life by d He would Citero and Spinter's interests, he had another aske, who is he large commission over all the Empire, to bring his head with in Corn to Rome, which by his Lieutenants his finger? and and himselfe ( who being in danger in his all the Vagaway to Sicily, faid, It was necessary he should go bonds and fathither, but so that he should live ) was furni- ctious persons shed to a plenty that flowed in upon its self would fay, Pompey. and Neighbours: And fince Cafar's conquest, spoyl, interest and Army had made him dreadfull, Pompey and Crassus having consulted him at Luca ( whither all the City went to fee him) forced their own Election to the next Confulship, suppressed Cato and Domitian, suborned the Assemblies, and frighted them with pretended Signes and Omens; made Prætors and Ædiles of their own, and at last by Trebonius the Tribune's affiftance, divided the Empire among themselves, Syria and Parthia falling to Crassus his share, Affrick and Spain to Pompey's, and Gaule to Cafar's; with whom, upon his beloved Julia's death, Craffus his overthrow, Pompey brake: and judg-B b 4 ing

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The Life of POMPEY.

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e His enemy Bibulus being forced to fay, That by choo-Commonwealth should either be rid of its pre ent in bondage to an heneft man; And Cato to add, The worst officer is better than mone. f Discharging Curio & others of their debts. g Marcellus proposed , that they (hould both either dishand, or keep their Army , that their equality might reconcile, or at least re-Arain them. hSaying, Aveous = gra xufoc, the dye is cafi. i who would not hear Orations when Ligious mere as pand;

ing the Empire too narrow for them both, aimed by cajoling the people, and ingroffing the State-offices at a fingle Soveraignty. In order to which, he embroyled the State to: e necessity of making him single Consul, with a power to name his fellow-Conful, as he did fing him, the his Father-in Law Scipio : but having incurred some displeasure, 1. By indulging his pleafure with his fair, modelt, learned, but young Wife Cornelia ( in the common calamity, for troubles, or be which he was advanced ) 2. By protecting his Father-in-law and other offenders, heretrieved it by his Laws against Bribery, his fettlement of Justice in a grave, quiet, and fafe way. 3. His pretended kindnesse for Ca. far, for whose second Consulship he moved in his absence. And 4. his care of his Provinces, whither having received histwo Legions from Cafar, and recovered to the joy of all the Countrey at Naples, he went: and puffed up with the peoples applaufe, thronged to fee him as he passed; and Appius his flattering Invective against Cafar, he was so secure, that he faid, If he stamped but in Italy, be would raise men enough against Cæsar; who by bribes f working off the Senate, and by an Army awing the Affembly ( to whom one of his Captains faid, If they would not continue bu Government, his sword on which he laid his hands should ) g kept up his Army; upon b confideration passed the Rubicon, amazed Rome and Italy, forced Pompey (notwithstanding i Marcellus and Cato's encourage. ment, Tullus and Phaonius his jests, and his OWII

myaunts, with his followers, that loved him ther than their own Liberty, to Brundum: Took Rome, deposed Marcellus, (fayig, be could as eafily do it, as fay it:) and had uken Pompey at Brundusium, had not Pompey trapanned him to the one fide of the City, while he went out at the other : And (though it was an overfight to leave Italy ) amassed innumerous Forces whom he trained at Bernaa, whither to fee his a activity, and joyn with a who could him, came Labienus, Cicero, Brutus and Sex- draw out and put in his sword ins; by whose advice having (to endear them- when his horse elves to the people) ordered that no Romane was in full car-City should be sacked, or Citizen killed in reer. coldblood, and taking all the Sea-coasts, he diffressed Cefar ( after some overtures or trepans for reconciliation ) to an encounter and an overthrow; which if Pompey had purfued (as Cafar faid, he had had the day, if he knew but bow to conquer ) pell-mell, as he did at fome distance upon his Souldiers importunity to Theffaly, where both Commanders being equally afraid of each other, Pompey was by his followers instigation, rather than his owne prudent inclination, to remove the jealousies and jests that were raised of him, forced to leave Italy to the Enemy, and encamp \* at \*Afinius Pollo Pharsalia, where after an oath taken by the who was in this Officers, To die or conquer; and some Omens it. of a flame that flew over Cafar's Camp to Pom- b which denoted pey, the fearful noise in Pompey's Camp, and Pompeys overthedream of b Venus Temple being enriched throw, Cafar's with spoyls. As Cafar was drawing towards family being Scotaza, Fompey's Army was embattelled, Venus. the right Wing being led by Pompey against

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Antony; the main Battle by Scipio, against D. etyre mitius Calvinus; and the left Wing with the men of Arms, by Domitius Anobarbus, against Casar and his famous tenth Legion; who who he had strengthened his Wing with a secre Referve of fix Enfignes, and given order to charge Pompey's young Gentlemen, (who s he faid could not endure the marring of their countenances in their faces, as Pompey had ordered his to receive them, until they cameto pell-mell) encompassed Pompey's horse between his unexpected Reserve and his tenth Legion, and forced them on his Foot, who both fled, as Pompey himself did in an amaze. ment (faying no more when the Enemy came to his Camp, but, What ? to our Tents alfo?) partly afoot, partly in a little Boat to Lesbis, having left fix thousand men in the Field, difcharged all his followers, killed onely Craffonius ( who told Cafar he should commend bim either alive or dead ) lost all those brave men who contested for Offices at Rome beforethe Battel, as if it had been no more to conquer Cafar, that had flain and taken two millions of men, subdued three hundred Nations, and won a thousand Towns, and was never overcome, than to invade Tigranes or Mithridates: Whence having discoursed with Cratippus about Divine Providence, comforted Cornelia, (who bewailed more his missortune than her own) with the viciflitudes of humane affairs, ballancing her present sorrows with future hopes, and advised the Mytelenians to the Conquerours justice and courtesse, he retyred

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tyred by Attalia, while his Sea and Landforces were rallying ( and there he observed his errour in fighting fo far from his Sea-Fores in Pharsalia ) into Ægypt (where a few Funuchs that governed the King, debated whether Pompey the Great should be entermined) and finding it unfafe to displease Ca-(st, or neglect Pompey, upon Theodatus of Chie the Kings Schoolmaster for Rhetorick his advice, resolved to dispatch him, saying, The dead biteth not : as they did, when they had parted him from his Wife and Friends, who looked wishly what became of him, under the semblance of complement c and treatment, c Saluting him whosedeath (when his friends had escaped, as Imperator, and Lentulius was flain ) Cafar (who taking his feal-Ring, turned away his head and wept) revenged upon Ptolomy by an overthrow, upon Achilles and Pothinus by their deaths, as Brutus did on Theodatus by all the variety of torment.

#### The Parallel.

Gefilaus usurped his greatnesse against the right of men and the Oracles of the gods, Pompey won his in complyance with both. Pompey was grateful to Sylla and his Posterity that advanced him, Agesilaus ungrateful to Lysander that Crowned him. Pomper was too respectful to Scipio and Casar, his a For whose Fathers in Law, and Agefilans too indulgent Sphodrias, and to his a fon. Pompey was unfortunate to the Phabidas.

Sake he saved

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### The Life of POMPEY.

Commonwealth , Agesilaus self-willed. Pom. pey dispensed with his friends against his own Law, and Agefilaus in the Cowards cafe that fled at Lentires, advised that the Law should

bor ferowl of Parchment they used to send their Generals. e See Xenophon of him.

fleep for that day. Pompey refigned the greatest power but that of Alexander's for the Commonwealths fake, and Agefilaus the greatest but Pompey's upon the Ephori's b Seytiala: the first overcame many, but destroyed no Nation; the second destroyed many, but a overcame few: The one peopled, the other depopulated Cities. This ruined enemies, he obliged them, Pompey weakly left Rome for fear of few: Agefilaw nobly kept Lacedemon in spight of all. The last could secure himself when weakest from fight, and draw out his enemy when frongeff, Pompeyknew neither. Agefilaus fluck to his own. judgement, Pompey yielded to others. Pompey hazarded his ruine to avoid scoffs and reproaches, Agesilans would not endanger him, notwithstanding a mutiny. Pompey was a superficial, Agefilaus a deep-fighted man. One was a staid, the other an unsetled man. He faved his friends against their will; This destroyed his with theirs. Pompey was forced to Agypt, Agesilaus was hired thither The one was betrayed by those he trusted, as the other betrayed them that trufted him.

ALEXANDER

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An: Mundi 3611. Ant. Chrift. 337.

#### XXXIV.

#### LEXANDER.

Contemporary with Iddo High Priest of the Femes, Fergus King of Scotland, Ari-A whorle. > bus .

Lexander, whose Life rather than Thrace, History I intend to write, whose face rather than Portraicture I intend to and Macedon draw, descended from Hercules by his Father inspired by Philip and Aalus by his Mother Olympias, was foretold by his Mothers dream of Lightning filling her womb, and his Fathers of a odones. Ring with the Lyons a head, wherewith he b of whom his fealedit, ennobled by his Mothers familiatity with b Jupiter Hammon , and born the worthy being

a The momen were then in ( whence comes GIESKEVENY, Bacchus, and called Mimallones, & Cle-Mother bid him do nothing unfame bis fon.

or Hecatombeon or Lous, Diana being prefeat at his (faith Hegeli-

as) was enough tohave quenched the fire.

the life. c Though Ap-

pelles painted Lightning, (warthy.

f Aristoxenus

faith, his shin his Cloaths, fo dry was his condition ; The yield Spices. run at Olympus but with

an Embassadors be asked them not trifling quesituation of their

be discoursed

with the Persi-

Countrey, the power and disposition of their King. h In a house built there of purpose. i Some high and Metaphysich speculations, of which Aristotle (as bis excuse for publishing them) saith, that they were published, and not published, -- and only understood by his own Scholars. k His letter is In Aul.Gell.1.20.c.4. He fent to Harpalus for Æchines, Sophocles, Æfchylus, Telestus, and Philocenus together with Philistus bistory. 1 At Xe-

nocratus, Dandanus, & Calanus, on whom he bestowed so talenus,

ei.e. 6 of June e same day that Diana's Temple was burned! when Philip at once heard that Parmenio had defeated the Illyrians, that his Horse had won the prize at Olympus, and that an invinbirth, whose cry cible son was born to him.

His stature was tall, his d gate majestick, his complexion cleer and e ruddy, his conflitution dry and temperate, his f skin perfudDrawaby Ly- med, his recreations high and g becoming fippus onely to him. His ambition extraordinary; for one day, when he heard of his Fathers conquetts, he said to his Play-fellows, My Father will him with his have all, I and You shall have nothing to conquer. His Governour was Leonidas, and his chief Schoolmaster Aristotle, under whomhe studied at b Mieza, not onely Moral Philo. would perfume sophy, but the i Acroamatical, aspiring tather to a Majestie in excellency of knowledge (as he k writ to Aristotle ) than in greatness hottest countreys of power, wherein he advanced fo far as to

prescribe rules of Physick to himself and og He would not thers, to which he added those Iliads of Ho-

mer, corrected by Aristotle, and called in the Kings: when to vapland which with his Dagger ( faith one Sicrates ) lay under his head, as the exactest

rule of Martial Discipline reverencing Ariftotle from whom he had his education, above I Philip from whom he had his life, and ma-

Rions, but of the king much of other learned men; by whose

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ned: aftaction, his own brave spirit and birth, hahad ig 1. subdued the m Medarians at 16. as mor Medical-had a fathers Lieutenant in Macedon. 2. De-ling their city ated the holy band of Thebes at n Cheronia. Alexandropo-Rebuilt o Stagyra. 4. Weathered out 20. medissention in his p Fathers Court, 1. Be- n Aplace called tween him and Attalas, that in his drink Alexander's wished another Heir of Macedon, as if he Oak to this day. were not legitimate. 2. Between him and his Aristotles fate. Father, of whom he faid when he fell in his p of which Dedink, This is he that would go from Europe moratus faid, n Asia, and yet cannot go from one bed to ano- when Philip ther (whereupon he went to Illyrium) 3. Be- Grecians atween him and his Mother about Paulania's greed; That and Cleopatra's death. And 5. prevented his doth not connatural q brothers potent alliance with the cern thee fo Princesse of Caria. He commenced his Reign diffentions in attwenty years of Age, and what ever com- thine own plyance he was advised to with unsetled Court. Greece) resolving that to yield in the least, q Aridaus. was to give away all, reduced the Triballians of 30000 by neerthe Dannbe , fate down before Thebes, them of Caddemanding Phania and Prothytes, the authors mia. of the Rebellion, environed, facked, and razed their Town under pretence of doing the I That being af-Phocians justice, spoyled and r sold all the hedfor hergold, Inhabitants except the Religious, his Lords, faid, it was in friends will; where friends, Pindarus the Poets relations, who when the Soulhad diffwaded the revolt) and brave Timo-dier looked, she clea; which dreadful president brought not threw him in, onely Athens to Submit to him, but all Greece and told Alexto choose him General against Persia (now he Theaganes his whom Demosthenes had called childe, had sister that fought shewed himself a man ) whether after he had King Philip at

oFor his Master asked bow the

andet she was I . treated Charonca.

a Whereupon

onely for 30

him it was

you will.

June, call it

Bucephalus;

bim.

Hope.

#### The Life of ALEXANDER. 1. treated the Governours, and Philosophers

and among the rest Diogenes, who camem at him; and funning himself, faid, He wame nothing, but that Alexander should stand onto bis sun. Of whom he said again, That if were not Alexander, he would be Diogener 2. Affured himself by the Oracle that he was 3. Seen the good Onen of Or. Perdiceas re- pheus sweating, which signified the Poets lafused his gifts, bour in singing his triumph. 4. Obliged al & would have his followers fo far with rewards, that when part in that Perdiccas asked him what he referred for himself, he answered a Hope. 5. Sicil b Aristobulus ficed to Achilles, and the Demi-gods of I. days, faith Duum, pronouncing him happy who had a faith. c When one told full friend while he lived, and a good Poet when dead:) with not above b thirty thopfand men, and as little Provision, and forced May then and his passage over Granicus the passeinto Asia d Had not Cli- notwithstanding it was c fune ( always fatall tus billed Roe- to Macedon ) and his enemies were in Barrelfaces; or as Q. array on the other fide, and flew twenty thous Curtius Rosa- fand Persians and Gracians (killing Sphoishicere, be had eleft Alexan-dates with his own hand, not d without inders head in minent danger ) with the loffe of 34 of his two:- his horse own men, whose Scarues Lysippus cut in brass. litewife, not Which victory ( when he had tenchis spoyls which he onely to Greece with this Inscription, Alexander could tame by the for of Philip, and the Gracians excepting turning him to the Lacedamonians, have won the footfrom the Sun, being the barbarous Asians; and the place and filesto before afraid of his mother ) brought Sardis the chief City of his shadow, was his mother ) brought Sardis the chief City of killed under the Plain and others to a submissiou, forced Halicarnaffus and Miletum : and (upon the

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mouragement of the Copper-plate cast up wthe spring of Lydia with this inscription, fracians shall overcome Persia ) cleared the sea-coasts as far as Phanicia and Pamphylia, danced before his fellow-pupil Theodectes his image in Phaselis; subdued Pisidia (where he cuthe e Gordian knot that was to be unloofed e In the city of onely by the Master of the World ) overcame Gordias, the Cappadocia; and upon news of Mnemon's knot of the bark death the Champion of Persia, marched up to was about a Afia; where being recovered of his surfeit by Chariot. Ari-Philipthe Acarnanian , when all gave him o- stobulus faith, ver, whose physick he took cheerfully, when begave him a Letter that discovered him a Axte-tree. Traytor; and ( shewing himself to the perplexed Macedonians according to Darius his Dream\*) meeting him with his fix hundred \* wherein he thousand men in the Streights of Cilicia (not- dreamed that withstanding Amyntas his advice to Darius to Darius maited keep the place because of his valt Army ) he on him in capa-(drawing his battle to a length ) overthrew des, i.e. Chamhim, to the losse of 110000 men (receiving berlain, as he a wound (as he writes to Antipater concern- did on his broing this Battle) in his own thigh) his own Chariot and rich Tenr, with an infinite spoyl; succeeded, where having bathed himself (to wash the freat of the battle in Darius his Tent, faid he ;

nay in Alexander's (said a Souldier) and admired the glorious furniture of it, He promised

the Persian Ladies ( Darius his Mother, Wife,

and Daughters) as much civility as they

could expect from Darius: and accordingly

(being more forry for their misfortune, than

be unded it by taking out the

ther, whom he supplanted and

loyful for his own success) he allowed leave, &

a pare

#### The Life of ALEXANDER a part of the spoyl to bury the Persian Lords,

and maintain their own honour, which he

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f He never touched any but his mon's wife, who being a Lady of good concommended to hum by Parmeoffering him Some fair boyes. two fouldiers death. g Catching be kept. a His greatest infirmity was bis delight in flattery, wch bonest man that could not flatter him, and durft cursion into Arabia, where courteously tatrying for his Matter Lysimachus behind his not speak the truth of bim.

preserved inviolated, notwithstanding their passing f beauty, that ( as ne faid ) made fore wife, except eyes (thinking it more Kingly to evercome Barfine, Mne- himself, than to subdue King domes ) and fay. ing he knew himself mortall onely by two things, Sleep and Luft; being very tober in his dutt, and fome drink, fitting long rather to talk than drink; skill in the 61: Temperate in his dyet (faying to his adopted tongue, mes Mother Abia, when the fent him Tans and Pattry-Cooks , that Leonidas his Mafter nio; hereproved had given him two excellent Cooks, one for Philoxenus, Dinner, Early rifing and Diligence, theother punished Ag for for Supper, a small Dinner ) and indeed avery fevere man; for in the Morning he factiwondering what ficed, and then if his businesse (from which they faw in nothing diverted him ) allowed, he g exerhim to tempt cised and recreated himself; then he washed, He put and next that he dined moderately, fending for a Rape to his choisest Dishes or Presents to his Captains with whom he discoursed very pleasantly at a Meals, and washed afterwards (encreasing Birds, or Foxes, his State as he enlarged his conquest, untilhe as he faith in came to ten thousand Drachmaes a day, behis Diary which youd which he neither gave nor took any entertainment ) retyring sometimes a whole day always till noon to fleep. But having fleshed his Macedonians with the spoyls at Iss, and received the submisundid many an fion of all Phænicia save Tyre; he besieged that City close, and (having made an exords,

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May, as they got up the Mountains, and b He dreamed Illing two Barbarians with his own hands by heir fire-fide near their whole Camp, he was (as the Tyrian in some danger ) and according to the dreams did that Apolof Hercules, and the c Satyres, and the Sooth 10) called him avers d Prognostication, took it that day he foretold; and after it Gaza, whence he fent many Presents to his Mother and his Friends, chained their particularly to Leonides , 500 talent weight fugitive gods, offrankincense, and an hundred Talents of and called them Myrrhe ( who had chid him, when a boy, for offering too much Frankincense) writing to him that he should be never niggard to the his hands, which gods: and having layd up Homer ( after a de- the Sooth fager bate what was fittest to be put into it ) in Da- interpreted on rise his rich Cabinet, He went to Agypt, and according to Homer's direction, who was an dwho faid Tyre exact Architect, built Alexandria in Pharos, should be taken (drawing the platform with Meal for want of the latter end of Chalk; which a flock of Birds in token of fu- the moneth: but ture plenty eat up ) in the shape of two Ma- day, Alexander cedonian cloaks.

And escaping the drought by wonderful thowrs, and the South-wind dust (which had overwhelmed whole Armies) with much difficulty, by some Crowes directions, the resolved man whom his successe made as obstinate that drew up as his valour made him invincible, went to Jupiter Hammon with his sacrifice and prefents to the god and Priests, who declared him him in the Greek eson of God, a title he awed the Barbarians Tongue, said with, though he confessed 1. to f Psammon, unawares That God was Father of all, but chose the best for himself. 2. To the Athenians, that Sames Jupiter, for my The Philosopher.

that Hercules the god of Tyre by name, and came out to him: whereupon they Alexandrians. c He dreamed a Saigre fell to TUPO --- Tyre

bid them call it the 27th. Tet be took the City that day by an horrid alarm with trumpets the whole camp. e Some fay the Prophet faluting

maid wie for mat Sur, i. e. Son of was child,

#### The Life of ALEXANDER.

was given them by his Father Philip: And 3. to his Souldiers, when he was wounded, that that blood which is spilt is mans blood; and to Anax agoras (asking him whether he could thunder) that he would not fright his friends.

Hence he went to Ægypt, and set out most folemn Sacrifices, Playes and Shews (where Kings were ambitious to affift him ) and bestowing incomparable rewards on g the Play. ers, where Darius his Embassador offering ten thousand Talents and his daughter for his Kingdome and his Ladies: (of which overture Parmenio faid, If I were Alexander I would accept it; and Alexander replyed, and I, if I were Parmenio ) was sent back to Daripetitioned Alex. us with a choice submission, or a War : in which ander to take interim Darius his Wife dieth in child-bed. and her Eunuch Tireus flying to Darius, and Swearing by the Sun and the Kings right hand, that her imprisonment was the most she sufferwould not take ed from Alexander, who was as chaft towards it off, but paid the Ladies, as he was valiant against their Husbands: Thereupon Darius prayed, That etther be might conquer to return Alexander bis noble favours; or if he must be conquered, it might

> Afia on this fide Euphrates being subdued, (Alexander having seen the mock-fight of his flaves under two mock-Captains, the one Darins, and the other Alexander, who overcame, and had twelve Villages for his pains) drew towards Darius and his 1000000 men for a real one; against whom being set in

Battel-

B He faid be would have given half his Kingdome his Player Thessalus had prevailed. And when Athenodorus who beat him, off his fine at Athens for being absent at a (how-day; he it .-- Lycon a Player foisted in a verfe, to beg ten Talenis; which Alexan- be by bim. der smiled at, and granted him.

Bartel-array, he would not (as he faid) steal a h As Parmenio victory by h night, left Darius might impute bis oversbrow to the time, as he had done to the place, and (as he might) flatter him to endlesse ber of their eneengagement : But he fleeping as foundly as e- mies. ver he did in his life, and (then facrificing) with that present resolution that is the iffue of a deep confideration, in his rich and ftrong i Armour, after a speech, his prayer, and the omen of the Eagles flying over his head, forcedthe Perfians on the main Battel, and purfuedthem to the Kings own Guard, who were all cut off, the King himself hardly escaping; and bidding Parmenio, who was fearful of the Citizen Phayl-Carriages on the left Wing, fight valiantly; ( for all was their own, if they conquered ( faid he) and if they were conquered, let them die bonourably) overthrew the whole Army; whereupon he bestowed Sacrifices on the gods, Presents on his Friends, Liberty on a Greece, and took in all Babylon ( where he faw the b Naptha (or the oyly Chalk that dea made Lawn takes fire, and belcheth out flames day and cast out fire. night ) of that hot Countrey, where men flee - c Being dyed ping upon Leather budgets of water, and there groweth no Ivy ) and among other pla- with Danow ces Sufa, with an inestimable treasure, par- water; which ticularly five thousand talents of Hermonia- with Nilus by Purple that was c kept almost 200 years.

From Sufa, as the Nun of Pythia had fore- them themselves told, he was led, notwithstanding the hard Masters of the pallage and strong Guard, by a Lycian into world. Persia, where his severity was remarkable, his spoyls d rich, his consideration upon the vow

advise, dibat his fouldiers might not see the num-

i Made by Theophilus and Hellicon his Armourers. a Particularly be built Plateia and fent some of the spayls to Crotonea, in memory of their lus; who in his own hip afferted the liberty of Grecce, when all the other

Gracians re-

h This it w.rs wherewith Mcfirst in Honey, and walhed the Persian Kings is kept to

d They load d 10000 Moyles and sooo Caof mels.

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e whether he Should destroy it because he was an enemy ; or advance it, because he was noble. f called Perfi. polis,

of e Xerxes his Image, serious; old Demaratus joy to fee him in the Persian chair of State, hearty; Thais her motion at a banquet for burning the Perfians f Castle, as they had done Athens, plaufible, but waved on second thoughts; a quart of Wine, Cup and all, beflowed on the Paonian for an enemies head; the weary Moyletter that was tyred with a burthen of Gold, bid carry it to his own Tent: Proteus as an affurance of his pardon, receives fifty Talents of his young boy Serapion; who because the King gave him nothing till heask. ed, refused him the ball at Tennis till he ask. ed for it, was nobly rewarded; and none loved but they that had been gratified; nor any hated, but they that rejected favours: Ma. zeus son, one of Darius his Lieutenants, had ewo Provinces, Parmenio had Bagoa's house and a thousand Talents, Antipater had a Guard, and his Mother rich Prefents ( with a caution not to repine at his Liberality, whose Letters he kept fecret, fealing Hapbestion's mouth with a Ring when he faw, and faying to Antipater when he accused her, That a Mothers tears would wipe off all this. ) So cort- shoes with careful was he of his people, that when their filver; others spoyls had made them idle and g dissolute, he expostulated with them, and became their at bashing and example in man-like exercises and noble pleafures, as Hunting, &c. When they spake h when Harpa- ill of him, as now rich, and weary of the Wars, he said no more, but that it was a Royall thing to do h well, and hear ill. When they were fick or hurt, be visited them, be employed

g One nayles his ufed extraordimary perfumes loft beds. lus was falfely accused for flying, he pun shed pis accusers.

gred and thanked their Physicians. When i when Eutylowhad the least i occasion to use him, he chus pret aded condescended to them; when any Cause bimself one of ame before him, he stopped an Ear for each that he might go party, untill at last multitude of businesse al- home with his tered, and evill words against himself, who Sweet-heart valued his name above his Kingdom, rendered Telefippa, A-

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Thence following Darius 3300 furlongs in free woman, deven dayes with incredible patience; (for gave him gifts when a Macedonian offered him a Goat-skin of water, faying, be would preferve his grace tatben than bis children, because be could get more children; he refused, left his followers seen by his Lethould faint, who thereupon though very thirfty, cried, they were not mortall as long as Alexander led them ) untill he took his rich first Camp ( which he regarded not ) and then I For baving rehimself now I dead whom he pittied, covered ceived a little with his own Mantle, revenged upon Beffus, embalmed, and delivered to his own Mother, receiving his Brother Exatbres to his to grieved him friendship.

Hisnext attempt was upon Hircania, where reward him: (having redeemed his horse, and revenged it on some Barbarian Cities and Forts, as after- the gods did wards he overthrew the Scythians, pursuing Alexander, for theman hundred Furlongs (though he had a his courtefie to Loofnesse, and received the m Amazon) with me and mine. few words he brought the mutinous Macedo- Policitus, Annians to follow him whither he would all over rigenes Hifter, the World, and by an interchange of customs write so: but

my, Auticlides, Philon, Philip, Hecacaus & Duris contradict it; and when Oneficulicus read in his 4th book of History to Lysimachus, he asked him, and where was I then? inured

laxander hearing he was a 10 min her, feeing it was not fit to force ber. k As may be

ters ispon [mall occasions, of flaves running away, &c.

water at Pysistratus his bands, he faid, he could not but Alexander reward thee, as

m Clitarchus, Chaus, Prolo.

## The Life of A LEXANDER.

inured himself and his followers to the more decent Perfian way, and the Ferfians to the Macedonian ; that agreement of habits, together with the education of their Children, which he took care of, might reconcile those Barbarians to the Gracian government.

Alexander's vertues were fo many, and his wounds, that they compounded for his vices, and excused his delicate habit and dyet more moderate than the Persians, and more costly than the Medes; to which Hephastion that loved Alexander, conformed, and therefore he dealt with the Perfian; by him: and Craterus who loved the King, refnfed wherefore he used his interest with the Ma. cedonians.

These things being passed, Alexander 1. reconciled the Rivals, Craterus, and Hephestion his other self. 2. By Antigona his Currizan, he discovered Philotas; and circumvented him in all his a bold speeches of the young man (so he called the King) by his Minion Nicomachus b, he understood Limnus Parmenio and his fons Treason, whom he executed, admiring that such fainthearted c persons should attempt so great matters.

His old servant Parmenio (that had loft two fons in the conquelt of Afia which he advised) dying now with d the third, frighted Antipater to Ætolia, which e feared Alexander as much as himfelf, and was seconded by Clitus whom Alexander killed in his wine (upon some sawcy words about the Poet Pranichion

a Bidding ber fill make much of bim. b Whom Philezas kept a while from bim. c As they hemed themselves at death.

ed ....

d Philorus. e For the Beniades fate, whom Alexander would revenze.

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sabulive f Verses, and Alexander's birth fupon the Maindpride (which he said he spoke like a freeman, and not a barbarous flave, that honoured his Perfian Girdle, and white Raiment ) but forepented of it upon an allay of his wine and pallion, that none could relieve his excessive forrow for a day and a night, but the Soothfayer Aristander, who referred that Act to definy; by recollecting his g dream, and free in Philorus bis Anaxarchus who chid him out of it, and faid, That he should not fear the Law and reproach, bled because pho carried right and wrong h by his fide; which Clicus faved fattering expression so endeared Anaxarchus him from Spito the king, and fo altered his temper, that thridates his he was weary of Calistbenes, whom others envied for his i good life and exact k eloquence, and his own I carelefness rendred so odious, they hand. that when others applauded his excellent Ora- i For which the tion, and cast Flowers upon him, Alexander old, faid, benight well be eloquent on so good a subied: And when he made a better against them, him. hefaid, That was his malice, rather than his I For being inm eloquence.

But having ( 1, observed Callisthines n his ill will towards him in Hermolaus his Treason, or if be came, though the Conspirators confessed nothing. be would not 2. Discharged him and Aristotle, married speak a word. Roxana to the great content of Perfia. 3. Shew- m Aristotle his edhimself to old Demoratus, who pittied the ancient Greeks that had not feen him, and o ho- but not wife. nourably buried him) he burned his heavy n And refused Carriages: And 4. In hopes of new spoyls with to kis him as his Army after his Omens of the p Lamb he did the rest,

cedonian Captains, which Alexand. laughed at, but Clitus could not endure.

g He dreamed that Clicus anpeared as to him weeds. He was the more trou-(word.

h Jupiter had Themis on ei-

k For which the young followed

vited, be would not sometimes come to the K.

Cousin faid, he was eloquent,

sup to the gods. o The Souldiers casting up a Mount of Earth 80 cubits high as his Tomb. p With a Kings red Hat, or Tiara, with two flones on his; which the King feared and

394 Proxenus a Macedonian, ferting a Cafile, for rebelling.

f Nifa.

q Oyl found by and q Oyl, marched for India; where being fevere against r Revolters and Cowards, and running where overcoming by virtue and force the difficult no Olives grew, ties of famine and fortune, he promifed him. which fignified self the strong hold, though invincible, bethe tediousness, cause the Governour was a Coward; and the and the fuccess next, because the Affailant was called Alexof his journey; ander, whom he charged to fight like a man eth mearineffe. for his Names fake; and gained a f thirdby r Particularly but shewing himself naked, and ready to swim Menander his to it, making the oldest man King, who friend for de- ( when Alexander demanded twenty of the and Orforades best Citizens for Hostages ) faid, Nay takethe worse, or I cannot rule. When he met King Tanites, and aimed at his large and fruitful Countrey, he told him he would fight with him for water, which was necessary, but not for riches; which were fo indifferent, that he gave them as freely to Alexander if he wanted. as he would receive them thankfully from hm if he needed. This melted Alexander to are folution to contest with that wife King onely in kindneffes.

His greatest blemish is his massacre of the Mercenaries after a Peace made with them, and his greatest impediment was the Philosophers discourses of liberty and tyranny. Notwithflanding which, stealing and wading over lightning Hydaspes by Moon-light (in spight of King Porns his guard of Elephants, the flip. perinesse of the banks to which the River infinuated it felf, and a tempest of Lightning, he overthrew Porus his Light-horse first, and then his whole Army (whom he charged not in

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font but Flank) taking that & Gyant Po- t who was four and his loving " Elephant) whom he asked he would be used? he answered Princely. dagain, What elfe? he answered, All was u who repulled morehended in that; whereupon he enlar- his enemies dhis Dominions, and made him his Tribu-

Having 1. made his friend Fhilip Governor darts out of his the 15 feveral Nations he had conquered, body, carried dhe 1000 Cities he had reduced. 2 Built him away. Cities in memory of his Dog Peritas, and orfe a Bucephalus. 3. Made his Armonr, a called Buceboths, &c. twice bigger than the ordina- phalia, as Sotiproportion, to perswade the Barbarians he as a god. 4. Sayled up and down the Ocremum, and fubdued Nations by way of leafure. 5. Recovered the dangerous wounds inhis breast and neck he received by scaling the fift that Mallins, and venturing himself with two went uptheladmore among his thickest enemies) to the re-der, & woundcovery of the Macedonian spirit, and dismissed ed so, that he he troublesome c Gymnosophists with rewards swounded once (when 1. one had answered that the living with much care were more than the dead, because they are no and good diet men. 2. The second, "That the Earth brings recovered, and "forth more creatures than the Sea, because shewed bimfelf 3. The third, That that is in a night-gown "it is part of it. the subtilest beast which man hitherto never ing Maccdoni-"knew. The 4. That he had made Sabbas ans. rebell, tecause he might live honourably, a Because they "ordyevilely. The 5. That the day was be- go naked. forethe night by a day: ( a strange answer aid Alexander, to a strange question. ) The 6. That a man might be beloved if he were a

cubits and a Shaft length high. while his Mr. was strong; and then pulling the

on writeth.

" good

# The Life of ALEXANDER

er good man, and not terrible. The 7. The " a man might be a god in doing a thing i possible for a man. The 8. That life is stro ce ger than death, because it sufferethman troubles. The 9. That a man should in countil he think it better to dye than tolin cc and all to fatisfie fo many questions of Ala

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Salve, God Save you.

crates, Pythagoras and Dios genes were Law too much; & asked Alexhad taken so ney in band: who answered, He did it not onely for praise.

cc ander ) as he had done two other rech d called fo from fes, d Calanus & Dandanis; whereof theor his salutation, would not speak to him, unlesse he were naked the other by an Embleme of a Leather fear piece, that rifes on the one fide as he trodito the other, advised him to keep the middle his Kingdom : having, I fay, in fevenmonth dispatched these things, and ordered New Who faid so- chus to fetch a compasse by Sea he marche with much loffe, by ill diet, ryoc and difor, der through the Orites Countrey, Carmania wife, but they Godrosia, with his gold and filver bowls, hi reverenced the Wine and Minstrels, instead of Armour, Blood and Trumpets, by land, and through the ander why be streights of Hercules his pillars, compaling Arabia and Affrica to the Mediterranian by painful a jour- Sea (while in the mean time Olympia thinking he should never return, usurped Epirus, Cleopatra did Macedon, oppressed by Antipater, Alexander laying, Olympias was the wiser, who knew that Macedon would us ver be ruled by a woman: ) as he came along flew the Rebel Oxiatbres with his own hand imprisoned Abulites, because he brought him money instead of provision, bidding himpu it before his horse to see if he would eat it revenged the Macedonian that had rifled Cyra DER. is somb, and writ the pathetick Inscription e 7. Th mis Grave in Greek, viz. "O man! what soeever thou art, whence soever thou comest, for I fe is Atro know thou shalt come; I am Cyrus, that coneth min " me not for a little earth that covereth my body. He law Calanus facrifice himself alive; he greevery woman of Perfia a Crown, according to the custome upon the Kings return. and cups of Gold to nine thousand Captains for facrifice. He discharged the Macedonians debts, married them and f himself: and at f To Statyra K. the Feast bestowed a Talent upon the strongest Darius his fair gdrinker, and killed 41 h persons with drink- daughter. ing. He discharged his old Lacedemonians for g who drank their impotency with rewards from his Camp, wine. and the young ones for their infolence and h who died of mutiny from his Guard, providing upon their extream colds, fubmission, that they should have the chief as Chores wiiplaces at Games, and their children their pay after their decease.

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When his 30000 young Persians were brought up, he marched with them first to Ecbatan; and after he had fetled his affairs there, and taken his i pleasure, (notwithstanding Ne- i To which purarchus his caution, The liver without the head, pose be had the tame Asses killing of the dead Lyon, and, of sports and the dumb man set in his chair with a Crown on pastimes attendbis head, while he was at Tennis, and other ill ing him. Omens) from thence he went to Babylon, and there mistrusting the gods, and his friends (particularly Antipater and his fons Iolas and Cassander) who with much freedom (true Grecians ) laughed at his Deity, and excu-

fed

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der told Caffander that his fathers accu-

bave come so far to bely him: may, faith he, They came fo far, that they might not be disproved. Alexander replying, Thefe are Aristotles niceties, pro & con. a Glaucus. b who killed bimfelf by eating a Capon &

drinking a bottle of Wine in his Phylicians abfence, having as

a young man no command of

bimfelf.

kwhen Alexan- fed their k Father) was thronged with Sooth fayers and Priests, who satisfied his superflin ous and fearful minde, and expiated the confers would not tempts of the gods that caused it.

But to conclude this great Tragedy; who he had shaved all his Beasts, razed Cities, hung up a Physicians, slain the Coffeians, man, wo. man and child, for Hepheltion's death of a Fea. ver, b when he had bestowed 10000 Talents on his Obsequies, and made him a Demi-god with an Image like Mount \* Athos, with a City and 10000 men in his left hand, and great River running in his right: he followed himself, dying either of a c Feaver, caught by excessive drinking in Hercules his cup; or by poyson given him by Antipater, Aristotle, and Iolas ( whose ashes Olympias scattered in the wind some fix years after, when there was fome discovery made of the poyson, as sheen. ecuted other Traytors) leaving Rexame big with child, and Perdiceas his Succeffor.

c In 12 dayes removing from place to place; from the Bath to bed, from bed to the Temple. \* Staficrate made this Image, or Dinocrates, as Victurius bath it.

ULIUS

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An: Mundi 3901. Ante Christ.47.

XXXV.

Julius Cæsar.

Contemporary with Herod, Antipater, Salust, Virgil, Tigranes King of Assyria, Mithridates King of Pontus.

Silla first courted Casar; and when that prevailed not (he being Marius his Cousin) he opposed his advancement to the Priesthood, he sought and designed his death, a Making specaring, There were many Marius's in that boy he chest others, & bides. Among the Sabines buyeth himself off beating them for not underfrom Sylla's souldiers: and the Sicilian standing; they Thieves, out-doing their demands with these onely laughing words; That they understood not their prize, at his youthful and using that a freedome of speech and action frolicks.

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ed us on his ransome, manning some Ships at Miles tum, he takes his money; and confulting the Governour of Afia (as he told them in jeft) crucified the Pyrates, he being called to Rome in the decay of Sylla's power; he exercifed

gainst Cic: of Cato's praise; be requests the who was bred a Souldier with Cicero's, who vatour.

In his book a- himself at Rhodes under Apollonius to eloquence, for which his parts and study made him the second; and to Arms, for which he Reader not to was the first at Rome, where he grew popular compare his file for his accusation against Anthony and Dolabel la for male-administration, his Orations for the Gracians against them , his Courtship and was bred an O- civility to the people, his liberality and holis-The enemies connive at his tality at home. excesses so long, that he might fall of himself. untill he was fo great that they could not pull him down. There is no danger fo little that time makes not dreadfull, and contempt insuperable. Cicero dreaded a tempest in a calme, and sawa design in his familiarity, though he said, A wicked head should not lye under that smooth bair. His first instance of his interest at Rome was his c Tribuneship carried from C. Pompil. The next was his applause at his Wives and

or Col: of 1000 Foot. Then be shewed Marius his image, to the peoples great fatisfaction. d when Adile;

e Of Souldiers

Mothers d Funeral-Orations, where at oncehe braved Sylla, and pleased the multitude with the fight of Marius his Image. The third was his Treasurership under the Prætor Verw, whose Family he ever honoured : he affined Pompey to himself by his Daughter Cornelia, thought he was and the People by his own magnificence on

and it was much in debt the Appian way, and the shew of 220 couple for popular ayr. of d Sword-players. His fetting up of Marini

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is Statues at the publick Affembly, an action scused so well Catulus Luciatius his surmizes This ambition in the Senate, that it was venerated by the people: so noble he was, that heout-bid the e richest; so popular, that he e when Caruprevailed against the f mightiest for the chief lus sent him a Pontifex place after Metellus; and fo resolute, sum of money to hat he told his Mother the morning of the e- he faid he had lection, that before night he would be either a greater fum Pontifex, or banished. Suspected he was by all of Catelines conspiracy, accused by Cato and Catulus, examined by the Senate, and fet upon by Cicero the Confuls guard; but rescued by the People, and secured by Cicemis base sear, who heard Casar's small Oration for sparing Cethegus till Cateline was overthrown, but durst not answer him ; observed his popularity, yet could not break it, but bya dole of Corn his fear, rather than his Liberality: fo much was he the Peoples, that though he put away his Wife Pompeia, faying, Sheshould not be suspected to satisfie the jufice of the Nobility: Yet did he acquit Clodius (who would have been nought with her in a womans habit on the g good goddesse her g whom they night, when the Husbands were to leave the bonoured with

cease his suit; to purfue it. f Viz. Isauricus and Catua.

houses to their Wives ) to please the humour those secrets the Grecians bonoof the people: so wise, that as Crassus made use red Gynæsia of his interest against Pompey, so he of his ri- with, a nymet ches for his Creditors, upon whose word he of the woods whomshey wor-

Sopin Tabernacles of Twigs : Clodius was discovered, her Mother Aurelias made; whereupon there was an out city, and he was turned out of doors, and the women told it their Husbands at night, and they charge him ext morning: but he being an eloquent, rich, and impudent man, escaped; Mwithflanding his wrong to the Ladies and the gods.

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## The Life of Julius Casar.

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went 830 Talents in debt to Spain, faying in his way as he passed the Alps to one that asked him, Wbether there were any strife in those little Cities, That be bad rather be first there, than second at Rome. And fighing over Alexander's History , that he had not won a City in that time the other had won the world: and in a compliance with his ambition, over-running the Callefians and Lufitanians to the great Sea; concluding the War, establishing the Ro. man government, composing factions and Law-fuits, ordering two parts of the Debtors estate to pay Creditors, and the third for his own maintenance : He enriched his Army, and himself, and gained the good reputation of a Patriot, and the great name of Imperator.

In his return, when he could not fue for triumph but without the City, nor for Confulship but without it, and both his fuits happening together; Cato refusing a dispensation, and delaying the vote by his Oration, Cafar waves the first; and with Pompey and Craffus (whom he had a reconciled to each other, and obliged to himself) on both fides him, appears in the Senate for the fecond, wherein he immediately under pretence of moderating the Senates aufterity, preferred popular Laws; and demanding Craffus and Pompeys affistance, he promoted in a petulant way, more becoming the sedition of Tribunes than the reverence of that Senate, or the majely of his place. His alliance b with Pifo added to that of Pompey, put Cato to his declamations against Tyranny, and forced Bibulus to histe-

a This reconciliation was a trick none difeovered but Cato.

b whose daughter Calphar be married. e in

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grement. Pompey's Souldiers made good his lives at ROME, enlarged his power in Gold, imprisoned Cato and all the Common- c which he have weiths-men; amazed the people (whom for five years Celar in vain courts with Cato's liberty fright- with 4 legions, ed away all the Confuls but Confidius, who fid, He was too old to fear ; Chofe that wretch Midding Tribune; embroyled all, until Gast d who would be alled for that proweffe that out-did all his Tribune only to Predecessors in patience and hardship, in cut off Cicero. faccesse and conquests, in courtesse and libe- 2. Scavia. nlity, in the number and nature of the Ene- 3. At Brillam! mies he subdued. Eight hundred Towns he 4. Petronius; reduced, two millions of men he flew and took, and all in ten years. More terrible he was not to his enemies, than beloved of his Souldiers, who could be Romanes in his case, when but men in their own. He performed miracles, and his Souldiers wonders Cone, I. winning a thip before Marfeilles when his arms were cut off. 2 Another, killing two when he had forty darts in his Shield and Body. 3. Saving an enemy with his fingle valour, and weeping before Cafar, because he had left behind him his Target; and a 4th, faying, He would not owe his life to enemies, but they should one theirs to bim:) A resolution he wrought in them; First, by his liberality, his prizes and spoyls, not enriching himself, but encouraging his followers, to whom the more hegave, the richer he thought himself: and then by his example, whose spirit never imagined that enterprize his body endured not: his complexion was white and foft, his confli-

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I. Acilius.

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The Life of Julius Casar. 404

2 Which took bim first at Cordoua.

b He was the

ted Cyphering.

time.

turion subject to the Head-ach, and a Falling. ficknesse, until he hardned it by his sober diet, his hard watches and tervice: His Coach was his bed, at one end whereof Souldier carried his sword; at the other, his Secretary his pen. His exercise was Hors. man-ship (wherein he excelled, marching from Rome to Rhone in fix dayes time) hisdivertisements were b cyphering with friends. first that inven- and inditing to c Secretaries. His dyet plain and simple, saying to him that discerned e Three at a the oyl of perfume put in his Sperage instead of Sallet-oyl, which he observed not, Could you not have abstained, and faid nothing, to hame your friend? His carriage so familiar, that fick Oppius had a Chamber, when he stood in the Rain. In Gaul he first subdued the d Tygurians ( who were ninety thousand strong ) by

d who invaded the Rom: Gaul as the Cimbri Labienus, and then the Helvetians ( who were as many ) himself breaking their strong and Teurons did before them. Camp, gathering their scattered multitude,

> The next check he gave was to the growing power of Germany, whose King Arioviftu after fo effectual an Oration, wherein he faid to their content, he could overcome Guise with the tenth Legion, that the foldiers would follow him without their faint-hearted Commanders, (who fhrunk when they faw their expedition was a war, and not a pleasure) what with his own, and the Romanes name and fight; what with some old womens Prophe-

to keep that Countrey from the Germans; and refuling a horse, saying, I'le not up my berse,

till I overcome and chase them.

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is, he first amazed, then skirmithed, and at iftepurfued with an infinite flaughter , even e i. e. 37 miles to the Rhine, wintering his Army among and an halfe, the Sequenes, and minding his Province near ing flain, & the Rubicon, the bound of Gaul and Rubicon, flelds filled where ( what Pompey observed not ) he con- with bodies and onered Gaul with f the Romans Army, and Spoyles. the Romanes with their money. Thence he f Nobly enterundertakes the g Belge, that laid all Gaul warding all waste: and upon their b dreadful overthrow that fued to marchethagainst the i Nervians, who had by him 300 fursurprize from their great Woods, cut off the longs. Romanes, had not Cafar himself run among that inhabited them to fave his Army, and the tenth Legion the third part of excited with his example, cut them off from Gaul. fixty thousand to five hundred to save him: h They passed fogreata victory for danger and successe, that over lakes and rivers over it had its solemnities at Rome, where all things dead bodies. went to Cafar's minde, who lay by Poe, to o- i The fouteft of ver-rule the City, between which and his the Belgæ. Camp, the wayes were full of & Grandees, k Pompey, with whom he resolved that Pompey and Crass- Crassus, 200 Sus thould be Confuls, his Government should Senators, 120 be continued, and his Arrears payd. Cato Sergeants with rods and axes. being by a defigne removed to Cyprus, and Famius his second in vain stamping in the Senate, where all either favoured Cafar, or feared Pompey. And now Cafar returning to Gaul, and being twice mocked by the Tenterides Ambassadors, and once surprized by their men of War, overthrew four hundred thousand of them, and pursued the remainder over the Rhine ( where he built a bridge, damming up the violent stream, and the trees Dd 3

80000 men be-

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A people that fought out new babitations.
b who all fled to the woods, as Canutius wriseth.

it bore down with it, in ten dayes): laying waste the a Tenterides, Sicambrians, Ipu, b Smevians and other Germanes Countreys, and giving them to the Romanes, in 18 dayes. The Senate voted that he should triumph for his victories: Cato urged he should be delivered to the Barbarians for his breach oftrust with them.

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He was the first that passed the large Rbine to Germany, and the Western Ocean to Britain (hitherto thought a fable) with more prow. effe than fuccesse, gaining nothing but bare victory among those poor men, of whole King he took pledges and tribute, Enlarging the Romane Empire beyond the babitable World. The alliance between him and Pompey which Supported Rome, breaks upon c Julia's death; that between him and Gaul, upon his return to Italy. All his Forts are diffressed by Ambiorix, most of his men cut off that acted not more than men : but his name raised the sieges, as his pretended flights did their spirits to a disorderly affault. So that he overthrew them once before Marfeilles, and upon their fecond and most dangerous rebellion, and his recruit of three Legions, (notwithstanding their strong holds, their rich and numer ous Armies, their inaccessible Woods and Marshes (now all flote in the depth of winter) Versingentorix his general confederacy, and two Armies of the Arvernians and Carnutes) with as much speed as courage, with as much courage as skill, and with all skill as to every opportunity and advantage, destroyed their

the people in spight of the Tribunes buried in Mats hill, with an Oration; which all Matrons had for their gold givento deliver Rome from the Cauls, Liv. 1.

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seir Countrey before they thought he mered it : and upon the Hedais revolt, went through the Lingens coast to the Burgowhere being invironed by the barbarous multitudes, and at the first defeat, he d The Arverbrike through them, and purfited their King nians bung up brike through them, and purfited their King nians bung up a fword of Cato Alexia; which impregnable place he took, far's in their defeating those 300000 men that would Temples, as if have relieved it on the one fide of him (before they bad overever the belieged knew of them ) and feventy came him, which thousand that kept it on the other. Infinite Casar seeing, were the spoyls that lay at Cafar's feet, infi-would not suf nite the multitude that lay at his mercy, par- fer it to be taticularly Versingentoria, who rid excellently ken down as an well armed on horf-back round about his holy thing. Chair of State, falling before him, faying not a word; now the object of his pity, as afterwards of his triumph. But Crassus is dead, and nothing hinders Pompey from the Empire, but Cefar whom he flighted before, and now feared; nothing Cefar, but Pompey, equal to whom his own fuccesse abroad made him, as the diftemper of the time fet him above him; a diftemper fo great upon all publique debates, managed rather with swords than votes, nothing could compose but an abfolute Monarchy, nothing could quell but a Veterane Army. Pompey's interest was fair for the first; Cefa's wars (defig'd for that purpose) fitted him with a second. Pompey had cunningly gained the government by refuting it, had not Cato's forelight promoted him to that just power of Consulship, that he might not aym at that unjust one of Distatorship, Dd4 and

## The Life of Julius CasAR.

2 Where be Spent 1000 Talents a year of the common treasu-29 upon his foldiers.

b Paul with his money builds that noble Stru-Eture called Paul's Ballisk, on the place of Fulvius his Bafilish.

ed with clapping of bands, and casting Nofe-gayes upon the Speaker. a Lying between she Alps and Italy, & Ilyria.

and continuing his power over the two a Provinces of Spain and Affrica, that he might not usurp that over the whole Empire. Cefir fueth for the Consulship, Marcellus opposeth him, to preserve the liberty of Rome; and denies the freedome of those Gallick Cities he indenized, to affront him; but Cafar divides his infinite treasure among the Magistrates, fets Curio and b Paul out of debt. He fends back ( to avoid suspition ) and rewards Pompey's two Legions with two hundred and fifty filver Drachma's (i. e.) twelve pounds a man, Some contemptible words spread ofhim of. purpose, made Pompey secure ; thoseresolute ones of the Souldier that clapped his hands upon his fword, faying, If they will not continue Cæsar's government, this shall, made the Senate fearful; where Cafar's proposal for disbanding his and Pompey's Army together, that neither might be a Tyrant, neither a flave, was rational, and Curius his speech to second e Being fecond- it was c plaufible. Most were for discharging Cafar's Army, some for dismissing Pompey's, all with Anthony for disbanding both. Scipio and Marcellus threatning force, put the City to fedition and mourning. Cefar defires but two a Provinces, and as many Legions; Pompty onely his Army. Cicero accommodates the difference, but Lentulus encreased it, andby forcing Anthony and Curio out of Rome, gave Casar a pretence to come in as he did, rather furprizing them with a part of his Army, than giving them leasure to strengthen themselves against the whole, ordering his Lieutenants

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The Life of Julius Cæsar. w take b Arminium without blood-shed, b upon the Conad Hortenfius to lead his Army without noise. fines of Gaul, He shewed himself at the Sword-playes and elewhere, as merry as any in the day, but carried on his defign closely in the night: when heame to Rubicon , he fluck at his enterprize and its confequences, which he debated long with his c friends, longer with himfelf, un- e Among whom tillat last he resolved to passe the River, and was Acimas laid, A man can be undone but once ; come on. Pollu. That Arminium is taken, all Italy is alarm'd, the night he dream-Government and Law cease, Rome is throng - ed he earnally ed, the Neighbour-hood desolate, the tu- ther, mults and feditions high, fears and amaze- c Jace eft Aca ment higher : Some blame Pompey for suffer- is the Grecian ing Cefar's power, others for refusing his Proverb. e Proposals. Phaonius bids stamp on the e which Lentuground, and see whether (as he said former- lus rafels perly) be could fill all Italy with Souldiers. Pompey swaded him to wanted not fouldiers, but a resolution; for resuse. want of which, he yielding to others fears and fury, with the Confuls and Senators that loved Liberty more than Tyranny, fled the City, even before that facrifice, as the cultom was upon fuch occasions. Thus Cafar's ene- a Fearing Czmies fled, his friends were at a loffe, and the far's power, be whole City a ship without a Pilot; All Romans, would have fo far they loved Pompey, looking upon it as no get himother than Cafar's Camp, and esteeming their his mercy, he rebanishment their home. Labienus his Lieute- pented it, and nant in all his Wars, Domitius (who had a poy- was glad bis foned himself, had not his Sergeant deceived fervant had gihim; and undone, had not Cafar's clemency thing to Beep,

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self; bearing of spared him, when he and his City Confinium and not to dge.

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The Life of JULIUS CREAR

were taken ) and every true Romane fled to Pompey, who fled from Cefar's growing pow. er, first to Brundusium, and then to Dyrachium. Willingly would Cafar have followed Pampy with War, as willingly would he have taken Rome without it, as he did ; entring it peaces bly, entertaining the remaining Senators de villy, proposing Pompey's termes reasonably; which yet none durst accept of, either for fer of Pompey whom they had for faken, or of C. far whom they understood not.

When Metellus the Tribune forbad him the common Treasure in Saturn's Temple, Tuft, faid he, Law and Armes are two things, And upon his freedome of speech, he added, The boldneffe becoms not War, when I can as eafily hill

as threaten thee.

Being Lord of all without blood-fhed, with much b danger he reduced Petreins and Varro, Pompey's Spanish Lieutenants, their Provinces and Armies: and being upon his return Didator for eleven days, and afterwards c Conful, he restored the banished, and by moderating Usuries relieved the oppressed. After this, in far hale us mer- d January, he takes Orcum and Apollonia in Epirus, transports his mutinous, tyred, and e discontented f Army to Brundusium by small Sea, in blood by journeys: When they heard Cafar was palled the Sea, as willingly would they have been with him as he with them.

Now furrounded by his numerous enemies, to Seathe goes in a small Pinnace through the thickest of Pompey's ships; a Tempest endangers Boat and all; He cries, Fear not friends, Geein2

b Ry ambushes and lack of vi Stuals.

c with Servilius Isauricus. d Called by the Athenians, Pofidian.

e why doth Cxtal men thorowout the world, in tempest by Land?

f They mere brought fo low, that they eat the root Chara, as Plinie calls it, Lg.c.8. or Colwore with milk.

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The Life of Julius Casar.

e fled to long ye carry Cafar and bu fortunes. Anthoing pow. and the Army arrives; Cafar confidering rachium, deplenty in Pompey's Camp, and the scarcity Pompy his own, offers him Battel, skirmisheth ve take him often with successe, except once that peaces Pompey's whole Battel hazarded Cafar and his Camp fo far, that he confessed the victory itors cithat day had been the Enemies, if they had had onably: but a Captain that could have conquered. Troubled he was, that he should furnish his fouldiers by the Sea where his enemies were frongest, rather than not lead them to the open Countrey where they were weakest, where he should either overcome Scipio alone, or draw Pompey from his Maritime strength and provision: but Pompey confidering his own plenty, his enemies age and weariness (in one battel none more valiant, of long fervices none more impatient ) their diseases and want of money would by no means fight, Cato wept to think how many Romans must then fall: but all therest egged on Pompey to Battel, faying, He delayed it onely because be loved to see Captains a Dancing the about him, and aspired to reign alone. Casar is despised and distressed for his late overthrow, ing themselves until he takes Gemobed in The faly, and there drunk, they orelieves his Famine with bread, and drives a- vercame the way the Pestilence with a drink. To Thessaly both Armies came; Pompey's is b greater, and upon his dream and their imaginations, more b Pompeys was ofprightful than Cafar's ; yet he asking his 44000 to Ca-

Baccarians way, & dringdifease, & made their bodies new again. far's 22000.

The Romane Knights on his side being 7000. on Casar's but one. c Pompey dreamed of Applause at Rome, and his followers thereupon imagined all was their own, bired Confuls boufes, contested for Casar's Poutifex place.

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## The Life of Julius Casal 412

Souldiers whether they would stay for the o SIME ther Legions, They cryed Fight, Fight. Cafar tine consults the Soothsayer about the successe; he 125 bids him confult his own Fortune : a Fire-WAS Spri Vie brand is feen at the Midnight-watch flying o. ver Cesar's Camp to Pompey's, whose Camp is filled with panick fear at the morning-watch. News is brought that Pompey's men are in Battel-arry, whereupon Cefar leads the right Wing, and the tenth Legion, Anthony the left, and Domitius Calvinus the main Body, laying some Ambushes for the enemies dread. ful Horse. Pompey leads the right Wing, Do. mitius the left, and his Father-in law Scipio the middle Battel. The Roman Knights charging Cefar's own Wing, the Trumpets found, Pampey bids his Foot receive the Enemies on fet, and Cefar his to give it; standing still deading, but a furious affault heating a Souldiers valour. Crassinius (who told Casarhe fhould praise him that night either alive or dead) led the Forlorn: fiercely came the Foot to the Sword, and as fiercely the Horse, Cafar's ambush breaks out, and by his order shoot neither far nor wide, but in the spruce Gallants faces 3 whereupon they immediately fled, left their Foot to the flaughter, and their Pompey (now no longer great) amazed, faying not a word, but when his Camp was scaled, What? even in our camp? And stealing from an honourable death in the Field, to one more a miserable in Agypt. The dead Cafar wept over, faying, It was their own doing, Cafar durft not have for fook his Army. The Slaves

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a See bis Life.

The Life of Julius Casar. sines he massacred, the Romanes he entermed in his Legions, and Brutus himself he ns tender of, and pardoned. A victory this was wonderfully fore-fignified by the Palm forms from Cafar's Image in the Temple of Victory at Tralles, by the Sooth-fayer of Padus; who so many miles off at the very instant of the victory b cryed , O Cæfar ! it is thine. b so Livius Avidory this was nobly managed, to the free- writes. donofe Theffaly, Afra, and Alexandria ; the c From tribute, good usage of Pompey's body and his friends, as be did Gui-Cefar d weeping, when he faw his head, and Theopompus took his Ring, faying, That all the pleasure of sake. his victory was to fave bis countrey. His War in d Yea, and de-Alexandria was ignoble, if onely for the love telling Theoof Cleopatra; noble, if to revenge on e Pothi- brought it him. nus Pompey's death, Cleopatra's banishment, e Kings Euhis Treason against him, his seditions stirs nuch. of his fouldiers to discontent by ill usage, and worselanguage, as that they lived on other mens costs, &c. and his contemptuous with, That Cafar would look to his important affairs, f The K. owed and demand his f debt when his Master was at him 1750 Myleasure; to which he replyed, I asked not the riades, whereof Egyptians counsel, but money. However, he forgave his g Chopatra endears her felf by her excellent 750000, onely carriage to his love, and by him to her bro- he then asked a thers favour; who makes her a partner of his million to pay. Throne. Upon the folemnity of whose recon- bis Souldiers. ciliation, Cafar's barbarous fear prying to brought in to each corner, faying, That as long as the earth Cxfar in a brought forth fruits, they would be fiege Pompey; Maires bound

which wares and fruit Pompey would not suffer up, that she to might not be

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The Life of Julius Casan

to come to bis Army, Secured him from Polis 486 mus and Achillas his Treason better than his Guard: the Hall is watched, the Eunuchis WAR executed; and Achillas raising a difficult way puts Casar to it, 1. By cutting off his pipe forten and water. 2. By burning his Arsenal and the without

a Mithridates his fon, whom with 3 Legions he drove out of Pontus. b Three words that have a grace in the Latin Tongue, not expressable in

any other.

Labrary at Alexandria. 3. By forcing hinto fwim at the Battel of Phar for his life withhis books in his hands : but was overthrown with his Master, so that he left Cleopatra Queen of Ægypt, and Mother of Cafaria. Thence hearing of Domitius his defeat, and a Pharna. bazus his aym at Armenia, he went by Syria to Afia, and vanquished him before Zel, with that expedition, that he writ the whole affair to his friend Anitius in these three words, b Veni, vidi, vici. At his return to Rome, his honour improved (being the third time Conful; and what was unufual, the fecond time Dictator) as did his envy for Dolabella's extravagance. his Souldiers mutinies (whom he punished with a thousand Drachmaes a man, and some Lands, calling them Citizens now, whom hitherto he called Soldiers ) Anitius his covetousnesse, Anthony and Carnificus his drunkennesse; the enlarging of Pompey's house, as too little for Cefar; which he excused, as not eTo ufe fuch in- his inclination, but the times c necessity.

Bruments.

To avoid this clamour, he goeth against King Juba, now joyning a puillant Army with Cato and Scipio that escaped the Pharfas lian Battle: Fearful were his Souldiers, 1. of a long War there, and therefore he always led himself, for dispatch. 2. Of an Oracle

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Poth suscipio should overcome Affrick; therefore in his save poor Scipio Salutius the command of auch is Army. 3. Of scarcity in Provision and Fortige, the nimble Numidian's Lightortemen ever and anon furprizing them, (not forced to mingle without danger to the whole Army ) there- Sea-weeds waforebe skirmished the Enemy; and upon a shed with Dogs linleadvantage he gave them ( when he took tooth, for their his flying Enfigne by the collar, faying, Turn the face, there is thy enemy ) encouraged them too Battle; which Cefar passing through a woody country with inexpressible espeed, be- c Not in person, gmon Affranius his Camp on the right hand, they fay, for he share resolution, that King Tube's on the had the fallingwith that resolution, that King Juba's on the Gicknesse at that left, and Scipio's, notwithstanding it was well time; or be went fortified at Thapfacus, fled: three Camps and to Utica to fave eighty thousand men became Casars in one Cato. day, with the loffe onely of fifty, all the Romane Officers falling either by their own, or Cefar'shand, that would spare none but Ca. to, whose death he envied, he said, because Caro emuyed bis life; Although few believed he would prevent his death while living, whose praise he envied when dead. In his Anthatons against Cicero's Cato, an eloquent Book, excellent in its subject, admirable in its style, that was at once a Panegyrick for Cato, and a f Sa- f By whose tyragainst Cefar: Having now added (as he meanes he died. (aid) two hundred thousand bushels of whear, 2900000 pound weight of Oyle yearly, as he faid in a speech, to the Romane Revenue, he triumphs, 1. For Affrick. 2. For Pont. 3. For Agypt, leading young Juba (then a barbarous Prince, but by his happy imprisonment and educa-

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a He feasted 22000 Tables, & Shewed them Sword-plages, and Sea-battles in memory of Tulia.

education, afterwards a famous Historiogne pher) in triumph, carefling the Souldiers with Gifts, the People with a Feasts, common sports and musters, the joy whereof abated with the number of the Citizens, fhrunk by the Civil Wars, from 320000 to 150000.

But Cafar being now the fourth time Conful, is called to a most dangerous War against Pompeys young, but knowing and valiant fons in Spain, who put him to it especially at Munda, (where crying, Will you yield jour selves to these Boyes ? He faid , He fought elsewhere for victory , but bere for life. ) This battel waso.

b The feast of minous for b the day, and invidious for the Bachanalians. Enemy, the day whereon Pompey that time four year left Rome; the enemy ( as the Romanes faid when they grudged his triumph for the calamity of his Countrey) the noble of c Natives of Kome, whose overthrow he was a.

> custome is; and therefore said they, He might be ashamed to triumph for it.

e The fors Pomp whereof shamed to own by publique Letters, as the the one was bebeaded, and the other fled ; for which Acts he plead before the gods and men, but Necessity.

But his prosperity awing, and the distemhad nothing to pers of the Common-wealth inclining all to2 Monarchy; In order to which, his friends to advance, and his enemies to ruine him, made him perpetual Dictator; an honour, faid Cicere, that became not a Man .-- In which place he behaved himself so honourably, in preferring Brutus and Cassius, setting up Pompey's Images (whereby, faid Cicero, his own stood furer) pardoning all, refusing a Guard, saying to his Souldiers, It was better dye once, then always fear death ) and making a stronger one of love

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schafed by feafts and distribution made to People, d'Cities bestowed on Souldiers, fonours promised the Nobility, and so great Carthage m exactnesse in government, that a Conful dying but one day before his time, he made another for that day (that vigilant one that never flept in his office ) this great mans am- Ribellius, of hirion enlarging its felf with his fucceffes; which he ( of an humour to overcome all dif- cero, when they forlies as well as enemies ) would rather improve than enjoy ) meditates the conquest of Puffe, the invation of Scythia by Pontus; the be out of his over-running of Germany, the cutting of the office before Bur in the Peloponnefian ftreight, the bringing of Amiens and Tyber in a navigable and strong Channel for Merchants use from Rome Streight to Circees, and the Sea at Terracina; the draining of the Marshes between Nomentum and I which was so Setium; the clearing of the Havens of all impediments to shipping, and erecting a high bank upon the shore; the reformation of the f Kalendar ( with the wifest Mathematicians ad- ferted with N. vice) and the Festival courses, the last where- Pompil. leave of onely was effected. So absolute was his power; 1. That his g enemies faid, The Sun at pleasure. rose onely when Casar pleased. 2. That his g Cicero said friends faluted him b King; which as too pal- fo of the Star pable an instance of Usurpation, the people were amazed at; the faction aggravated, and herefused, saying, He was not King, but Ca- was a Prophefar. His next Honours he refused, faying, by that promi-They had need rather be leffened, than enlarged : fed the Rom. And neglecting the Officers that brought them Parthians, if to him in his chair of State at the Pulpit for they were led

e Maximus Canininus whom faid Ciwent to fainte him , Let us halten, left he

uncertain, that no body under-Good it but the Prielts, who intheir Mercedon or leap-month Lyra, and bis calculation. h Saying, there victoryover the Oration, by a King,

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Oration; some say in a fit of the Falling-sicke neffe, others upon Cornel. Balbus his advice, who bid him remember he was Cafar. This neglect seconded with the Tribunes Flaving and Marcellus degradation for pulling down his crowned Diadems, and imprisoning those that saluted him King, (although he refused a feast of Shep- those Diadems twice with great applause, berds, like that which Anthony and other a Inpercalian runners twice offered him with little or none) with ans in Arcadia, his jear of b Brutus and Cumans bruits and fools upon the people, put them upon confult. children ran na- ing with Brutus, and Brutus (notwithstanding hed, and feru- he was faved at Pharfalia, promoted to the la'd the Ladies Prætorship, and the fourth years Consulhip by Cafar, who faid, (Cassius his competitor bad shewed most reason, but he must not go before Brutus : ) and trufted fo far , that Cafer would not believe his confederacy, faying, He will stay for my skin, i.e. the succession) egged on by Libels cast to his Seat, telling him he mas a. ple called the fleep; upon conspiring with Cassius ( whom he knew disobliged by Casar, yet doubted his faithfulness to him: ) Cafar liked not at last their expelled Kings. pale looks, answering those that accused Anthony c Cicero Said and Dolabella ; That be feared not those fat and c smooth-baired men, but those pale men, Caffius and Brutus.

Yet as fate may be foreseen, but not avoid. with one finger ed, notwithstanding the fires that shined, men dancing in them; the spirits that walked, onely, be fearthe beast that had no heart; the flame slying that a fign of an from the flaves hand, yet fafe and untoucht; the Soothsayers warning of the Ides, i. e.the effeminate man.

a Lupercalia, of the Lycai-Arates and their as they paffed; who imagined themselves thereby both bappily conceived, and speedily delivered. b when the peotwo Prators Brats, from bim that first of Cæfar, that because he Cratched bis (mooth hair

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ich of March; and telling Cafar that mornghe died, that though he faid merrily they sere come , yet they were not past; Cafar's reolution the night before at d supper, was, That d At Marcus desth unlooked for was best: His chamber doors bouse. and windowes flye open at mid-night; his wife Calphurnias e dreams ( who otherwise e of his murder wasno fondling ) and entreats him to adjourn fee Livy, who the Sellion, as he would have done by Antho- faith, the drean, but that Brutus Albinius his Confident, med the pinacle ind defigned Heir, but of the conspiracy (in- np on bis boufe, formating the fondnesse of adjourning the Se- was pulled nate on dreams and tyranny of dismissing them down. at pleasure, especially when they were ready to makehim King of the whole Empire f but f Out of which of staly) perswaded him at least to dismisse place he might the Assembly in person, and took him by the wear his Diahand (fearing delay) notwithstanding the gbond-man's beck, Artemidorus the Rheto- g who would rician's letter ( with his intimation of the im- have discoverport of it) weh Cafar could never read for the ed the plot. prese: the Senate and Pompey's image looked is the Scene of a Tragedy; Decius Brutus takes Anthony afide: Brutus though an Epicurein prayes to Pompeys Image for affiftance, and istransported: The Senate doth Cafar obeyfance; the Traytors fit about his Chair: Metellus breaks the Ice with a Petition for his banished Brother's restauration, which Casar. doth not more earnestly deny, than they importunately presse, until Metellus pulled his Gown over his ears; Casca wounds him, the horrour of the fact not allowing him strength though to kill him; he cryeth Cafar, Tray-E e 2 torsa

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#### The Life of Julius CasaR. 420

tors, and they Brothers: the unconcerned Senators could neither flay nor go; the reft on all hands mangle him like a Beaft, rather than kill him like a man ; 23 wounds he had, each conspirator being sworn to a stroak to strength-

h ta the 36th en the confederacy : He relifted till he faw Brus year of his age. tus, and then he fell down h on the base of Pompey's Image: The Senate (though Brutun would have made a speech ) fled ; the City is desolate, and onely filled with fear and tumult; the houses are shut up, Anthony and Lepidus hide; the Conspirators in a body court the Nobility and the Commonalty to Liberty; the people thronged to them, and contest for the honour of the murcher, some dying afterwards in Augustus his time for their boast of his murther, that were not guilty of it. They lamented Cafar, but reverenced Brutus: an Amnesty is passed upon the Conspirators Declaration; the Confederates are allotted the Provinces, and Cafar is ordered to be buried as a god; and all is quiet, until Cefar's gifts to the people in his Will, the wounds in his body shewed openly by Anthony (in so lively a representation, that Cafar was not then thought murdered, but a murthering) enraged the people to Itools and forms, and afterwards to Fire-brands, to kill the murtherers, and burn their houses. Cinna is murthered by the Rabble for his Name fake, that was a Confederate; Brutus and Cassim retyre, Cafar enjoyes the fruit of his Travails, his glory, from 1. the large Comet that thined in the Ayre. 2. From the revenge that purfued

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The Life of Jn I us Cæsar. 421

prived his Enemies all over the a Earth, the a Particularly
memnity that honoured his Funeral, and the Brutus.

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Lexander the Great, and Julius Cafar A have great resemblance together, being the bravest Chieftains of War, parallelling one nother in vertues: both of them were nobly born, learned were they and eloquent, liberal and moderate, very loving to their friends and fervants, and wonderfully made much of and obeyed of Captains and Souldiers of their Armies, and merciful even to their enemies. From their youth they made good proof of the future great neffe of their courages. Two mircle were they for Military discipline, both in respect of the shortnesse of the time of their Wars, and the Enemies Towns and Provinces they conquered; their wisdome, valour, and happinelle never receiving repulle, but always carrying the victory. In marvelloss danger were they of their persons, the one in the City of Millain, the other in Spain against Pompey's son. Both of them bare love and respect to Soothsayers, who expressely told them of their deaths, both of them in the mean space (as it were blind fold) throwing themselves into danger, from which men would have withdrawn them. Vertuous were E e 3 they

they beyond comprehension, yea, and so equal herein, as we cannot tell which to prefer : but Alexander excelled in beauty and sweetness of body, but especially in continency & moderation of mind, while Cafar's youthful frailty was in both excessful. Alexander became great nobly, the other meanly: He by lawful ambition, this by a base Evasion and Infinuation. ander from his infancy loved Learning, refpe-Eting the Learned of what quality foever; the

30000 Footmen, and scoo Horse; or ( as others think ) 35000 Horse, when he began his Exploits; and had War in ready money but 42000 Crowns; or ( as Duris writes ) provi-Son of Victuals and money but for 30 dayes.

other altogether for his own interest. In Councel they were both wife, & both valour. ous in fight. Alexander durft in his mindethink of the conquest of the whole world in the midst a He bad but of his a poverty, but furnished with magna. nimity, wisdome and valour; whereas Cafar on the contrary had made his preparations long before: The one helped by Aristotle's Foat- advice and instructions, the other by Crassus men, and 5500 his wealth and riches. Alexander in this altogether surpasseth Casar, because his prowes was accompanied with great justice, a sweet so entertain his temperance, an excellent bounty (mingling cogether all vertues) with a good order and exquifite wisdome, directing all things by good discretion and ripe judgement. was he pricked to War for the settlement of a peaceable & happy government in the world, but Cafar by his cruelty and defires of the violation of his Rome's liberty. His wars made the Greeks shed no tears; with which, and with Fire, Cafar filled all his Countrey. Alexander kept his Souldiers in awe and order, but he filled all Rome with the infinite confusions and infolency

addency of his Souldiers. Alexander bare 2 note and a Kingly minde, full of mercy toards his enemies; indeed Cafar did not puish the murtherers before he discovered that hey conspired against him. Alexander was accilled of choler and drunkennesse, and condemned for his bad usage of the Indian Soulders, and for utterly destroying the Coffeiau for the facrifice of the Funerals of Hephafin. But these faults, tempered with his goodnesse, must be distinguished from Cafirs quel hatred hid in his heart, against all those that hindered his doings, without regard to my min; and where he pardoned some before and after victory, it was not out of good will, but for his advancement. Alexander beloved of all, brought about his affairs with medic, and died in glory, to the griefs and und fadnesse of all his Friends and Army, to the lamentation of all Greece and Europe : But Cafar, by many obscure oblique wayes attaining to the height of a shameful glory, dyed to the joy of all that loved good Lawes, and the good of the State, the which he left turmoyled with Civil Wars; but Alexander left it in division to four simple Captains, whose Illue after them have continued many years in possession of their parts. Albeit Alexander had buta small means, yer he was Lord of a great Kingdome, he had men and credit: But Cafar without patrimony of much worth, without money, and with few men, performed the a wherein Czgreatest things as may be thought of. a Alex- far feemed to ander had to do with women and children, if exceed Alex: com-

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compared to those whom Casar overthrewin more than fifty Battels, very well ordered, where he was ever the weaker in number of men, but the greater in valour. more tyred in his Enterprizes than Alexander , rashly thrusting himself headlong to danger, which Cefar never did but in cafe of necessity. The dangers Alexander paffed through were great, but Cafar's greater, Alexander was miserably wounded, but Cafar happily freed himfelf from all. Though Alexander was so commendable for all yer. gues , yet Cefar notable for magnanimity, and so excelled in gentleneffe, that this is said to be the cause of his death. Casar's ambition indeed was extream, but he covered it in another manner of fort then Alexander did. He was never weary of any travell more then A. lexander, and gave not himself to so much ease, though he was elder, flenderer, thinner of body, and fubject to the Falling-ficknesse; but he hardened himself against it by continual exercise of his body and minde, accompanied with an incredible quickneffe and diligence. Therefore whofoever rightly weight the Travels, Fights, Conquests, end Expeditions of Alexander, he will fay Cafar carried ic by much. If a man observe the directions of Alexander in his exploits, what is that in respect of the wisdome of Casar? being wont to fay , He loved victory gotten by comfel, more sban by force.

PHOCION.

# **全直接在直接直接直接直接**



Anno Mundi 3622. Ante Christ. 326.

XXXVI.

PHOCION.

Commonary with Alexand. Fergusius the first son of Jerquard King of Ireland, Papyrius Oursor, Jaddus High Priest of the Jews.

A Thens was so low at this time, that Demades the insolent and proud Orator, the Orator (who as Antipatersid, was like a facrificed heast, nothing buttongue and helly) said he governed the Shipwracks of his Countrey, and that Phocion's vertue was lost in its calamity, and with its missortune: The wantonness of flourishing Cities, being no less dangerous to the eminent members thereof, then the sower discontent and churlish frowardness of the

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The Life of PHOCION.

\* Vid. Diod. Sic. lib. 16. Init.

aTherefore Homer calls pleafant things BLEFOLKH D Vide Sopheclem in Antigonia,

decayed. Adverfity in publique, as well as in private capacities, being hafty and cholerick, looks \* on correction as an upbraiding of Fortunes, and on reproofs as contempts, Honey though sweet to others, yet smarts the wounded and plain-dealing; though profits ble, if not discreetly a tempered, angereth the unfortunate. Sore eyes is for a dark, n. ther than a bright colour, and an unhappy Commonwealth is for its own folly and danger, rather than for others plain dealing and advice; ruined they are if they have not counfel, ruined is the man that gives it. Sun tempereth his heat by an oblique circle and motion, not altogether complying with, nor altogether contrariant to the course of the highest Heaven : so discreet Governous moderate their administration, not strictly tyed to the exactest justice, which may enrage the Multitude; nor loofely indulging it, which may debauch them: a mean (hardly obtained) made up of Lenity and Authority, is the Master-piece, gently allowing what pleaseth, and prudently gaining what profiteth; and ruling as God doth, not forcibly but freely. Cato in Rome now decaying, and Phocion in Athens already ruined, were severe at a rate rather becoming the Commonwealth of Plats, than the a dregs of Man-kinde; who bliked is Face Ro- indeed the speculation of ancient simplicity but as little endured their unseasonable vertues, as they did their vices : both with-stood the fortune and fate of their Countreys, and but not the tast. both unhappy Pilots, are overthrown by it. Equal

2 L. 2. Ep. 41. So Cicero [aid of Cato, he was put by his Consulship, becaufe be lived not as muli. b As a man likes the fight of rash fruit,

Equal these two seem to be at first blush in he just mixture of courtesie and severity, nanhood and wisdome; of present mind in hemselves, of publick care for others; their werenesse to filthinesse and corruption, and their inclination to constancy and honesty: Yaupona more discerning view, they differ & Alcibiades his man-hood, from that of Epaminondas, Aristides his wisdome from that of Ibemistocles , Numa's justice from that of Aufilans. That Phocion was not, as Idomeneus hith, a Spoon-makers fon; Glausippus filence in his Invective against him; his ingenuous education under Plato and Xenocrates; his noble manersteftifie, (never (as Duris writes) laughing or weeping, never bathing in a common place, never riding, or wearing a c Gown c And when he but in very cold weather : fo grim was his wore it, never countenance, that every body was afraid to bands out at feak with him; fo gentle his nature, that the fleeves. ponespoke with him once, but would do it twice.) When the Athenians dlaughed at his dupon Chares bent brows ( My brows never did you burt , faid the Orator's jeft he, Your laughing may make you weep. ) His of him. speech was e weighty and profitable, short and c And as Zeno, comprehensive. Demostbenes his excellency, would have tempered who called Phocion the cutter of his words, with wit and lay in speaking little in much. f Phocions (whose reason before be very becks and nods were Orations) in speak- uttered them. ing much in little : His nimblenesse and spirit f one asked him quickned Chabrias his slownesse, who first what he mused? brought him to the Wars, and his warinefle if I can speak and conduct cooled his heat; by whose means to the people (15 a requital ) he had the hardest service in, more briefly.

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Bomærion, or August, the Feast of the Mymory whereof, as the first victory Athens got with its own men since it was taken , Chabrias made them drink yearly.

g on the 16 of and the greatest honour after the Battel of Axos. When Phocion was fent with twenty fayl to take the Confederates Islands, Tribute steries; in me- and Ships, he told Chabrias he had too few ships to fight as a Souldier, and too many to treat as an Embaffador, and with one thip obliged all his Allies, and returned homefurnished with ships and money, where (making much of Chabrias his posterity, and particularly reforming his wilde fon Clefippus, upon whose troublesome impertinency he would fay, Now Chabrias I pay for thy love : ) and obferving that fome, as Demofthenes, &c. intended the Arts of Peace as Eloquence, &c. And others, as Leoftbenes, &c. those of war, he with Solon and Ariftides aimed at a temperament of both ( valour and prudence the endowments of their Protectoreffe Pallas Politica, and Polemica.) He never fued for command: so inclinable he was to Peace : he never refused it ( when forty five times put upon him in his absence) so ready he was for War. Its flattering Orators Ashens nied as Kings do their Jesters, for pleasure: Austere Phocion they respected as they do their Counfellours, for fervice: though fo fingular he was, that (as the Oracle said, and he confessed) he would never be of their minds : and when they agreed, he asked, What evill had he don, that they approved it? So obstinate, that he would not contribute to the folemn facrifice, because he was in debt; and they importuning of him, he told them the tale of the manthat put off his harnesse upon the Ravens b croake ing,

h As he was going to the War.

## The Life of PHOCION.

in, faying, Youshall croak as long as you will Hore you have my earkafs. When they called im Coward , You can no more make me a Comard (faid he) than I can make you valiant; and we know one another. When the people were enraged against him, he faid no more, but Save your Selves. Another time the Athenians grew infolent at a sodain prosperity; li's well, faid he, you have a Captain that Inmet byou: Quarrel (faid he again) with the Bootians in words, wherein you are strongest, and not with weapons, wherein you are weakest. You may ( faid he once, when they would not hear him ) compel me to do what is not to be done, but not to Speak what is not to be spoken. The people will kill thee (faid Demosthenes ) if it takes them in the bead; and thee ( faid Phosion ) if they be wise. You would do well ( said he another time, of a fat Oratour that perswaded them to War with Philip ) to make a war upon this mans motion who is out of breath in the Pulpet, what will be be in the Field? When Lycurgus the Oratour taxed him for advising the delivery of the ten Cities demanded by Alexander, he answered, I have often counselled them for the best, but they would not follow me. When Archibiades that counterfeitedthe Spartan gravity flattered the People upon Phocion's appeal to him, he faid, Cut thy long beard if thou must needs flatter. Aristogiton always perswaded a War, but at the Muster, a As Hyperia was lame; Write down (faith he ) Aristogiton des said, Oblame, and impudent. Phocion was sharp and serve my sharpness, and fevere, not in private concerns, but a publick the profit of matters, it.

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matters, and therefore was called good none more reserved in publick, none more familiar in private, helping offenders, and faying, Others needed it not; visiting the b condemned, and saying, Where would be see them but in prison? If any other was Captain, the Confederates fortified themselves as against enemies; if Phocion, they met him with publique joy as friends, When he was commanded out upon Plutarch Eretrian's request against Philip, who had bribed the Eubaans to a Revolt, he fortified his little Army in a fastnesse, cashiered the mutinous as persons that might hinder others fervice, and perform none themselves : and (when Plutarch impatient of the delay he made, either out of Religion or Policy in facrificing had loft his Brigade ) received his secure and trumphing enemies with that resolution, that he purfued them to their Trenches, and ratlying there, overthrew them fo, that hedife That in a neek placed Plutarch, took that c commodious Fort Zaretra, d released all Gracians, and upon his return to Athens, left a greater red Lest the Ora- nown behind him of his courteste and justice; of his skill and experience, than either indiscreet e Molossus, or suspected f Chores: being (upon his Oration, that the Athenians should rather cashier their Captains that def who being fent ferved to be mistrusted, then abandon their to and the Pelo- Confederates that mistrusted them, though ponnesians a- they could not subsist without them) chosen Captain for Byzantium; which upon his own repute, and his friend Cleon's interest was opened to him and his Atbenians, who now tru-

b

of Land commanded two Seas. tours might enrage the people to execute them. c Who was taben prisoner. gainst Philip, was not received by any City.

inted were fo civil, that not a Byzantine complaineth of them; and so valiant and sucstul, that Philip hitherto invincible, wes way to them; loofing his expedition in doing nothing, and his Ships and castles in doing nothing to the purpose : Phocion invades his Borders , takes in Megara with privacy addispatch; fortified the Haven Nissa, secued the Sea, and brought Philip to overtures of Peace; which he perswaded, saying to a buse Orator, I know I shall command thee in Wer, yet I had rather thou shouldest command min Peace : And to Demostbenes that advised War, and that far from home; Let us not affonte how we shall fight, but how we shall overcome.

When difasters had forced the Areopagites and all the City to put affairs in Phocion's hand, a private Treaty of Peace he entertained with K. Philip because of his strength, but a common Treaty with all Greece he refused, for fear of his demands until he declared them; which when all Greece a groaned under, This ( faid a He demanded he) I foresaw: but seeing it is so, be not dis- a great number mayd; your Ancestors knew how to obey as well of ships. a command, and in both fortunes saved themfilves and all Greece. Upon Philips death he bThat overcame forbids their joy as ignoble, seeing be was dead, him at Cheo indiscreet, seeing his b Army was alive. 2. De- ronea. most benes his cill speeches of Alexander, whose c And saying to Sword he said was sharper than his Tongue; Demosthenes, adding, That bis city should not cast it self away will thou cast as long as he was Governour of it. When Thebes the City inte was razed, and Alexander demanded the O-it?

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rators of Athens, Phocion faid, One city bad better mourn than two ; and that he had rather, though he delivered up his choicest friend for the common fafety , (pointing at Nicoche) treat for both with that great King, than fight for either. Other Embastadors were dismis fed by Alexander without Audience, but Phocion was heard, yea, and upon the account a And his inte- King Philip's fervants gave of a him, advised

rest in Philip. with , who fitted Alexanders humour fo well with that faying; If you love content, leave war; If fame, conquer Barbarians, that he wish. ed the Athenians to minde their bufineffe, becauseifhe died, he knew no people fitter to command than they. So much was he in A. lexander's favour, that he writ to him Cherin, ( viz. Joy and Health ) which he did notin his greatnesse to any d other: so obstinately honest he was, that when Alexander fent him a greater Present than all Athens befides, be-

d But Antipater.

ber felf.

e who baked

cause he seemed a just man, he said, Nay, let me be what I feem : fo noble, that he refused the Present: And though the Embassadors urged him with his plain e House-wife, &c. as below Alexander's friends; Nay, faid he, Iam richer, whose content needs not this gold, than be which fent it me : If I employ not this Gold,it is all one as if I had it not: If I do, the country will talke of me, and the King and in thort, f Echecratides requested his friends liberty at f Sardivasa the Rhetorician, greater boon than his Majesties Treasure or

Athenodorus, Demoratus, &

Spartus.

His house at Melita was plain and mean, his Wife as honest and thrifty, as he was wife and

Cities offered him.

jult,

nd juft : Seeft thou not ( faith the Stage-playrto him, who would have rich cloaths to act he Queen ) Phocion's plain Wife ? Seeft thou not (faid she to one that boasted of her levels ) mine, i. c. my Husband, who hath been tumty years together General of Athens? He nermitted his fon Phocus, the f man-like and and out of exercises Panathanaa, to allay his Luxury : but the Chariot. when his friend (in whose house his Feast of Victory was kept) had prepared a Bath of wine and other chargeable superfluities, he fid, Son, our friend disgraceth thy victory with excesses : he sent that Son for education at Sparta, to his Countreys dishonour; and told Demades that was for Laconian customs, he was a fit man to bring in Lacedemonion fridnesse; who was so perfumed. When Alexander demanded their ships, Phocion's maxime was, We must be either the strongest, or friends to the strongest. Harpalus among other Orators he bought off with money, fent Phocion seven hundred Talents, who defied him with this, You shall repent for thus corrupting the Athenians: although the honest man fluck to him, when his fee'd Orators left him .-- When Chariles was questioned for the money he had of Harpalus to build the Curtizan Pythonices Tomb (which he began with as much shame, as he finished it with diffrace) Phocien would not stand by him, faying, He took him for his Son-in-Law onely for bonest causes.

Athens was over-joyed at the news of A= lexander's death; and Phocion faid, If bis death

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death be true to day, it will be fo to morrow: thinke of it, and settle your selves. This service he faid he did his Countrey, that his Country-men were buried at home. Then he told a whose speech a Hyperides, He would make War when young

high, but bar-7873.

be said was like men kept their ranks, rich men were liberal, a Cypress-tree, and Orators bonest. Reflecting on Lycosthenes Army, and Athens incapacity to support it; he faid, it was a good Army to Support : It is a goodly Army (quoth he) for a furlong. Upon Lycosthenes his successe he said, He wished be bad done so, but not that he bad given advice to bave done fo. Against the War with the Br. otians, fo refolute he was, that he had rather dye for diffwading it, than deserve to dve for perswading it : And when nothing else would do, he commandeth every man from fourteen to fixty to follow him now, as he faid 80, with five dayes Provision; and so quieted them at that time. Drawing up against the Macedonians that invaded the Borders, every body prefumed to advise: O Herenles (fayd Phocion ) how many Captains ! how few Soldiers! When a Soldier went out of his Rankto engage his Enemy, and fled back, Couldit thou faid he, neither keep the place thy Capt. fet thee in, nor that thou settest thy self in? He was the onely person that overthrew Mycion: He was the fittest man to b treat with Antipater, who (though his late conquests promised him At-

tica; and he might enrich himself by his Ene-

mies, while he eat up his Friends ) told Cra-

terus he must do Phocion's pleasure; bid him

b when be was chosen Embas-Sador , be faid, If you had hearkned to me, this had not troubled you.

fend him a Blank (as he did the Athenians at Lamia) rom:

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Limia ) to write his own terms. Xenocrates tho could loofe others to good nature, would beheard by Antipater, who grants Peace upon condition Demosthenes and Hyperides were delive ed to him; That they payd a ransome anda contribution, and received a Garrison m Manychia; too good termes for Slaves ( said Smorrates ) and too bard for Free-men : onely if Phocion c would passe his word for Athens, c But Callihe would have excused the Garison, which medon said, If vethe put in there, d 12 of Badromion, i.e. Phocion paffed Aug: rather to boast his power, than to be- his word, nefit his interest: Those Festivals which were believe him? hitherto Solemnities of Joy, are now fignali- d The Feaft of zed with forrow : Diana's Oracle bids them their Mysteries, look to Diana's Rocks; the covering of the when they go holy Bed turned pale and yellow; the hind- Eleufin. erpart of the holy white Pig, when washed, e Eleusins

The Garrison is civil, but twelve thousand poor Citizens they disfranchize and disperse; Demostbenes and Hyperides are put to death: they wished for noble and merciful Antigonus and Alexander again (a Pbrygian digging the earth, and faying, I seek for Antigonus) now they were under Tyrannical, but dissembling Ammater, than whom none so really cruell and haughty, none so pretendedly familiar and plain; of whom yet Phocion obtained, that his Countrey-men should be either not banished at all, or banished no further than Peloponnesus.

bit off, intimated the loffe of half the City.

Equal and just was his government at Athens, discountenancing the phantastical till they Ff2

wouldst thou

The Life of PHOCION.

they vanished to the Countrey, and promoting the folid and quiet : Xenocrates would have none of Antipater's freedome, for the hinderance whereof, he was fent Embassador. nor Phocion any of his money, who would refuse Alexander : and when Menyllas would have given it his fon , If he be fiber , faid he, be bath enough; if luxurious, be shall never have enough.

Antipater faid he had two friends at Athens, Phocion and Demades, whereof the one that could not be at once a friend and a flatterer, would take no money, and the other never had

enough.

a Saying at his fons wedding, that at his own wedding the but Kings paid for his.

b Antipater.

Demades was a proud and prodigal, Phoein poor and humble, though fo many times General of Athens, fo many times courted by Neighbors heard Kings. Phocion would intreat Antipater to not of the cost, flay for his contribution, to ease the people, but not the Garison to set them at liberty. Demades is flain by Caffander for his letter underhand to Antigonus; Phocion is his Favourice as he was his b Fathers; and Nicanor the new Governours friend, as he was theold one Menyllus: Him he made so much the Athe. nians friend, that he made common shews: and when Polyperchon, young Caffander's Governour, defigning Athens for himself, proclaimed its ancient Laws and freedom; Phocion in spight of the seditious Oratours now at liberty, let Nicanor go according to his word, faying to them that fuggested the Cities danger from Nicanor, That he had rather they mould suffer wrong from bim, than offer him any: but

but for his over-much confidence in Nicanor, when he cast Trenches about Pyrea, and Alexander, Polyperchon's fon chetrayed Athens (un- c Had they not der pretence of affifting it, taking advantage of feen Alexander their turmoyls) Phocion's soldiers mutiny; the talking to Nimixt Affembly first deprive, and then daccuse never saved it. him of high Treason: Phocion with his party d By Agnoni-(as Pericles, &c.) flie to Polyperchon: there they des the Orator meet the Athenian Embaffadors and Orators, that were to accuse them. They have a solemn e A village of hearing before the King in a field neer e Pho- Phocide, at the mes: Dinarchus is wracked and flain, the reft foot of Acrofive high: Agnonides requested they might be nin. all fent to Athens to answer for their doings; the Lords of Macedon were for the Kings hearing ofit: the King and Polyperchon check Phocion, and are partial. Phocion is apprehended, his friends muffle themselves, and steal away; heis sent in Carts publiquely by Clitus to Athen 5the Kings Letters charge him with Treafon: the Noble-men would have urged for him, that the flaves should be dismissed the Affembly at his Tryal; and f he himself, that he might be heard, or his friends discharged, demn me justly, but in vain : the Nobility are threatned to fi- faid he ? Tes lence, and he is told that it is guilt enough faid they. How tobe his friend. Some would have brought if you hear me Phocion to the wheel, all condemned him with not? but what Nicocles, &c. to dye; others curfed their for- done? They are tune: Phocion bore up his spirit; some revi- (faid they) thy ling, most pittying g him, and he charging friends.

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g They were troubled that his death happened on the 12. of Munychion, or March, when the Knights went on procession to Jupiter, who thereupon cast off their Garlands, seeing the Festival polluted with that murther.

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his fon never to be revenged of them. Nicocles would drink the poyfon before him \_ Thy request (said he) is grievous to me; yet because I never denyed thee anything, I will grant thee this: All the poylon was spent, and the Hang-man would fetch no more without money : Give bim money, faid Phocion; for a man cannot dye at Athens for nothing. Most menrelented at his death, but some mens envy and cruelty went beyond it, to the banishment of his body, which none durft burn but poor Conopion; and none bury, but a Noble woman of Megara, who commits his bones with the usual sprinklings to that ground, until the Athenians repentance and justice brought him to his Ancestors Graves, as their after-misfortunes taught them to do, condemning his Accufers, erecting his Monuments at the common charge, and reckoning Socrater and Phocion's death the two most fatal actions of Greece.

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Anno Mundi 3890. Ante Christ. 58.

XXXVII. CATO UTICAN.

Contemporary with Julius Cafar, Pompey, Herod, Antipater.

Ato the Cenfor gave that Family a name, Cato the Orphan brought up by a honest, eloquent, and magnani- a with his bromous Livius Deufius, improved it : Constant ther Capio, his washein word and countenance, folid in his fifter Porcea, very recreations; one that went through, Servilia. even beyond his strength, with what he began; neither pleased with flatteries, nor awed with threatnings; never laughing, always smiling, hardly angred, and hardly pleased; slow to learn, and as flow to forget, as the quickeft fancies are attended by the worst memories, Ff4 and

and half-lifter

and the most stayed with the best: as slow was his consent as his apprehension, as never yielding but to a clear reason: none more submitfive to his Mafter than Cato, in point of duty; none more inquisitive for the reason and cause of things, in point of Truth. When Pompedi. IN Silo would have had him and his Brother Capio intercede with his Uncle Drusus, that they and their Confederates might be free Citizens of Rome ; Capio was willing, but neither flatteries nor threats could make Cato fo. Whereupon Pompedius faid, What miracles doth this childe promise Italy, if he live ? If he mas a man, we should not have one voice of our sides. So grave was his carriage among his very Play-fellows, that when Sylla was to thew the Troja, or the boys running on horse-back, they would not exercise but under Cato, to whom all others yielded, and with whom Sylla was more familiar, beyond the authority of his place. Seeing so many Noble-mens heads in Sylla's Prison rather than house, and hearing the publick groans, Why doth this Tyrant live , faith (ato? and his School-mafter Sarpedo replying, Because mens fears run higher than their heads. Why givest thou me not a fword then ? quoth the noble youth, with sparkling looks, and angry countenance. So loving was he and his brother Capio one to another, that being asked often whom he loved, he faid still his brother, without whom he never supped for twenty years together, who, though an excellent person in comparifon of others, yet was he but a a Scipping, if com

2 An effeminate person pointed

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compared with b Cato. Studious was he of b From whom vetue and civil Philosophy with his friend he never parted Insipater the Poet, that he might live justly; Apollo's Eloquence, that he might speak handsom- Priest; then ly, taying to his friends that admired his long they divided filence, That he would then speak when he their estates, could fay fomething worthy to be heard; and which amountinthe mean time he would live well. The first leasts apiece. Ornion he made, was in the behalf of a Basi- a Called so from hes Porcia's Pillar, that the Tribunes would Porcius Cato hwe taken down, as troublesome to their feats: that built it. An Oration witty and vehement, but not affeded; grave, and yet pleasing : his speech was dear, and his nature strong; inured to hard bexercises when well, and patience when ill, b As abiding When young, he would rife from Table at the heat, going first draught, that he might be sober; and bare-headed in Frost & Snow, when in years, he would fit up all night, that going on foot in he might discourse. Memmius said, He drank the field. all night; but faid he, Thou canst not fay, I play call day. So corrupt were those times, that c He would alhe thought the onely way to be honest was to ways (ay, that run counter to them, & be alhamed of nothing the goddess Vebut vice : his coufin Cato's hundred Talents nus, whose the worth of Land bestowed upon him, he sold, best love was, as he mortgaged his own Estate, to lend his was always afriendsmoney; having lost Lepida, precon-gainst him. tracted to Metellus Scipio, (against whom he wrote bitter d lambicks ) he married Attilia, d In Archilethe first, not (as is said of Lalius) the only wo- xus his way. man he knew.

In the Bond-men or Spartacus his War, he thewed himself sage, valiant and wise, nothing beneath Cato the elder; refusing all honours,

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honours to the wonder of all men, and deferving all, to their envy. When he fued for a Colonel of Foot's place, he remembred the a called No- Citizens names without a a Promptor; and menclator, or when he went to the Macedonian War, without a friend but Munatius, who had always lay ted to the Can- and b rode with him, having promised Attididate, the Ci- lia to keep him. So exact were his instruction ons and disciplines, so gentle his c perswasions, fo due his rewards and punishments, that beg their votes: an Officer then knowing it was not enough for himself to be valiant or sober, his Souldiers were as quiet as warlike, and as valiant as just; dreadb Befide fifteen ful to their Enemies , courteous and civil to Plaves, two freetheir friends. Beloved he was , 1. because he men , and four never commanded any more than he did, the c Always ad greatest Captain going in all things as the meading his reason nest Soldier. 2. Because good-natured, noble to his command, and eloquent, and one whose person endeared that his injunction might be vertue, and whose vertue endeared his Per-

> Having two months liberty for his own affairs, he employed them to perswade Athenodorus the Stoick of Pergamus, that had refused to come to any King, to live in his camp; which when he had done, he reckoned a more glorious conquest than any of Pompey's. In all things he did like a Philosopher, but in his extream forrow for his brother (apio; his excessive charge at his Funeral, and his magnificent Tomb, beyond his fober and levere temper; from whence the Princes that would have contributed to his Brothers Funeral, and the People, followed him with

tears

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The Life of CATO UTICAN. ed for a montroleable in his writings, as in his acti- Anti-Cato.

bred the s, that said, Cato sifted his brothers ashes for igold.

without In his return, to satisfie King Dejotarus his ays lay Fathers friends request, and his own curiofiy, he went to Asia with that modesty, that d Attihenever went to an Inne, if he had a friend to ftrudio to; or to a private house, if he had an Inn : valions, And being despised for his own, and his Reti-, that nus plainnesse, he bid them take care they hould not abase Romanes, for they are not all Cato's, but fuch as will take what they want not, if you will deny them what they want. was in processi-When Antioch honoured Pompey's flave b De- oa, every Order metrius above Cato, he faid no more, but O by themselves; unfortunate City! Cato was eminent for his when Cato own sake, but reverenced for Pompey's, who thought it was upon all occasions, rather out of c fear than feemed to be love, honoured his person, and celebrated angry, they his vertues, recommending to him what he asked him for neverdidto any other, his Wife and Chil- Demetrius dren. As he passed, the Cities strived which flave, and said hould honour him most, where he bid his they staid for friends have care of him, lest Curio's d words him; at which proved true.

Old Dejotarus King of Galatia, recom- c For he would mends to him his house and sons, courteth body else to see him with Presents ( which he would not take, him. lest he might seem corrupt, and because he d Curio told had of his own; nor his friends, because they him, that he hohared with him ) fo far, that he would ftay ped his aufterity with him but a rich far, that he would ftay pould return with him but a night : and notwithstanding more pleasant his danger, declaring that he would rather out of Afia.

Cato laughed.

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leave his own life, than his brothers remain behind. He returned to Rome, where he was always either disputing with Athenodorm, or pleading for his friends : He would never fue for the Quæstorship, though it was his turn untill he perused the Lawes, and conversed with the Officers of that place, whom he reformed, so that they were not his Masters, as they had been other young mens, but his fervants, to whom Bribery was a displacing, and forging an utter incapacity; though his honest friend Catalus Luciatius first pleaded, and then interceded for one of them, to whom Cato faid, Thou a Cenfor, and binder a Reformation? He cleared the Records and Tables, made the Quæstor's house as honoubim, but went rable as the Senate, and took fuch effectual order, that no private man durft deceive the Common-wealth, nor the Common-wealth deceive any private man. False Bills he cor. with his casting rected ; new ones he examined, and admitted not without a Conful's Testimony, and true ones he discharged. He first charged Sylla Parifans with the common treasury, and then others durst charge them with murther, fo that the whole tyranny was revenged; being careful that no money was bestowed by the Senate without reason, nor paid out of the Coffers without orders. He watched both night and day, and shewed that the Commonwealth might grow rich without oppression.

Troublesome he was at first to his compani-

ons, because scrupulous; a great Ease he was

to them at last, because to b bear all burdens

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a Catulus 100hed as if he would answer away, and faid nothing; but fent Lollius that was fich voyce to fave the man, though Cato never after imployed him, nor made reckening of Lollius his woice.

b He being yeady to excuse them against all importunate Suits.

and complaints resolute: Yea, the last day of CAN. remain hi Office, in the middeft of all mens Applaue he was 6, he faved the Commonwealth some thouor ands, by rasing out that false account that ever sue some mens importunity had urged, and honet b Marcellus his eafinesse had yielded to. b who get mas us turn. After his Quæstorship he had his Espials in the his friend alnversed Trastury, and his exact survey of the Com- wayes. he re. nonwealth's Estate from Sylla's time to his lasters, Quaftership at home. Notwithstanding Pomout his mi wyles to divert him, he was the first almysthat came in, and the last that went out gh his of the Senate. Nothing paffed in any Province, but he had a Copy of it; nothing in Rome, but what he had a hand in, without any other refred but that of publique good; so that when Cicero thanked him for defending his Sifterin-Law and other Innocents against Cledius his Invectives, he bid him thank the Commonwealth for whose fake he did all. The proverb was, I will not believe it, though Cato faid it. It was Amnaus his retort upon the prodigal man that made a long Speech of fobriety and thrift; -- Why shouldest thou, who livest like Crassus, who buildest like Lucullus, speak like Cato? The Tribuneship of the people, he said, was to be used like a strong Medicine, in extreamity. Retire he would with his Books and Philosophers to his pleasant Luca,

but that he met in his way Metellus Nepas his a An Office Carriages; and to croffe his rashnesse, intrumight binder oded with Pompey's wiles, got a a Tribuneship thers from dofor the Commonwealths fake rather than his ing good, though own, wherein first he reformed that cor- he did none ruption himself.

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### The Life of CATO UTICAN. ruption of hiring voices for Confuls, charge

used to have a Spie upon the his Accufation.

b But not bis b Murena, but with that c integrity, that own brother-in- when he was brought off by Cicero's Oration law Syllanus. (wherein he played fo with the Stoick Philoso phers, that all the Judges, yea, even Cato himself laughed,) he was ruled with Catoa Accuser, to see long as Consul, and honoured him ever after, what course he as one that was rough onely in cases of Equity took to manage and Justice, and very civil in those of private converse. He helps Cicero to discover Catiline's conspiracy, and to punish it, charging (efar's meal-mouth'd, but eloquent Speech for moderation, until the conspiracy was broken, as Treason; and Syllanus's retraction of his vote for their death, another for theirim-

prisonment, as cowardize, and both as unnaturally unmerciful to their own City, while unreasonably pittiful to the Traytors against

a This Speech taken by Shorthand men, being dispersed by tors ; Thefe were the first Short-bandworld. Relations ; his

tius leave to mate ufe of his brave Wife Martia.

it, whose death had saved thousands lives. So fuccesseful was his a speech, that they were was kept, being put to death; fo vehement, that he would needs see a private Letter that was delivered to Cafar; which, proving a Love-letter be-Cicero all o- tween him and his Sifter b Servilia, he threw ver the Sena- back again with these words, Here Drunkard, and fo proceeded as undisturbed. When Casa fearing Cato's suggestions against him, had writers in the won the Rabble by fair words, Cato counterworked him by a distribution of Cornamongs bCato was un- them. When Metellus the Tribune would fortunate in his have brought in one Traytor Pompey to Italy, Wives, Artilia and Servilia, his Sifter Servilia divorced from Lucullus, were all naught, yea, according to Plato's community, he gave Horfon-

under

charge and pretence of suppressing many of Catithat the cate first civily intreated; and when Oration filed by that rash man , protested Pompey chiloso wild never come with an Army to Rome concato hile he lived: Metellus is mad with malice, Cato a hile he lived: Metellus is mad with malice, after, a thronged with armed men; Cato sleeps bequity metly in the night, after he foliutely by day. Phe Nobility stand by him and their own litery: he seating himself between Casar and arging Muellus, would suffer him neither to read speech accompance the Law for Pompey's advance. peech per pronounce the Law for Pompey's advance. sbro-Heisforced out of the Market-place, rallieth ion of the People, out-crieth Metellus, and frights him away; he applaudeth the Multitude, he is unmardeth the Senate, untill Metellus packed away to Pompey in Afra. Oppose Metellus he gainst did when he was at Rome, but would not cons. So demnhim when absent. It was prudence and Were policy, when he had overcome an Enemy, not otrample on him. As he checked Pompey's Usurpation, so he promoted Lucullus his honour, whose victory Pompey reaped the fuit of in Asia, and would have had the triumph of itat Rome. Memmius accused Cato, buthis vertue silenced it. Pompey would outdo him, but requesting the delay of the Condohm, but requesting the came, notwithfull's election until he came to Rome, notwithfunding his conquest and name, Cato's intea Not as if the
When that great delay had been anding his conquest and name, on the great detay had been that great detay had been man would have won him over by Alliance, he of any important wered, He liked his Alliance well, but he tance, but lest miss not be won by a Woman. He would be Pompey should attempt any devices.

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Impey's friend in any just cause, though a new devices.

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Aranger to him; but his enemy in his usurpan on, though allied; a noble resolution, but un

e which was unconsistent ; he to be always, and he that fued for consulfing 17 It. fraid of being

banished as old Metellus was, for refuging of Such Laws.

a The first Cxfar's Fatherin-law, and the pey's /worn fervant.

fortunate, considering that that and Cato's op pofing Pompey in his controverfie with Lucully about the Laws of Pontus, and with the Senat b For dividing about the b Lex agraria, and Cefar's fuit fo Lands amongst Triumph and Consulship c together, was the cause of that fatall Alliance between Casar and Pompey, who first courted the People, and that fued for then forced the Senators to passe and maintain Triumph, being their d Laws with an Oath, which women tears at home, and Cicero's eloquence abroad perswaded even Cato to, he urging that m but for a time oppose the generality was a nicenesse, in what was past remedy a weaknesse, and so as tobe d who were a- banished Rome (which had need of Can, though Cato had no need of it) a great inconvenience. For opposing the next Law about dis viding Campania and Terra Dilavero, or the Land of Labour, Cato is imprisoned, unil the groans of the Senate, and the universalsad nesse of the People rescued him; until at lat when Clodius the Tribune, a Pifo and Paulu, Pompey and Cafar's packed Confuls could be fecend Pom- nothing for Cato, he was first complemented and then forced to Cyprus, without any atterdance but two Roguish Secretaries, or any bufinesse but to restore the Out-lawes of Bi zantium; whither he went, perswading Can to retire for fear of a Civil War, and Pompe to be quiet for the honour of Venus her Pries hood, that should be bestowed upon him by the Romanes at Paphos. When that King fent for him, he bid him come to him; and when

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hecame, he neither met nor reverenced him, but with a wonderful Majesty in so mean a erfon, welcomed him, andadvised him rather to reconcile himself to his Kingdom at home, thenthrow it away upon unfatiable b Romans b Prolomy was abroad. Great was his pains in fetling Bizan- then going to from, as great his care in fecuring and making affiguance athe best of the other Ptolomy's Treasure and gaingt bis Sub-Estate, which he would a trust no man with, jetts, where but fold every farthing of it at the highest when he was me himself. Over-much love causeth hate, fain to wait at and men that love us too much (faith Cato) are pented him that fonest angry , because we cannot return them so he not onely demuch love again. Threaten Munatius he did, spifed the count. for disobedience if he left him ; but their fell of a wife friend Barea's supper, and his wife Marcia's racle of a god. endeavour reconciled them. Hence he re- a For which turned with seven thousand Talents, notwith- Munarius bis funding he had loft all his accompts at b Sea find was an-(agreat loffe, confidering his care to tran- gy, as you may feribe them, his faithfulnesse depending upon Antichaton, and them, and a good memorial to future Ages Thraceas his being contained in them ) to Rome, where all Book, taken out the whole City met him, regarding neither of Munatiushis great nor small, refusing their honours and deeds and jagapplause, and allaying Cicero's heat, who ings. would have repealed all Clodius his acts, had b His device not Cato told him, that so he might diffolve was to tie & the Government, that the Officer was ob- that if it fank, noxious; and the Office firme : fo that they he might by that fill out, until Cafar, Pompey, and Craffus afpi- cork discover ring to an usurpation, the two last were by it. force made Confuls, and Cato to ballance them would have been Prztor: but that Pom-

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a when Cato chofen, Pompey pretended it thundred, and Affembly, with whom it was a rule to do nothundereth.

per fearing that his authority would have made the Prætorship equal to a Consulship, parely by a force, partly by money (felling Cate should have been from the Prætorship, who deferved to be hired to it ) preferred Vatinius before him, left he did too narrowly fift their devices, and to dismissed the too popularly allay their applause. Prator would the People follow to their house but Cato; not a man flood for the peopleathing while it gainst the Law preferred by Trebonius, for dividing the Provinces between the new Confuls, but Cato too, who first delayed the vote by his speech; and being forced by the Serjeants out of the Pulpit, declared against it with a Declaration for the Commonwealth, and for Liberty, until partly by an Army, partly by money, all Rome was either awed or debauched to a compliance. When the people in a fury against that Vote, would have demolished Pompey's Images, Cato refused it; and upon the proroguing of Cafar's power, that honest man's advice (though too late believed ) was privately as profitable for Pompey as it was publickly (though in vain) just for the Commonwealth; which with its darling Pomofoot bareleg- pey, was never sensible of its misery, till it ged to his Pra- could never fuffer nor remedy it. He impaired the dignity of his b Prætorship and his own integrity, with his too plain c garb, and his too irregular d carriage. He enraged the ambitious Nobility as well as the mercenary

give fenteuce sometimes after Dinner. c He would go tor's chair, to judge the greatest man. d Hehad an extraordinary

b He would

Pretor (hip at 3 8 yeares of age, though that place was not conferred on any under forty. Of the wayes of chusing Prators, fee Dio. 1. 30. Of Anthony and Sylla,

Saluft, of Cateline, Suctonius of Julius.

Multitude

Multitude, by his too fevere Lawes against Brihery, to so fearful a tumult, that nothing but his steady constancy, and his seasonable speech

could pacifie it.

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The Senate praised him for escaping the danger, but he said, He would not praise them for lawing him in it. Fearful were most to bribe for their places, fearful were others to loose them. Twelve Myriades they laid down is a pawn of their integrity: Cato is made Judge; and when he condemned a person for breaking the Universal Order, his Fine was forgiven him, because it was enough to be condemned by Cato, whose justice was envied by the Nobility, but reverenced by the People; who valued it so much the more than Wisdome and Fortitude, as they do what is a manschoice, beyond what is his nature.

Pompey undermined him, Clodias his seditions Confident railes against him for defrauding the Commonwealth at Cyprus, and refufing Pompey's Daughter at Rome: To which heanswered; That his peace brought more peace from Cyprus, than Pompey's wars from all bis Provinces; and, that he was too near the Commonwealth to be allied to Pompey, who made bimself as much Cæsar's slave by the Army be fent him ( without their confent, though upon their charge ) as he made Rome by the Army be kept there: I am above Pompey, who have refused those Provinces when offered, which be bath snatched when denyed him. So faithfull was he to his friends, that he not onely made mad-headed Phaonius Edyl (by disco-

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the names were written by one band.

a How most of vering the a cheat of the Tables) but affilled him in it, in bestowing wilde Olive crownsin stead of Golden ones in the peoples Plays, and bestowing Leeks, Pears, Radishes and Lettices, &c. upon the Grecians ; Earthen pots full of Wine, Pork, Figs, and Cucumbers upon the Romanes; gifts contemptible from others, but very taking from that fevereman, who while made Mafter of t e Playes by Phas. nius, was followed by the reople more for his convenient O:naments, than others for their trifling and vain expences. When it was moved against Scipio and others bribery and force, that Pompey should be President of the Election, Cato faid, The Law could have no Safety from Pompey, Pompey might bave it from the Law , untill three Factions in the Market-place, and a whole yeares Interregnum in the City, brought bim over to choose that as a leffer evill to avoid a greater; beyond all expectation, clofing with Bibulus, that Pompey Should be fole Conful, and that Rome Should have one Magistr te rather than none. Wherea Pompey had fore Pompey courts him to his House and Gar-

made a Low, dens; Cato said, That as he opposed him at . that no Offender ther times, not out of malice, fo be advanced Should be praihim now not out of friendship , but acied at both fed; yet he fent an Oration in the praise of Plaucus, though accused; at which Cato Ropped his ears, and Plaucus excepted againft bim.

times with respect to the Commonwealth. His first advice upon Pompey's request, was about the Fines for Bribery; Provide for what is come, and winke at what is paffed; New lames being late and unjust for old offences. Faithfully he deals with him in his partial a carriage about Planeus and his friends So

troublesom

roublesome he was to all that were guilty, hat they durft not admit him the r Judge, for fear of being cast by his severity; nor yet refull him, for fear of discovering their own guilt. As he always foreto'd, fo now he prevented Cefar's defigns, 1. By a competition with him for the Confulship. 2. By a Law, hat no man should have that office, that feed not for it in person; a Law that cut off the peoples power of pleasuring the Nobility or of being pleased by them so far, that Cato, who could not go out of his auftere and modefi way to flatter them, loft the Conful thip, but with more b equanimity than others gained it.

When Cicero blamed him for not comply- without Chooes ing with the people at that time for the Con- in the Marketfullip (that needed a fato, though Cato re- place as familigarded it not ) he answered, A wife man would not change his manners to fave the world.

When Cefar fired for solemn facrifices for hisfuccesse against the Germanes, Cato would have him delivered up, because he broke the Peace with them ; adding, I bat yet they should Sacrifice, left the rashnesse of their General might prove the plague of their Empire. When Cafar thereupon wrote Letters of accusation against him, he laughed the Acculations out of the Senate as Trifles, and ripped open Cafar's defign as a plot shewing as clear as if he had been his Confederate, that Gaul was not so much their Enemy as Julius, insomuch that they discoursed of a Successor, and that Cafar should quit his Provinces as well as Pompey Gg3 his.

b Going next day to Tennis: and walking arly as at other

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his. The Nobility believed Cato, but feared the people, until the taking of Arminium taught them, as Cato faid, That if they had bearkned to him, one man should have been their fear, one man should not bave been their bope, Howbeit now (faid he) Pompey onely who hath done the mischief can help it. With Pompey he left the City, fending his younger fon to a whom he gave Munatius in Brutia, and leaving his eldeft with his a wife Martia to govern his house at Rome; never clipping his head or beard to his dying day, feeing his Countrey miserable, whether overcoming, or overcomed. was his Province, the providence of the gods was his wonder, that Pompey who in his irregular courses against his Countrey was invincible, was now in his regular ones for it at Dyrrachium as good as conquered. Asinius Pollio his prevalence in Sicilie, he adviseth the Syracusaus to submit to the strong. est, so much he pitied that Countrey; He counselled Pompey to delay the War to a Trutie, and no way hazard an utter overthrow, fo much he loved his own. His gentle Laws, that no Romane City should be sacked, nor Citizen killed in cold blood, won Fompey all Italy, and his courtefie at Rhodes all Afia, Pompey durft not trust him with the chiefcom mand at Sea, which he defigned for him, because he fought not against one Tyrant, but

against Tyranny: Discharge him he could not,

because his a Philosophical speech of Liberty,

Death, Honour, and his Appeal to the gods

was the life of the Army, who regarded de-

Hortenfius, when young, & took again after his death when rich. Saith Cxfar in bis Anticatons, though Cate was no more coverous then Hercules in Euripides was fearful.

2 Though Cato Luew Pompeys fecret envy towards him, yet he made the most affectionate Beech as ever was uttered, & bad the most umiverfally ecthoed Applause as ever was giwe: 600

spised.

filed Cate more than great Fompey, and were inspired with those two great words, You fight for Rome before the gods. Pompey left Cato with half his Army, as most faithful to him, if he were overcome, and too faithful to the Commonwealth, if he should conquer.

Upon the Pharfalian defeat, when a Cicero a Which he would not accept of Cato's charge, he rallies would have the broken Legions to shelter the banished Ros surrendred to manes, if Pompey were dead; to venture for Cicero had mother victory, if he were alive. In Africa been conful, & hechecked Pompey's fons rathnesse (in threat- he but Prator. ning (icero and others for going to Italy ) and kept together his Army, who would ferve none but Cato, who was as loath to leave such noble persons, as he was ignorant what to do with them; until hearing that King Jube had entertained Pompey's Father-in-law b To whom Scipio, and helped b Actius Varius to an Ar- Pompeyleft the my, he marched seven dayes with great dif- care of that ficulty to Affrick afoot, never c lying down c He eat fitting fince his Pharsalian defeat, but alleep. March ever after that he did when he had no water but what his Battel, never Affe carried, no fecurity from Snakes and washing himself Serpents, but what the Pfilles afforded him. (as the custome The contention between Scipio and Varus, was) to (upper. who both flattered Juba, he composed; to d People that knowing Philostratus the Philosopher he gave inchanted the upper hand, which he refused to proud Juba the King. He refused the supream com- of Serpents, mand of the Army offered him by Scipio and Varus against law, because he had brought his Army (he faid) to fight for it. He being but Vice-Prætor, and Scipio whose name was Gg4 ominous

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orninous in Affrica, Proconful, with much clemency he faved Utica, defigned by Scipio for a malfacre and razing : With much care he fecured it from Cafar; being faved, replenishe ing its Magazine, repairing its Rampiers, entrenching its Walls, furnishing the Camp,

a Caro faid, he would never if Scipio over-**居翔**化。

difarming the Citizens, and wearing out that man of experience and power, Cafar, whom he could not overcome. Scipio's hastinesse not enduring his caution and warineffe, jeared'it as cowardliness : fo that Caso was equally afraid that a Scipio should overcome Cefar, fo presumptuois he was ; as that Ce. live in Rome, far should overcome him, so rath he was: Whose defeat a few dayes' after as undaunted. ly he heard, as he did prudently forefee it. allaying the amazements of Utica, called together three hundred Romane Commissioners for Trade, and unconcernedly with his book of that Wars expences in his hand, advised them in Jupiter's Temple to keep together, and with their unanimity to dread fafar to a submission, or to perswade him to a reconciliation, offering himself to lead them as long as their minds are above their misfortunes to Rome it self, that had recovered her from greater dangers. Spain, he told them, knew not the Tyrants power, Rome was weary of it, and both at the devotion of any Champion. He advised to be ready for all danger, in behalf of their liberty, as their enemy was against it; telling them that happy they should be if Conquerours, and glorious it conquered; and leaving them to their reason and their prayers

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myers, looking upon the mifery of the imes as their necessity if they yielded to hem, but their renown, if they overcame hem. Much prevailed his perswafions, more hisconstancy, to make them forget their danger, and rather die and lose all under Cato, than bespared by Cefar. So just he was in hisextreamity, that he would not manuarit the flaves without their Mafters confent ; fo erat, that he would not enroll them in his musters without their own ; fo wary, that he would do nothing in pursuit of Scipio's and Juba's letters, without the three hundreds consent: then whom, when he spake, none more resolute; but when he turned his back. none more fearful, whose Estates and Dependences taught them rather to submit to Cafar with the whole Empire, then to stand out against him, with Cato and his a Utica; and a Utica was a make their flaves free, to lose their own liber- very 1 ing ty. Now are Pompey & Cato at Casar's devoir, town in Africa, whom they would have betrayed Cato, V- and well surnitice, and all the Senators there, as the price (bed. of their Peace and Pardon, had not he with those Horsemen that lest Juba, and despised Celar, to follow him, faved himself and all the Noblemen, yea, and brought the treacherous Merchants themselves to fall down before his vertue and constancy, with this request, That he would pardon them, if they were not all Cato's; refusing their intercession with Cefar, faying, Let them aske pardon who are overcome; and that he was always above Cafar in justice, though now below him in fortune

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At last, hearing of Casar's coming; 1. H outside, O gods! then he cometh against us, as again put men. 2. He managed all the Senators escape us

b who upon his beck, although then conquered, left the foil.

3. He checked their ambition, who strove he for power, when it was just lost. 4. Savet pre the rifled City with his own presence from : flet 5. He advised and drew up fin whole b Legion. the Cities supplication, inserting not a word for himself, recommending young Statilia, The who would needs follow him, and refuse anescape to the Stoick Philosophers, to teach him 6. He wished his friends his to obey necessity. to abstain fr om publique Atfairs; wherein if they followed his integrity, the times would not bear it; if they complyed with the times corruption, his Alliance would not endureir. 7. He treated the Magistrates and chief men of Utica liberally with a Supper, and nobly with a discourse upon this subject and piece of Stoicism; Who is good is free, the wicked is the onely flave. 8. So careful he seemed to be of affairs, as if he intended to live; yet so earnel in his discouses of another world, asifhe refolved to die; as having set the Watches, walked, as his custome was, with his friends, and read over Plato's dialogue of the Soul abed, he did, calling for his Sword, which his careful fons and fervants had hid ( fuspecting his fid fate ) and when they and the Philosophen Demetrius and Apollonides refuted to giveit him; Give me a reason why I should not die, I'll yield, I will never be forced to live: Casa may be master of all, but Cato's resolution.

Cato, who was angry with his fons, who would

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I. H pould offer to compel him to what they again, puld not perswade him, at last, dispatching escape hanthes and But as his servants, to see that all strove he Senators were shipped off, reading twice Savet wer the Immortality of the Soul, and twice from the fleeping most securely, he considered his leew up foords edge, ran it, though weakly, by reason word of a swelling in his hands, into his bowels: that he gave his atilius, Thefall of a Geometrical Table hard by, called fervant over the fe ane. up his fons & fervants, who would have fowed nofe, because he hraught him not ch him uphis wound, but that the resolved man tore his sword. friends hisown bowels, and put himself beyond their herein hope, and his fear of life. Whose b death, not- b He died in the withflanding the present danger that was to be 48 year of his feared, the Conquerour that was to be flatter- c who being ed, and their own diffentions, they lamented Brutus his wife as fadly, as they celebrated his Funeral by the flew her felf. Sea-fidenobly, as the onely free-man, and in- d Being naught vincible person in the world. Utica erected with Psyche, him a Monument, with a fword in his hand; his wife; whence Cafar a name, with this faying, O Cato! I envy the Proverb, thy death, fince thou hast envied mine honour to Porcius and fave thy life; and his daughter c Porcia a re- Maphradates nown, for dying like her Father as manly, as foul, and Cato his fon unlike him, deffeminately.

brought him not

Maphradates have but one will go from Maphradates to morrow 30 days hence.

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Anno Mundi 36 1, or 431. Ante Cont 337, or 518.



#### XXXVIII.

### A GIS & CLEOMENES.

Contemporary with Marcellus the Romane, Antigo sus the Macedonian, Simeon the just High Priest of the Jewes, Theophrastus and Megasthenes a Persian Historian.

bad nothing a ambitious men pursuing slory instead of vertue, do nothing; being slavishly subject to the humors of the people, that they may command their persons (as they who stand in the prow of the ship, attend their orders that are in the coop) the good man aims at honour to countenance his active vertue, and the young man (saith Theopheastus) to encourage his budding one: the Dragons tail that

The Life of AGIS & CLEOM.

hat would needs guide the head, hath taught s that, as Phorion faith, A man cannot be at me a friend and a flatterer : so none can be a after and a fer vant. Too much applause beome not an ambitious man, lest he presume (after doing well, to do any thing) nor too nuch flartery the people, left being first pleald, they grow at last infolent. The Gracchi he Latine instances of this truth (who though nobly born, bred, and serviceable to the Common-wealth, yet fell by over-obliging the people, and being over-applauded by them ) as Agis and Cleomenes are Greek ones, who by enlarging the peoples authority against the Nobility, loft their own over both.

When Gold had debauched Sparta to co- Piace in vetousnesse, coverousnesse to licentiousnesse, Greece, and both to dishonour, Agis (the fon of Eu. b There were domedas, the fon of Archidamus, the fon of !wo royal hous Ageflam, of the house of the b Eurytiontides ) who excelled his partner Leonidas in and Agides, of Spartan vertues, nobleneffe of minde, &c. as he whom was Ledid the other in Grecian excesses; Sparta be- onidas. ing then the worst City of Greece, and c Lennides the worst man in Sparta (spurning at the delicacies he was by his Mother Agistrata much pomp and and Grandmother d Archidamia brought up shew to Lacein) would at twenty years of age have refu- demonia. Ased the Kingdon, had not he hoped to have a who had more reformed Sparta; which the conquests of A-gold than all then first corrupted, and Epitadeius his ma- Sparts b sides. licious law, That a man might make his Land Vide Diod. Sic. over to whom be pleased, destroyed an hundred 16. 1. & Pau-Citizens enjoying the Land, and the rest pe-

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a The greates fes in Spurea, Euryciontides c He brought from Scleucus bis Court too

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The Life of AGIS & CLEOM. 462

rishing, untill Agis observing that povert of made them unserviceable abroad, and sediri has ous at home, offered a regulation; which the young men approved of, but the old men op- att posed; being as much afraid after their coverousnesse and oppression to return to Lycurgus Lon his old institutes, as a Runagate is to come debt back to his Master: Lyfander's esteem and au- not thority, Mandoclidas his prudence and policy in his debts and fon backed him against the clamours of the Nobility: Agefilaus his Mother is dealt with to bring on the other women who had their Husbands estates and hearts in their hands, that her fon might have the honour not of enriching ( when Ptolomies flaves might be more rich than Sparta's Kings ) but of ennobling and regulating Lacedemonia.

Amazed was the Lady at the novelty ofit, untill Agesilans perswaded her how seasibleit

Leonidas to reprove Agis.

a who spake to was, and how profitable: a angry were the Ladies to part with their goods and power over the Spartan Treasure, but Lylander's the Ephor's interest prevaileth over them. Secretly did Leonidas oppose Agis in favour of the rich, and but fecretly, for fear of the people, fuggesting that Agis by these favours to the poor of dividing goods and lands, and cancelling debts, might procure him a stronger do Guard, but Sparta no more Citizens: the re Law past, the Debts are cleared, Lands are to divided into twenty thousand parts for twen- for ty thousand men, to be divided into fifteen Le

Companies, after the old Spartan way, to serve

the Countrey; and all this upon Lander's motion

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poverty orion to the great Council of the People, the b Or Cassanlediti sacle of b Pasiphae, and King Agis his dra, or Daphne, as Phylarne, as Phylarwho film, Lycurgus abolished borrowing and lend- c Tarpander, their ing; and that he excluded Sparta not so much Thales, and those that were strangers in their persons, as they Pherecides, inght who were c strangers in their lives; and you though stranfen Jour self commend Ecphrepes for breaking Phry - gers, yet were reverenced in nis the Cittern-man's two strings more then Sparta, because of it, dordinary, and yet blame me for moderating they sung and leit excesses; as if discord in a City were not more lived Lycurathe dangerous than in a Cittern.

gus his laws.
d That is, nine

d That is, nine Agreat tumult there was ; the poor men e It was unfiding with Agis, and the rich with Leonidas, lawful for any whom Lyfander chargeth with his e strange of Hercules bis wives, and (as the a custome was ) upon the race to marry Star shooting in the bright night that the E- man.

the phori were to sit abroad every ninth year, a The Ephori cel- Cleombratus being brought to claim the King-were to sit out ger dome, deprived him, the new Ephori resto- one Moon-shithe redhim; but at Lyfander's policy, b exaspera- aing night eve-

are ted both Kings so against them, that they were and if a Star en- forced from their seats of Justice, and their shot, they were Lonidas to Tegea, and all things go as Agis to accuse their

on Saying, that the Ephori had nothing to do but in cases of difference, to

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### The Life of A GIS & CLEOM. 464 would have it, onely fubtle Agefilaus being

as loath to divide his Lands, as he was to pay

e Saying of the Fire hat was mad of hom to the Winypers, that it was th brighteff he ever law in his life

his debts, perswaded Lysander and his Master

d See Baton and Aratus bu own Comment 1ries, where he fauth, That bewar, rather then hazard the countrey. e Chelones. Father who n he and fo fook not her Hesband exile.

first to c cancel all Bonds, but delayed the division of Land until the Wars with the Atolic ans called Agis afide to affift the Achaian, where he shewed himself an excellent Commander over others in the discipline and obedience of his Soldiers, and over himselfin his temperance: his advice was resolute, but wary, and with submission to Aratus his elder, whom he came not to command, butto athft; rather to h zard the Battel, then ddelay His return home was with much the War. the Synopian, honour, until Agefilaus his extravagancies put the people upon recalling Leonidus; and (notwithstanding hisedaughter-in law's intraties by her felf, her children, and what ever cause the Far- was dear unto her ) upon banishing her Husmers brought band Cleombratus. Hereupon Leonidas having all their Corn fecured all, would have allured Agis out of he the ght fig his Sanctuary at Juno Chalcacas her Tombs to delay the and when that would not do, by Amphanu ( who had borrowed his Mothers plate, and would keep it ) as he was going out to buil himself, trapanned him: and having imprisoned who left not ber him, convened him before the Ephori to give an account of his Government, whom his was banish d, contempt and innocence despited ; saying to those who would have him lay the blame upwhen he was on Agefilaus and Lyfander, and repent, That he followed them not but Lycurgue, and would dierather then repent, although neiThe Life of AGIS & CLEOM.

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ther Soldier nor Sergeant in the a Decade a Or Caiade, durft lay hand upon the facred person of the which the Gr: King; yet murthered he is speedily and was a prison of quickly for fear of the People (who piti- the Kings. So edhim as much as he did his murderers ) and Thucydides by his fide that aged and good Matron Area- others call it. domia, and vertuous Agefistrata, whose dying words were, Thy goodnesse Agis was thy ruine. the gods grant yet that this may profit Sparta; whose fears were great, but yet their griefs greater, that the first King in thebworld should b since the Dobemurthered in their City at that age when my offences are excusable, and of that nature, cules. Vide that he had no faults but this, that he trufted Diod. Sic. 1. 4.

nans time, the posterity of Herothers more than himself, and saved their & Paul, in Arlives who took away his; whose fair, c rich and gol.

vertuous Wife Agiatis, Leonidas marrieth to heir of Gylipc As being the

his young fon Cleomenes, between whom pus,

there was as mutual a love upon King Agis his account, whom he would often discourse of, as there was deadly hatred between her

and Leonidas: As temperate and noble was Chomenes as Agis, but more active and stir-

ring: the one would perswade a Reformation, theother would compell it; as much abhorring theidlenesse, indulgence, and private spirit

that then prevailed, as he loved man-like exercife, temperate Education; and the just E-

quality that formerly obtained, having raised his noble minde by Sphorus of Boristanes his Philosophy to as great a pitch of resolution as

others of effeminacy by Terteus his Poetry. Upon his Fathers death observing the rich

mans dissolutenesse, the poor mans despair and The Life of A G15 & CLEOM.

and carelessenesse, the Ephori's usurpation, that had left him but the bare name of a King, feeling Xenares and his other friends pulles touching K. Agis his reformation and Councel in vain, and finding his defign would go on more fuccessfully in Warthen Peace, he set the Spartans and Achaians at Variance (upon A. ratus his invafion of the Arcadians their neigha A Temple of bors ) he gained and fortified a Athenium,

Minerva hard by the city of conia.

discovered Aratus his night-defign upon Te-Belbina in La- gea and Craomenia (writing to him to know what he did then with his scaling-Ladders; whereupon Democrites the Lacedemonian faid, Aracus must make hast before his sound Cockrell have on his spurs ) at the Ephori's command, who feared the War, he returned at their command too, when Carpbyes was taken, he took Methydnum, burned the Argine borders, dares the fearful Achaians that drew off with shame before Palantium, brave. ly encouraging his Citizens with the old Lace. demonian faying, That they enquired not for much bow many their enemies were, as where they were; and a while after overthrowing the Achaians Army by Lyceum, and upon the noise of that victory surprizing Maninea, defigning the restauration of Archidamus King Agis his fon, and thereby his own fettlement against the Ephori, who feared his succeffe, as much as he envied their power, and upon his murther bribing the Ephori to War, in order to his first design, wherein with his Mothers affiftance, who had a great stroak in Sparta, he won Leucira, and there overthrew Atatus

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Aratus by Stratagems in pursuing him, who had overthrown him by power in the Field, using all their dead civilly, but Lyfiades ( who made Megalipolis a Free-State ) honourably: upon which successe he breaks his design for the Reformation of Sparta to Megistonus, one of the Ephori that flept in Pafiphae's Temple, dreamed there was but one of their Chairs left for the place of Audience; and that he heard a voyce faying, This is best for Sparta ; 2 dream that encouraged Cleomenes, because it seconded his design, and frighted him because it discovered it: there was no way but to draw out othe Lacedemonians to the war in Arcadia, that he might bring in strangers upon Sparta, ishedid, flaying the four Ephori at Supper, Agefilans onely escaping to the Temple of Fear, not beb Fear, (that passion they say that preserves the cause burtful Commonwealth, fortitude it self being nothing as the Devil, else but fear of shame ) 2. Banishing by Trumpets eighty Citizens. 3. Overthrowing all the Epbori's Chairs but one for himself. 4. Declaring the original conftitution of that go- chief support is vernment by Kings, the usurpation of the fear and reve-Ephori fince Afteropus histime, and Messinian vence to law &. Wars, when the Kings in their absence set them up, and their insolence against Kings and People. 5. Wishing the removal of all ving of the chin; those Foreign things, Money, Debts, Po- which the Everty, Riches, Pleasures, &c. without force; which force now necessary he yet excused by Lycurgus his own example, whose power first frighted Charilaus to a Sanctuary, as his juface at last won him to his institution. And 6. open-Hh 2

a Against the Cities Hereado Alceasor Alea mentioned by Pliny, lib. 4. bThey bad Temples of Death, of Laughter, of but because useful to the Common-wealth, whereof the authority in the meanest things, even the fhaphori brought in to inure young men to 00 bey in Trifles. Vid. Plut. in Euliph. Hom. 111. 3. 8. 4.

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part, faying they (hould return too, when his ed. Vid. Liv. 1.34. & Pauf. dTeaching them to ufe their hands, in stead of their Darts with one hand;

and not buckled with a leather thong. a Euclides.

and to carry

their Targets with a good

ftrong handle,

b Therefore he chid bis fervants one day for giving Brangers brown bread & black Lacedemonian use strangers so hardly,

6. opening his resolution to make every honest man he knew serviceable to his Countrey, callowing even and free of his City. He first e divided his the banished a own and his friends Estates and Lands, next he replenished and d trained up his City; then he educated their children with Sphaus the Philo-Gity was fett- fopher's advice to learning & temperance; and to please the people, chose his a brother King with himself. To undeceive the Achaians (that thought he durst not leave Sparta for fear of a revolt ) de draws out his Army against Mega-Piles with both lipolis, made a booty of, and fet up a Stageplay in their Countrey, although otherwise his Army knew no exercise but what is manly, the King himself being to them the greatexample of plainnesse and temperance; Vertues, that won him more reverence among the Gracians, than others pomp and riches; which they admired not so much, as they despised their pride and insolence; his plain courteste ruining more Countries then others fuccessul prowesse; his condescension was not moree. minent then his thrift purely Laconick sthree boards for himself, and but five for the greatest strangers, furnished not with Kickshaws, but with b folid meat, and rich wine, adding fome filver pots of wine upon a three-legged Table, whereof every man drank what he pleased, none being compelled: In stead of fongs he had equally pleasant and useful difbroth, You must courses; it being his maxime, That it became not, faith he, Princes to gain friends by civility and pleasant entertainments, and Clowns onely to gain bire-Mantinea referred her self lings by money. to

to him, and he referred it to her own Laws and Liberties : He surprized Arcadia, defigning either to put Aratus out of favour for fuffering him to spoil the Countrey, or force him to a Battel, as he did, to his utter overthrow, near a Dymes : He restores Langon to the A- a Between which lians, frighted Aratus from the charge of place th'enemies General, forced the Achaians to a relignati- their Army, he on of the Seigniory of Greece, and a Supplica- encamped himtion for Peace, which had been concluded felf, to make his ina general Affembly at Lerna, had not Clea- Soldiers more menes fell a bleeding in the way by drinking more desperate, coldwater when he was hot, and loft almost his voice and life : and Greece had been reftored, had not Aratus (either respecting or envying Cleomenes that power which he had fo long enjoyed, and having in vain threatned the Achaians from the Peace ) brought in Antigonus and those Macedonians into his own Countrey, and into his own house, which he had but e're while expulsed thence, courting b He could not the Macedonian pomp and luxury, that he endure the Lamight avoid the Spartan Austerity and Equa- cedemonian lity, facrificing with Garlands to Antigonus and plain caps, his Gown, out of hatred to Cleomenes his those instances b Cap. The Peace had been concluded at of the Dorican Argos, but that Aratus would tie Cleomenes life. to come without his Army to c Cybarabis, in of Argos, called veighing against him in his Orations, as Cleom. fo from Cyladid against him in his Letters; whereupon a rabus the fon War is proclaimed in a Ægion; the common of Schenelus. people are for Cleomenes his equality of Lands, a As Aratus and the Nobility are against b Aratus his Ma- b See his come cedonians. In this juncture Cledmenes takes mentariss,

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Pyrrhus himself entring it once, was stain, and could not keep it.

d So effeminate, that 50000 were at once made staves by the Atolians.

Pallena, Pheneum, Pentelium, and Argosit's selfe, which never c Spartan King was before, in the middeft of his Games and Feafts : and. though he and his defign of levelling were ere while the laughter, they were both now the wonder of the world, before whose time none more d effeminate than the Spartans, as after it none more manly, Lycurgus himself being raised in him from the dead. To Argos he added Cleones and Phliunth; and Corinth it felf with Aratus ( who faid , That things had more power over bim, than be bad over things ) ride Post to submit to him : and he having overcome the Troezenians, the Epidanrians, and the Hermionians, entrencheth Corintb, offers Aratus all the civility in the world, with the doubling of Ptolomy's pension; which, when he refused, and would have betrayed the Castle of Corinth to Antigonus, he plundereth him and all Sicyonia, fecures the Avenues of the Mountains of Onienes, spends Antigonus his provision, and tires out his well-disciplin'd Army with delay, repulseth him to a despair at the Haven of Lechaum, untill Argos revolted, because Cleomenes performed not his promise of levelling: Aristotle and Aratus affifted him with Anxiliaries from Antigonus, and Megistanus (upon whose word he had suffered the Argives to live in their own City ) was flain : he left Corinth for fear his passage home might be cut off, and his Countrey laid waste; he quitted Argos and it's a Aspis, though retaken; in as little time lofing all Peloponnesus, as he had gained it ;

a Bis Cafile.

t:and as one misfortune follows another, his merthrow at Tegea is seconded with his vermous and b welbeloved young Agias her b so well be lodeath; which yet he bare manfully, fuffering ved her, that in not his private forrows to choak up his pub- the middle of lique cares of his Affairs at home, and of his victories, he confederacy abroad, particularly with Pto- private jourlumy, upon the hard condition of delivering neys to Sparts him his noble Mother Cratificlea, who check- to fee her. ed his unwillingnesse to discover to her the conditions with these words ; What ? ashamed plet this old age of mine do some service to my Countrey before I die ? and chid his tears in Neptune's Temple, with these words; O King of Sparta! let us not dishonour our Countrey with tears, that is in our power; nor bewail our fortune, for that is not fo. And when Cleomenes durft not make that useful Peace with Achais for fear of Ptolomy's hard usage of his Mother and his Son; Will not you, faith he, do what is expedient for Sparta, notwithst anding Ptolomy's displeasure, an old woman and a young boyes danger ? Antigonus presseth hard upon the borders of Laconia, the Ilotes are madefree for five hundred Talents, and employed against his a Leucaspides. An unlook- a or white ed-for enterprize is undertaken, Cleomenes shields, pretending to march to Selacia, wheels about suddenly upon b Megalipolis, took it's weak b A place as Avenue by Panteas, was in the City before considerable as he was heard of, frights away the fearful mul- Sparta, to titude; and upon Lysandridas his motion, Antigonus that he should rather make them his Confede- was drawing rates than ruine them, he spared the place, on with the A. Hh4

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faying, Interest must give way to bonour ; until Philopamen and his fellow-Citizens stubborn refusal of his favour offered at Messina, exasperated him to deface and spoil their City, and fend their tables, images & picures to Sparts, The Parliament at Ageum breaks up upon Aratus his hiding of his face, and crying; Megalipolis is taken and razed: Antigonus bis forces are dispersed in Garisons, Cleomones invades the Argives, either to force Aratusto fight with his few strange Foot, or to be difgra. ced, as he was with this taunt, Either fight, or

with Sicles or Swords, as obut with long Sithes.

refign thy Generalship. Antigonus bears up his own determination against all reproaches, a cutting down Cleomenes layes all a waste, to the amazement their corn, not of the Countrey, to the very Suburbs of Argos, which he would not fuffer his Soldiers to thers ufe to do, fet on fire , faying , That what he had done at Megalipolis, was rather angrity than boueftly poles instead of done: He sends to Antigonus in jest for the keys of Juno's Temple, dispatcheth his Army to Phliunta, and got a name at Clogunta, Orchomena, and all Greece, for bearing up one City against the power and treasure of Mace. don and Peloponnesus, with no lesse renown to himself, then ruine to his enemies. But money is the finew of all things, especially of War. He that rules the Prome, faith Demades, must see before bim (that is) for provision: and Archidamus would fay, The charges of War have no stint : strength goes beyond skill; and Antigonus his greatnesse and treasure overcame Cleomenes his necessity, which could neither pay strangers, nor maintain his own people;

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The Life of AGIS & CLEOM. people; For, as Providence bears the stroak until nall weighty eauses, Cleomenes lost his Army nd City at Gelasia but two dayes before Anigents his letters of the Illyrians invafions: want of money was the reason that he fought ( Polybius writeth ) twenty thousand against thirty thousand : Demoteles the Scout-Mafter-General's Treason, in perswading him that there was no ambush in his Rearward, was the cause that he was overthrown, though none could fight to valiantly as his Soldiers, none command more skilfully than himfelf. beating the Macedonian's Foot-squadrons five furlongs off; but seeing his brother encompasfed, he bid him die honourably, and with notabovetwo hundred of fix thousand Spartens escaped to Sparta, advising them to yield to the Conqueror; and promising to ferve them either with his life or death, he refused to fit, or, as their custome was after the Battel, to drink; but laying his arms and head upon a pillar, cast in his minde all ways offecuring his Countrey, takes Ship at the Haven of Gythium with all his friends, leaves Sparts to the clemency and noblenesse of Antigonus, who left them to their own laws and government, and died either naturally of a Tyffick and Catarrh, or honorably in the middelt of the Battel, or triumphingly for joy after it. From Cythera, Cleomenes fayls to Grena, when his friend Therycion accosteth him with these words; We have lost one opportunity of dying nobly, by making Antigonus take the King of Sparta not alive, but dead. What ?

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off ? It being no blemish for Hercules his posterity to ferve Alexander's , let us rather ferve she noble Macedonian, who overcame us, then the effeminate Ægyptian, who was overcome by if 11. What? flie from Antigonus, ferve Pto. lomy, and be beneath both? A joyfull fight for your Mother to Shew King Ptolomy's Wives ber fon , yesterday a King , to day a Prisoner and Fugitive! Let Laconia be our Field, our me cessity and swords our courage, and some satis. faction to the Spartan's ghofts at Salafia our Re.

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is Antigonus Lieutenant in Sparta. " To feek death ( replyed Cleamenes ) is the ce easiest; to escape those misfortunes, that more

ward : Let us never enquire from Ægypt, who

ec noble persons than we oppressed by destiny or co number have undergone, is the weakest thing

co in the world. We have jielded to our Enemi, cc its below us to yield to our unhappinessetm:

ec I'le neither live nor die with respect to m ce felf; as my life was not, so neither shall m

ce death be so uselesse, as to serve onely for a shift si ce from mifery. Let m ferve our Country will in

(there is hope) we may, we can de when me

co will. To this Therycion faid no more, but ing

\*By the Sealide, co \* died. whither he flipt

and flew him-

felf.

Cleamenes lived nobly in Alexandria, where his plain Garb had but mean entertainment pin at first, untill his constancy and courage, his me parts and prudence, ( wherewith Plotomy was the much taken ) deserved him greater; and a long as Ptolomy Euergetes lived, procured him

a respect, and a pension at present, and a val

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The Hold of the Kingdome and as being indeared to the soldiers, aimed to the Kingdome: and the Coom.

The Life of AGIS ACID.

The Magica and the Coom.

The Life of AGIS ACID.

rietts allowance when restrained) were an bad rather solhis wersight. In this juncture comes Nicagoras,
was the had sold Cleomenes some lands, to Athe passure, than
the passure, than
the passure, than
im he had better have brought Courtizans; matters on the
which when Cleomenes would not pay him his
Durchase.

purchase-

The Life of AGIS & CLEOM.

purchase-money, he told Sofibins; and u on his fuggestion writ against him to the Kin who was so incensed, that he shut up Che menes; who over-hearing his own friend Pa lomy give order for close custody, looked die as foon as the King was fober : But h ving refused Antigonus his peace, he and h Spartans scorned to expect the fots sentence they contrive that Presents should be sent u Cleomenes from the King, as if he would did charge him , and with that pretence he had liberty to break out with thirty more refolute men, to kill the two Ptolomies, to four the streets, to attempt the Prisons, but in vain none either affilting or opposing them. Where upon Cleomenes died, faying, That shofe people deserved to be ruled by a woman, who would Stye from their own liberty, and bidding then die like his companions, as they did every man by c his own hand; and Pantaus, as his dear Cleomenes requested, last, when he faw them all dead : His Mother and all his Relations died by the Tyrants order as manly s himself, desiring onely to fall before he children; and when that was denyed, adding onely, My children, where are you now?

year of Cleomenes his reign.

a Covering her felf.
b Being but newly married,
she came as far as Ægypt to her Husband.

With her fell Pantaas his beautiful and vertuous Wife, as a modefily and b constantly as she lived: But a Serpeut wreathing her sell about flawed Cleomenes, put the hing to a fit of superstition, his Ladies to their Expiritions, and the Alexandrians to their prayers to the Demi-god Cleomenes, until learned the men taught them, That as naturally as Beschreed

The Life of AGIS & CLEOM: EO M. dont of Oxen, Wasps out of Horses, and c When their and untiles out of Asses; Serpents crawl out of fat is melted, or the Kin ien: therefore the Dragon was devoted of their marrow up Che to Princes and to Men.

gathered together.



Anno Mundi 3600. Ante Cbr. 267.

XX XIX. DEMETRIUS.

Contemporary with Jesus of Syrach, Antiochus, M. Fabius Max. Ptolomy Lagus King of Ægypt.

ver S the fenfes receive white and black, sweet and bitter, so Arts and Sciences contain good and evill, shewing pir men the one, as Ismenias did those Scholars yes that truck a clean stroke, with a Do fo; and ned the other, as he did those that bungled, with

iend Pa ooked But h e and h ntence e fent t uld dif he had refolute

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Vhere people would then every as his

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The Life of DEMETRIUS.

a Do not fo. As the Lacedemonians let the drunken llotes before their children, i humanely abusing one part of man-kind, teach the other: So place I these two green instances of that great rule (That from great Mindes great Vices and Vertues do procu Demetrius and Anthony, before posterity, la fully to imitate their vertues, and avoid the for vices. Both valiant and liberal; both high minded and prodigal; both effeminate and in temperate; both living with various successes both dying with the same unfortunatenesse both advanced when they hoped not, and o verthrown when they feared not. Demerit, at whether Antigonus his Son or Nephew I'd plant determine; his Father dying when heme D achild, and his Mother marrying suddenly A after ; tall he was , but wonderful fayr , his a countenance (weet, mixed with gravity; ye li so majestick were his looks, that he was there fore feared. Though he followed his luft in and pleasures much, yet was he careful and fo diligent to dispatch matters of Importance to

a Antigonus dreamed a covered it to trius, / wearing him to be privale.

likewise to his Friends, whom always he use my with kindnesse and courtesse; and that appear dream, where- by his love to Mitbridates, whom he fare solved to put from Antigonus his bloody a intention, by Mithridates to writing upon the ground with the end of hi Mithridates to writing upon the ground with the end of a death, and dif- Dart, Elie Mithridates (being sworn b his Father not to speak ) which Mitbridate ( his fon Deme- understanding, thereupon escaped.

Loving and obedient was he to his Parent to

Antigonus made him the Matter-Generale all his Army against Prolomy, where he was

defeated

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### ue. The Life of IDEMETRIUS.

let the dated, yet courteously used by Ptolomy, sen, i ding him his Men and Goods back again; sind, sich favour he suddenly requited, by reming it after the same manner, having got are of his Father to make War against him; procus estend Silles, Pompey's General, whom he ity, las ook, with the Camp, and seven thousand prisons the high equal to Mabathanians, who feared not, and in though he was in great distresse for water; and with a great booty of a thousand Camels, which the brought away with him. Which place Seleucus conquering, in the mean while he was invadeth Mesopotamia, and distressed the many invadeth Mesopotamia, and diddenly stressed the Garison of Seleucus in Babylon, in the cast and sodially returned home, defending Hatter Castander kept Greece in servitude, but Antice there Castander kept Greece in servitude, but Antice Castander kept Greece in servitude in the cas there Caffander kept Greece in servitude, but Anis luts digonus and Demetrius endeavour it's liberty; ul and for what power or riches they could gather rtance together in suppressing the barbarous people, rents. they bestowed it to the restoring of the liberty thereof; which Demetrius nobly compafing, is called by the Gracians their Saviour and Benefactor. But in the noble management of this businesse, he put himself into great danger, by leaving his Camp, to follow orn be smous and beauteous Cratesipolis Polyperchon (who had been Alexander's wife ) which is commonly the effect of Lechery.

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Thus going along, and fetting Greece at freedom: but coming to Megara, fent for

Stilpo

The Life of DEMETRIUS.

Stilpo a famous Philosopher, and asked whe ther he lost any thing amongst all the Spoil that were taken; he answered, Who could take my learning from me? Having thus wholl and nobly brought about his intentions, we a Giving them highly and a over-greatly honoured, which atracted him hatred beyond measure. Buta last, being a little setled, he is married at A There was an thens unto Euridice, which came of the noble Altar built in and ancient house of Meltiades: he had ma the place where ny Wives besides ; but Phila , Antipate's daughter was most in his affection, both for he Fathers fake, and her former Husbands, Cris crating it in ho- terus : But it is supposed he married one fo neur of his no- old by the advice of his Father, whispering blenefs, and to in his ear this faying:

the names of Gods, Kings, Saviour, &c. Demetrius came out of his Coach, confethe praise of his name. Munychion was altered, & called Demetrion.

Refuse no woman ne're foold, Whose marriage bringeth store of gold.

Wherein he cunningly alluded to thesever ses of Eurypides,

> Refuse not to become a Thrall, Where lucre may ensue withal.

While these things passed on in this for, his Father fent him to Battel against Ptolomy for Cyprus; whom he valiantly making to fit at Sea, Menelaus made no reliftance at Land but yielded Salamina unto him, and his ship and put into his hands also twelve hundre Horf-men, and twelve thousand Foot-ma well armed. This noble and triumphant if ator!

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### The Life of DEMETRIUS.

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intory he beautified by his great bounty and goodnesse, giving his Enemies flain in Battel Sonourable Funerals, fetting the Prisoners at iberty without ransome paying, and giving moreover twelve hundred compleat Armors unto the Atbenians. After which conquest, Amigonus and Demetrius were called Kings The Father puffed up with this, determined to let again upon Prolomy himself, leading the Army by Land, and the Son by Sea, but were driven to return without any attempt eiven, as Medius a dreaming foretold. a He fleeping, Therefore Antigonus growing unmeet for thought to fee War (having a fat and a corpulent body, being little leffe then fourscore years old ) ever after used his son in his place, who wisely and have the uppet experimentally governed all matters.

Demetrius in time of Peace was given to all manner of Vices, but in time of War was as force & firifts fober and continent as any one born fo by nature. Therefore it is reported, that one coming home from hunting, he ran to his Father and kissed him; who smiling, said, How now Son? dost thou think thou art kissing of b Lamia? Another time, having been a long time out of should return, his Fathers fight, said he had been troubled had much ado with the Rheume; Tes (faith his Father ) but it was the Rheume of Thasus or c Chios. his Father forbore with his faults, burying c In either of them in the depths of his vertues, who order- these 2 Islands ed all things with fo much discretion.

Politick and circumspect he was to prepare good wines. all manner of Munition for War; in matter of weight was he careful, though sometimes he

Antigonus run with all his Ara my, who should hand; and that at the first he ran with great neffe, but ibat afterwards bis strength and breath failed him fo much. that when he to retire again. b Courtezan to But Demetrius. were excellens

took

of Macedon

Herbs.

The Life of DEMETRIUS. cook his pleasure, never mineling the one

with the other, being a most wife and skilful Captain, and an excellent Shipwright; an extraordinary natural wit had he to devile all fuch works as can be done by wit and hand; neither did he spend his brains and inventions a Æropus King about toys (as other a Kings did ) but made things of fuch consequence as were worthy of , and shewed that they came from a King; which were fo famous, that his friends won-

valus firnamed with the beauty of them.

delighted to make fine Tables and pretty Lamps, and At- dered at b them, and his enemies delighted Philomater, would plant & fet physical b His Galleys with 15 or 16 banks of Oars, and huge Ene

He befieged the Rhodians, being unworthy Confederates of Ptolomy , fending him a thip of Demetrius full of Linnen, Tapeftry, Letters, oc, which his Wife Phila had fent him (which was much contrary to an Athenian temper; which, having intercepted some of King Phi. gines of Battery lip's Currers that made War against them, called Elepolis. courteoully fent him all, and his Olympia her Letters, fealed even as they received them ) but fo kind and gentle was Demetring, that he could not finde in his heart to ferve them after their kind; which he might have done not long after by defacing the draught of the City of Falysus painted by Protogens doing, and was born in Caunus, an excellent Painter, which Demetrius found (almost ended) in a house in the Suburbs of the City: the Rhodians (hiving a long while nobly defended themselves) were defirous to be rid of this War therefore concluded Peace with Demetrius upon these conditions, That they should be Confederate with Antigonus and Demetrius against all mus but

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cThis work was seven years a fo famous, that Apelles bimfelf wondred at it.

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Prolomy onely. The Athenians fent for merius, upon Cassander's coming to lay we to their City : Whereupon Demetrius oiling fayl towards Athens with three hunfred and thirty Galleys, and a great number of men of War besides, did not onely drive Cofinder out of the Province of Attica, but followed him even to the Streit of Thermopyh, and there overthrew him in fet Battle, indreceived the City of Heraclea, which wil- a Among whom ingly yielded unto him, and fix thousand Democles the Metedonians that came unto him to take his whom divers net: And in his return back, he fet all the wayes he fought Grecians at liberty on this fide the Strait : He to entice, both madea League with the Baotians, and took by fair means, the City of Cencrees , and the Castle of Phyle and gifts, & aland Panadios, in the Frontiers and Confines fo with threats of Atties, in the which Caffander had left besides. Grison to keep the Countrey in Subjection; when he saw no and driving them out of the Countrey, he rendred the Forts again unto the Athenians ; of his bow, and for which victory (though it was thought they the young boy had given him all honour imaginable afore) in the end leeing jethey found new devices to please him, by him so importuordining that the place behind the Temple of nate upon him, Mineros should be prepared for his house to to the common bein, faying, That the goddesse Minerva did places of Exerlidge bim with her. Neverthelesse he with a- cife, & secretly bominable and horrible infolencies and wan- went to wash tonnels defiled the Castle where the Temple the common of these Virgins were, both towards young stoves: but Desboyes of honest houses, as also unto young metrius watch-

fair was one, large promises man could bring bim to the bent

ing his time of (sing thither, got to him being alone; which the Boy (not able to refift) fiting, drowned himself in a bot boyling Cauldron.

women

a who were

I Chryfis.

4 Anticyra.

3 Demo, and

2 Lamia,

### The Life of DEMETRIUS.

women of the City: fo that this place seemed to be pure and holy at such times as he lay with his common a Courtizans.

Demetrius going to Peloponnesus, never an Enemy of his durft tarry his coming, all yielding him their Castles and Towns. Thus Demetrius wan unto himself all the Countrey called Alle, and all Arcadia, faving the City of Mantinea; and for the fum of a hundred Talents given amongst them, he delivered the Cities of Argos, Sicyone, and of Corinb from the Garison that lay amongst them. Demetri. us to honour the Feast of Juno in Argos, called Heras, married Deidamia K. Pyrrbus his Sifter Daughter of Eacides, King of the Moloffians, and changed the fituation and name of the City Sicyone , calling it Demetriade. After this he was chosen General of all Greece, and was fo proud, that he laughed them to from that called any other Princes Kings but his Father and himself. So unreasonable was he, that he taxed the Athenians two hundred and

All the Kings and Princes conspired together against Antigonus because of his cruelty, rashnesse, and insolencies: but Demetrius leaving Greece, and joyning with his Father, at the first onset made Antiochus the Son of Seleucus slie; but over-rashly chasing the Enemy, lost the victory, and was overcome, and his Father was killed with Arrows, Darts, and Pikes; and they divided the Kingdom among them. Demetrius was forced to slie, but he hoped some ayd of his sormer Athenia

fifty Talents to buy his Courtezans lope.

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### The Life of DEMETRIUS.

ins ; they unthankfully flighted him, his Garisons either withstood him, or revolted : miferable upon every fide he was, every where fuccessleffe, but at last something encouraged by Seleucus ( who required his daughter Stratinice in marriage) he finding the Atbenians in civil wars, marcheth against them, and again overcometh them, though he had loft most part of his ships by reason of a boysterous form, and out of his clemency for giveth them with a mild narration of their faults. At this the people shouting for joy, strove weh should do him most honour; but now he secures himself from future rebellion. Thus having uken Atbens, he fets upon the Lacedemonians, and overthroweth King Archidamus and all his Army which came out against him. But was there ever King that had so often and fodain changes as Demetrius? therefore it is reported, that in his great advertity, when Fortmeturned so contrary against him, he was wont to cry out against it that which Eschylus speaks in a place :

Thousem'st to have forgotten me, of purpose for to show

Thyforce in lifting of me up, and down again to throw.

New again when his affairs prospered so well, and that he was like to recover a good force and Kingdom, news was brought him, first that Lysimachus had taken all his Towns from him which he held in Asia; and on the other

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ther fide, that Ptolomy had won from him all the Realm of Cyprus, the City of Salamina onely excepted, in the which he kept his Moof ther and Children very straitly besieged.

a The for Cassander. \* For Antipater's fake. b For bis own and his Father Alexanders murders. & His fon Aptiochus, who fals in love with his Mother in-law, and would die because be could not conquer his unreasonable passion, had not bis Phylician maished him. and discovered by such lovetokens as the shining of his colour, the rolling of bis eye, bis extafie , the failure of his pulse and beart, ved Stratonice.

But this sadnesse was well recompenced with joy : For after the death of Caffander, he invadeth Macedon, whereof he was fuddenly proclaimed King, after he had killed a Alexander, who laid wiles for him when they familiarly entertained one another; and the people very kindly and willingly accepted him, both for Phila \* his wives fake, daughter to Antipater , and for the b hatred they bare to Caffander and his posterity, into the King. domes of Macedon and Theffaly, without any debates or harangues. To this new Crown was added the joy that Ptolomy obliged his Mother with presents, whom he had befieged with an Army ; that his daughter Stratonice was married to Selenew and his c Son too, and in the right of both proclaimed Queen of the barbarous Nations; and that the best part of Peloponnesus, with the Cities of Athens and Megara were his own : whereupon he befieged the Baotians in Thebes, and with his Engines ( now Cleonimus stole away ) took it, engari-&c. that he lo- soning the Town, imposing a contribution up-Afraid be was on the Countrey, and substituting Hieronymus

to tell it the King, left he should be angry; afraid to conceal it left the Printe died : but one day he tells his Majefly that his fon must die, his difense being the love of what is impossible for him to enjoy; What is that, faid the King? My Wife, Said be Physician: Art thou not (faid the King) more sensible of my favours than to let my onely Son die for lack of your Wife? Would you (replied the Phylician) give him yours? Yes, if his love were fo happy, answered the King with tears in his eyes, and my kingdom too: Nay then (faid the Physician) it's fo, and you who are Husband, Father, and King, may be Physician too; and fo they were married, the

### The Life of DEMETRIUS.

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the Historiographer in his stead; but the Baofind ( Rotwithstanding his great civility , paricularly to Pifis, whom he not onely released. but made Polemarch or Campmaster of The-(1) upon his noble expedition to rescue Lysimachus in Thrace, revolting, Demetrius overfirew them in the Field, and (upon Pyrrbus his return home from invading Theffaly ) with great fury, first by his son, next in his own perfon, he begirts their City, battering it with continual affaults ; 1. By his Engine Elepolis. By his men, of whom he faid ( when his Son Antigona relented at their continual flaughter ) Is there any distribution of Corn to those that are dead ? Until his own exemplary valour (notwithstanding an Arrow-shot in his neck, never commanding more fervice than he undertook himself) took the a place: his juffice executed thirteen Citizens, and banish- ten years. ed as many; his mercy pardoned the rest, and his policy removed the Games of Apollo Pythis from revolting Thebes, to most loyal Athens, which claimed that god for its Patrona and Founder: hence weary of Idlenesse and Percethat made his Macedonians vain and seditions, he invaded the Atolians, and leaving Pantachus there, missed Pyrrbus, and wasted his Countrey, while he overthrew his Lieutenant in the Field, and overcame Demetrius in the hearts of the People; who as much reverenced the hardinesse and valour of Pyrrhus, resembling that of Alexander, as they did despise the softnesse and vanity of Demarius (in his Diadem, his Purple-Cloak embroy-

a New twice . mon and toft in

### The Life of DEMETRIUS.

embroydered with the Heavens and Stars, his woollen shoes) more becoming a stage-player. Demetrius his inaccessible reservednesse and rough state did no lesse displease, than Philip's noblenesse obliged then: Two years would he detain the Athenian Embassadors without answer : no audience would he give the Spartans fingle Embassador, though they urged like themselves, One is enough to one. One day he was open and free, and received many Petitions : but going over the River Axius, b threw them all in unanswered. Philip on the other fide (being told by a poor woman, to whom he faid, He was not at leifure to do ber justice, that be should then leave to be King ) devoted whole dayes to hear causes: Force (faith Timotheus of Mars ) may ame,

b Opening his lap and Cloak.

te, is Queen of the world.

Force (faith Timotheus of Mars) may ame, but Law (faith Findar) c governeth the world. Jupiter in Homer is called Poliouchus, or Citypreserver: but Demetrius glorying in his shame, must be called Poliorcetes, or Fort-taker.

But recovering his health at Pella, and his Kingdom, which Pyrrhus wasted as far as Edessa, he made a Peace in order to the great design with 98000 Foot, 12000 Horse, and five hundred Ships built at Pirens, Corinth, Chalcis and Pella, by his own personal direction (of dextraordinary bignesse, and of as exquisite serviceablenesse) of invading Prolomy, Selencus, and Lysimachus, to whom Pyrrhus (considering it might be his turn next now he had no Hostages) joyned Prolomy's Navy, aws Greece to a revolt; Lysimachus and Pyrrhus his Army invade Macedon from Epirus and Thrase,

d wheref one was of 40 banks of 0ars, 280 cu-bits long, & 48 aubits high, carrying 400 Mariners, 4000 Rowers, and 3000 Soldiers.

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Imate, Pyrrbus takes Berrba; Demetrius his lmy thereupon, although drawn off as far as puld be from their Country-man Lyfimachus, nolder away; and after a mutiny, and Demetrin his a escape, yield themselves and the a In a black Raimto Pyrrbus; who having the valour and clean inflead of merit, as well as the pomp and state of a King, an embroydered Demetrius after 7 years Reign, faw his Kingdom divided between Pyrrbus and Lyfimachus. and his constant Wife Phila poysoning her self at Cassandria, as not able to bear her Hufbinds calamity, yesterday a Prince, to day a

Beggar, though invincible under her own. But see the changeablenesse of Fortune! he rallieth together a broken Army of Grecians (whom he won by his plainness with pity, and not by his Kingdom with interest) reflored Thebes to its liberty and government: Upon Crates his friends intreaty and advice, heraileththe fiege of Athens (which had revolted, and revoked the Priest-hood of Dipbibu, who was that year Priest of the Saviours, instead of the Governour, or Evanymus) with twelve thousand Foot he invades Caria and Lydia, ftrengtheneth his interest by marrying b Prolomy's b Ptolomaide; Sardis and other Cities, Lysi- daughter. machus his Captains and other Soldiers submit c Lysimachus tohim; c Agathocles skirmisheth his Rear, d By barring and cutteth off his d provision; the fear of a the strength of long journey to Armenia and Media enrageth, Taurus. famine and the e Plague which followeth e By eating ill it, diftreffeth his Army; he writeth most fad meats. Letters of his case to Selencus, who nobly refolved to furnish him, but that his Wife Pa-

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eroeles advised him to watch so active and defigning a Prince as Demetrius, against whom he drew up towards the ffrong holds of Tanrus, where Demetrius ( having in vain petitioned for leave to conquer the Barbarians, or

His paffage to at the least to winter there ) being cooped Syria being cut fup (and offered onely to winter for two

months in Cataonia ) as a wilde Beaft in a toyl, skirmisheth Seleucus with successe, recovereth the passes, and hazarded a Battel (when Lysimachus and Seleucus now jealous of one another, were parted ) upon his recovery of a dangerous fit of ficknesse, furprizing the ene. my by marching another way ) with victory, had not Traytors discovered his design, and Selenens shewed himself to his Soldiers, and faying, That be had deferred fighting, rathett fave them , than spare Demetrius ; brought them all to a submission, as he did Demetring himself, after he had in vain attempted all ways of escaping the Guards on all passage and avenues, whom he received in a rich Tent honourably (being more joyful that held an opportunity to pardon him, than that he had the happinesse of conquering him) as his friend rather than his captive : fo great with the concourse to him, upon the intimation of

a That the Soldiers would as they faw Demetrius.

Seleucus his favour, that pity gave place to enmutiny as foon vy, and courtefie to a jealousie; so that a thousand Foot and Horse secures, and Cherronefus had him, where he wanted neither for necessaries, nor for pleasure, nor foratter dance, nor for hopes of Peace; which Selenens his own inclination, together with others medind de-

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trius d all lages Tent had t he s his W25 nof enat 1

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nediation defign'd, should be upon Anzigonus db Stratonices Arrival : but he forgetting b To indear mifery, and hunting, drinking, and play- them to Demeng by ease, c grosnesse, and intemperance, struments of dyed in the 54th year of his age. Strict was his their delivers. injunction to his Son, not to believe a word c Being tept up the came from him, but to keep his Garifons : three years. loofe was his carriage, drinking either to forget his cares, to shadow his design, or to teach the world that pleasure, not vertue, is the utmost Mourning, atof a Princes ambition. His Funeral was cele- tended by most brated with a d folemnity becoming not his of the Cities present fortune, but his former state, wherein succeeded him a series of Princes to Perfens bis remains in a time, when Greece yielded to Rome, as Perfia golden pot to did to Greece.

trius as the ine

with their Gara lands, earried Corinth, where it was crown-

ed, adorned, and attended with much Royalty, Xenophantes playing a lamentable Song, and the Gares answering him.

M. Tullius

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Anno Mundi 3871. Ante Cbr. 78.



# M. Tullius Cicero.

Contemporary with Cælar, Ptolomy Auletes King of Ægypt, Aristobulus King of Judæa.

born and bred, and Father Tullus not a Fuller as some conceived, but a deapoint. I. S. & Volsei) said of his name b Cicero most hovit. Gonol. nourably, when advised to change it, That either it was, or he would make it a noble one) engraving his names M. Tullus on the one sicily, and a Cich-pease on the other. 1. His birth

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The Life of DEMETRIUS.

hith (on the third of January, when they fanificed for the prosperity of the Empire) without any pain to his Mother, with the image that told the Nurie, She gave fuck to a reat Commonwealths-man, promited much of him; his quick wit, his large capacity, and his ingenuous towardnesse more : So great his parts, that men came to fee him, and the boyes reverenced him; and so apt according to Plato's rule ( 1. 6. de rep. ) for all Learning, that his youth was as famous for c Poetry, as e His poem of his riper years for Oratory; an Oratory, that Pontus Glaunotwithstanding the alterations of that cus. Tongue, bears the Bell still, when his Poerry hath yielded to later times, and better inventions: the Academick Philo, whom Rome efleemed much for his Eloquence, more for his Behaviour, was his Master for Philofophy, M. Scavola for Law and Policy, and Syllafor War: but seeing civil War the issue of a Commonwealth, and Monarchy the consequence of that War; he retired to contemplation, and a more learned d converse, d with the Phio untill Sylla felling Roscius his e estate by the Creece. Cryer, and \*accusing him by his flave f Chry- e which amous logonus, Cicero (when none else durst) at ted to 250 Taonce recovered the young man, and raised lents. himlelf. His voyce was clear, but harsh and "That he had vehement; his temper and body weak and ther. meager; his meals sparing and late; his in- f who bought is dination studious, in compliance wherewith, for 2000 Drahe retyred from Sylla's displeasure, when comes. forbid to practice at Rome, to Athens; where he was as much taken with Antiochus his graceful

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The Life of Tull. Cickeo.

graceful eloquence, as he was displeased with his humorsome novelty ( who rather out of fa-Sion than judgement, quitted the Academick Philosophy, Cicero's darling, for the Stoick, his hatred ) until upon Sylla's death the improve. ment of his health and voyce, the Letters from Rome, and the Arguments at Athens, that preffed his return to the publick fervice, he resumed his Oratory, study and Exercise, hearing at Rhodes the most g eminent Rhetoricians, and excelling them all even in his Greek Declamations, which all commended, but Apollonius admired and envied, faying, Cicero would carry their Learning and Eloquence (the two onely things left poor Greece) to Rome too; and returned to Rome; where fuch was his warinesse ( because of the Pythan O. racles advice to him for his reputation, n. ther to follow his own inclination than the peoples humour) that he fought no office; fuch his studiousnesse (being by the Mechanicks called Scholar and Gracian ) that he obtained none, until his ambition putting him on his excellent Orations (wherein he corrected his natural defects with an artificial imitation of Roscius and h Assor) rayling and his i becoming facetion neffe (which had no other fault but that it was roomuch)

As Xenocles,
Adrameltin,
Dyonifius,
Magnefian,
Menippis the
Conon, Apollonius,
Molon, and
Poffidenius,
who put him
upon declaiming in Greek,

h The Stageplayers, whereof one was so webement in a-King the King Acreus, that he Bruch a man dead by chance with his Scarces

dead by chance more envi'd at first for his care to surnish Rome dead by chance with his Scepter. i He was good at a jest, saying of loud Orators, That 254 lame man must go, because he cannot ride; so they must cry, because they cannot speak.

recommending him, he was in time of dearth

made Treasurer of Sicily, where he was not

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up so briefly, that (in despight of the Pra- sed. tor's delays and adjornments, without any buangues) he was fined seventy five Miriades; Cacilians the Jew being filenced by Ciero with that Jest, What hath a Jem to do

flood not Cicero; with, That you have a the Jewes love Sphray at home: And Vennes him off Sylvax at home; And Verres, himself reproving his effeminacy, with this; Look to thy children at c home. Some suspected Cicero c His Son had because Verres his Fine was so little but the anill name. Sicilians thanked him when d Ædile, that it d By Prefents

was so much: his spirit was so publick (be- fent him. flowing the Sicilian Presents to abate prizes of victuals at Rome ) his Diet with his choice

friends, Gracians and Romans, so tempe-

495

mih a b Bore-pig ? Hortensins that had recei- b Verres is a reda Sphinx of Verres, pretending he under-Bore-pig, and

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e With his wife Terentia 12 Myriades.

Ewho gave his own house to bis brother, and dwelt on Mount Aventine, that the Citizens too far to visit bim.

2 Whereas other

Malefactors

had ten dayes.

en with his

ther.

rate and sober, notwithstanding his great e wife state , and greater e Dowrie ( his Supper at mot wayes after Sun-fet ) his walks and exercise so exact and proportionable, his tempera good and strong, that not more waited or Crassus, for his wealth, or Pompey for hi greatnesse, than did on f Cicero for his Elo quence. With universal consent did he carr the Prætor's place, with great applause did he manage it : clear was his integrity in all

Cases, clearest, I. In that of Licinias Macer. might not come whom neither Crassus his friendship could excuse, nor his own confidence (so great, that he changed his Gown and Beard as fure of an acquirment, untill Graffus tells him to

his heart-breaking, that he was condemned) 2. In that of insolent Vanbring him off.

nius, who told him, That he would not dent (uch a thing if Prator; Nor I (replyed he)

if I had thy swoln neck : but I must consider. Too first he was thought by the People, because he would grant Manilius but g one day

to answer for himself : but as civili again, h He baving lywhen he told them, He had but one day in his

Office, and he allowed that day to do Manilius Daughter, and filled his Bre- justice : whom upon the peoples request, he

defended for nobly, and in him Pompey, whom the Nobility through his fide aimed, at that

the Commonalty adored him, & the Nobility at licentions- too; when incestuous and b unnatural Cataness. hilled a line (in Pompey's absence, now Sylla's altera-

man, eattoge- tion was not fetled) was in the head of t and fo swore to bloody and licentious conspiracy of Thus.

sans, Gauls, and Romanes, now they had

i The League was made thus; They allowed

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at e miled their estates in ryot and building; proer al moted him against Catiline to the & Consul- k Although he rcife hip with Anthony, the people understood was but a personot Catiline's conspiracy, and the indebted senator's son, d o Nobility favour'dit: Sylla's proceedings were vid. Orat. Pro infly, though unfeafonably questioned; those Planco, Valer. shom he banished, crept in and inflamed the Maxim. 1.9.6. intempers ; the Decemviri with 1 absolute 13. concerning nower over the Romane Empire in War and thers effate was Peice, are fet up by the Tribunes.

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But Cicero to prevent this, draws off An- Arpirium in thony, by granting him the Realm of Mace- Campania, in; and having him at his beck, checked or of Apulia, not onely that attempt, but all other Innova- another part of tions, thewing what Justice and Right can do Italy. with Bloquence and Integrity : how easily we To accuse; to my carry what is profitable, if we do but men, money, &c. propose it under the notion of what a plea- to buy and sell feth, an instance of which Art is this; Otho Lands. sets the Knights seats in the Theatre above a Though his the Peoples, not more to the content of the rule was; What one, than the b discontent of the other, will last longuntil Cicero's e Oration composed the di- er than what temper, and fet the Prætor Otho as high in is pleasant onthe Peoples affections, as he was in the ly-

Anights. But Catiline and his discontented followers, him, while the the fraglers of Sylla's disbanded Army, haften Knights clapthere before Pompey's return, who was now ped their hands. in his way; Earthquakes and other Tokens c In Bellona's prognofficate, the Confederates reveal, and d Supposing Catiline upon Cicero's examination in the Se- there were many nate d confesseth the design (in those darke that upon bis

felf in the Senate would favour his design. declaring himwords, Kk

Macers hu Faat Arpes, or Plin. 1.3.cap. 5.

b The people whistling at

## The Life of TULL. CICERO.

words, I will give it the lean and meagre that bave an head, meaning the people; rather than the strong and fat that have not, meaning the Senate ) Cicero arms and guards himself at the Election day in Mars his Field; and the people seeing his Brigantine, stand by him, and e reject Catiline: the bloody night approach. eth, the Thuscan Soldiers draw together, Croffus receives dangerous Letters; he cleared himself ( because of the friendship between him and Catiline ) and confults late with Ci-

cero, Metellus and Marcellus : a Senate is called, the Letters are read, the whole plotis reported; an absolute power is entrusted with the Confuls, Metellus undertakes Foreign

e Syllamus and Murana being chofen confuis.

f Cicero told affairs, and Cicero Domeffick : all the People and Catiline's arms would not

City. to his restauraturned. accounts) as children do when they make onely by Catiline, but the Sybills Prophecy of a fault at Ten- the three Cornelij that should Reign at Roma

MIS.

him, his words guard him, Cethegus and Martius defignup on his life is discovered by Fulvia; the Seconsist in one nate assembles at Jupiter Stator's Temple; ( they would not fit with Catiline, who came g He was made there to clear himself, but warned him out Prator in order of f Rome ) in great state and rage he departs tion to the Se- guarded like a Prince, and attended like a nate, out of Conful: Manlius that waited the eventat Infwhich he was eany, brings him twenty thousand men; 1 War is proclaimed, Anthony is ordered ah Called Sura, gainst Catiline g, the Prætor Lentulus h with from the calf of gainst Catiline g, the Prætor Lentulus h with the leg he fhew the Male-contents of Rome appear for him ed Sylla (when ( as if he would recover his Senatorship by he examined his fedition, out of which he had been excluded for lewdnesse) he being encouraged not

whereof Cynna & Sylla were the two first, and

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ethe 3d.) fets apart a night one of the Saturulians for all the Senars murder, (but Pompey's has, whom they would re erve to make their eace with their victorious Father ) they furnih Cethegus's house with Flax, Brimstone, and Arms; they fet an hundred men to fire a hunhed parts of the City, and stop Conduitpipes and water: The Allobrogian Embaffadors iready discontented, are engaged to embroy! Gaul; they advise Catiline to proclaim an universal Liberty: watchful Cicero looks into all heir Intrigues, which were managed rather sthefrolicks of some good fellows, than as the counsels of States-men ) takes their Letters and Mellengers ( which he read and examined in the Temple of Concord ) Cetbegus his hourse isfearched, Lentulus is convicted, turned out and committed: The Senate and Cicero are guarded, the Ladies celebrate their a Gynacea a Or the fear of athis house; and while Cicero was perplexed, the good Godwhether he should be as severe as their cause dessawhich was deserved, which his inclination and their fore the Vestals condition forbade him; or indulgent, which at the conful's the Cities danger (from men whom gentleness house. would embolden rather than reform ) allowed not, saw a Flame rising out of the Embers they thought were out, which the Vestals, Cieno's bold Wife (that was better acquainted with the State, than her Husband with the houhold) his brother Quintus, and his friend and companion in his study, Nigidius, urged san argument for a severe proceeding against the Conspirators: the Senate were next morningfor Execution, until Cafar (whose pra-

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all the rest if accused, rather than he should have died) Popularity and Eloquence carry it for moderation, viz. The confication of their Goods, and the confinement of their Persons. Cato and Catullus are for death, Ce. far now accused by Cato, and suspected by all, calls to the Tribunes in vain: Executed the Traytors are before Cicero's b eyes one by one ( the whole City being aftonished, as at a folemn mystery ) he crying to their fellow-confrom the Praspirators that assembled together ( not knowing of the execution ) against the farall night. They lived. At his return home the filence breaks out in applauses to the Founder of Rome; the Torches and Candles turn that night to day; the noblest Citizens and Conquerors attend him, faying, Others bad enlarged the Empire with much blood and treasure, Cicero faved it from the most fearful vuine with one nights care: The Conspiracy breaks out, Catiline is defeated, and killed, but Cefar now Prætor, Metellus and Bestia revive the defign, keep Cicero from the Pulpit of Orations (onely admitting him to fwear, as the custom was, at going off of his Confulship, when he Sware to Cafars great offence, that he faved the Common-wealth, all the people affencing to it) and fend for Pompey : but Cato's authority and Oration advanced Cicero's Confulhip fo far, that he was decreed Father of the Countrey, and voted all the honour Rome could give him, untill (as all excellencies are allayed with miscarriages, his own pen and tongue had

had tyred the world with his Exploits and Merits , calling Aristotle the Golden stream : Gying of Plate, That if Jupiter Spake, he did it like him; liking of all Demosthenes Orations, c He would say e the longer, hugging Theophrastus as his de- Demosthenes light , honouring all excellent men in his wri- flept in fome O. tings, enfranchifing d Cratippus (by the Areo- vations, yet be pagites and Cafar's leave ) as a great ornament to Rome. Honour others he did very much, Antony Phihimself more; the two onely Greek Epistles lippus in imitahe hath extant, being the iffues of his e am- tion of Demobition. When Munatius angred him: Did I sthenes against (ave thy life yesterday (faid he) by casting a mist before the eyes of Justice, and abusest thou schoolmaster, my f friend to day? When he dispraised Crasfur as much one day, as he dispraised him another, he replyed to Crassus his expostulationsabout his unconstancy; Then I took an ill argument to shere my eloquence.

When Graffus had faid , None of his Family other copelops. lived above fixty years: (icero answered, He because they did said so to please the people. Crassus was pleased with that Stoical Saying, The wife man is rich : But Cicero bid him confider, whether it meant do. he should have all. Being asked how he liked f Sabinus. Crassus his son Actius his speech; "Agus Keass? faid he, i. e. Worthy of Craffus. Craffus now going to Syria, fent to be friends with Cicero and to sup with him; and Vatinius sent to be friends with him ; Will be sup with me too, faid he? Old Lucius Gellius would not grant Cefar's Law for dividing of Lands while he lived; Tarry a little, said Cicero, and the old man shall not trouble you long. Octavius the African Kk2 pre-

named his Ora-Philip. d His Sons whom he advifeth as he doth Herod, to hear him. e The one to Gorgias, the not advance his bonour abroad

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2 All th Affri bored. b A fellow that had poyloned bis to revile Cicero; I had rather (faid be) have Tart,

c He called a two banished fons Adraftus : because Adraflus bis daugh. ters were married to two Ex. iles. He would call deformed children, children begot in Spight of Phæbus. d Meaning Sylla's bils of Profeription. Marcus Gellius supposed to be a Bond- mans fon, read one day aloud in the Senate; Wonder not ( Said Cicero ) fon.

pretended once he heard not Cicero , yet faid cans ears are he, I bou buft an a bole in thine ear : b Metellus Nepos told him, He had overthrown more by his Witneffe, than be bad faved by bu Elo-Father with a quence. I grant that (said Cicero) for I have more Tart, threatned faith than eloquence. Publius Sextius would fay all in his own cause one day : Nay (faid Cicero ) bestir thee to day, for to morrow thou milt that than thy be a private man. P. Cotta an ignorant, but conceited Lawyer, being examined touching an Inheritance, faid, He knew nothing of it: Thou thinkest (faid Cicero ) we aske thee concerning the Law? Metellus Nepos infifting upon man that had that question in dispute, Who is thy Father? Cicero replyed , It's a hard question for thy Mothers fon. Nepos fled to Syria, and upon his return set up a Crow over his Mafter Philager's Grave; Thou hast done well ( faid Cicero) for he taught thee rather to flye, than to freak. Clodius faid in his Preface once, that his friend had enjoyned his prudence and faith in that bufineffe : And wilt thou ( faid Cicero ) perform neither? When c Sylla's fon set up his Bills of Sale; Yea marry (faith Cicero ) I badrather see these, than his d Fathers. Drinking water when he fued for the Confulhip, and the people flocked about him; I thank you (faid he) for biding my drinking of water from my Cenfor, who loves wine fo well.

Smartnesse becomes an Oratour, but constrant droll a Buffon: Many mens ill will got he by his taunts, but none more than Cledius his, against whom upon his domineering Wife for it may be Terentius suggestion (who could not endure Clodius

### The Life of TULL. CICERO.

Clodius fince Cicero should have married Clo- c As Perfum's dia ) when he was taken in Cafar's house that incest with his night the Ladies kept their Sacrifices there, rentia and Ciero was witnesse, proving his being in Quadrantana, Town that day (which he denyed ) as others from the quadid many more e lewd practices; and when he drines, or copacquitted for fear of the People, charged Ci- per pieces her wowith falle witnesse; Not so (faid he) twenty fent ber: the five of the Judges believed me, and condemned one was marrithee: and the rest believed f not thee till they felt ed to Mel: Ce-

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But Clodius being discharged, and made f Casar, to Tribune, got in with the People by the Laws whose wife for distributing Lands and freedom among the Poor; and with the Nobility, by his power to dispose of Provinces to the Rich (as Macedon to one g Conful, and Syria to the b other ) him, but put a and observing Crassus against Cicero, but Pompey and Cafar for him, flattered with ifair because Cxfar's words from his Lieutenancy under Cafar; which, and by his publick Orations thereupon, enraged Casar so far, and enjealoused Pompey, that Cicero was impleaded for his illegal proceedings against Cethegus and Lentulw; that he changed his Gown and Beard, as didthe fifteen hundred Knights, and the Senate would have enjoyned the whole City, but that the Consuls interposed. Cladius carried it to please his by force, and his Army of Slaves. Pompey, Cefar's Son-in-Law would neither look on his Countreys mifery, nor hear Cicero's argu- friend should be ments, nor confider his Obligations to both. unbind to a Toclose with Cicero he was afraid, to forsake him, ashamed; he resolved not b to speak Kk4

two fifters Te-Sweet-beart ler, the other to Clodius would bave come, would not witness against away his wife, wife should be innocent from the very fulpition of adultery. g . c. Pilo. h Gabinius. i He thought Cicero had done nothing against him, but wise Terentia, but that it troubled him that a friend. b Going out at the back-door with when be came to (peak with him.

with him; Cicero throweth himself into the Consul's hands, gentle Piso adviseth him to allay Clodins his sury with his absence, untill time and the Peoples change might restore him the Saviour of his Countrey: Minerya's Statue he consecrated to the Capitol; with this Inscription; Unto Minerva Protestoress of Rome; and then fled by Luca to Sycily. Cloding banisheth him by a Vote, with an Inhibition against entertaining him within five hundred miles of Italy: All places and persons yet entertain him civilly, but Vibing, whom he chad made Master of the Works; and C.

E When Conful.

hundred miles of Italy: All places and persons yet entertain him civilly, but Vibin, whom he c had made Master of the Works; and C. Virgilius, whom he had constituted Governor of Sicily; whereof the one forbade him his Countrey, and the other his house. The poor man fayls with crosse winds to Dyrrachium, and there (notwithstanding the Earthquake at his Landing) prognosticated the shortnesse of his exile: All Greece contested for his entertainment; yet he looked fad, and cast his eyes like a fond Lover towards Italy, finking below that faying of his, That Oratory was but his ornament as a Commonmealths-man, and that Philosophy and Reason were his profession as a man: But ambition and too popular a converse altereth the most noble minde that is not resolved to act in common affairs above common passion.

To banish Cicero was not enough for the insolent Clodins, but he must burn his houses, fer his goods to sale (though none would buy them) fer the People against the Senators, and himself against Pompey; who now

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The Life of Tuli. CICERO. teing that his deferting of Cicero was the taking of himself, prevailed with the Sene, that nothing should be done untill be ere reftored : It comes to an uproar and a anghter; the people are sensible of their miery, guard Pompey, and unanimously reall Cicero, the Senate in the mean while poing the re-edification of his Houses, and the priviledges of those places that enterunedhim, and he returning within fixteen months after his banishment with that con- d Even Craffus confe of people; that as he faid, All d Italy who hated bim, hught bim to Rome : where in Clodius his methim; because blence he razed his e Acts and Tables: just- fon loved him. h (hidhe) because Clodius was no flamful e which were Tribune: Rashly, said Cato g (because the pow- kept in the Camus good, though the person was naught.) pitol. Bothere upon this occasion enstranged, but tician. not enemies one to another. Milo kills Clodi- g And because m, Pompey is in Arms to keep the Peace, and he had confirmto Justice. Cicero as in other b cases, so in this, ed what he had done at Cyprus whether out of his own timorousness, or out and Byzantiof fear for his Client upon the fight of Pom- um. m's Arms, quakes and loofeth himself, and h In pleading

tion. But he is made Augur in Rome in young had the worse of Graffin his place, and General of twelve it, only for fear thousand Foot, and twenty five hundred be should have Horse in Cappadocia, which he reduceth un- i who neither der Ariobarzanes, and setleth happily. The cut his beard, Sicilians now grown insolent with the Ro-nor changed his manumisfortunes in Syria and Parthia, he gown, as the perswades to reason; rich Presents he refu- accused use to

as he said, his f Being no Poli-

leves Milo to his own i courage and resolu- against Hortenfius, bis courage failed, and he the worfe of it: sed,

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The Life of TULL CICERO.

fed, the Governours Fealts he remitted; the best and most knowing men he entertained a his sober and thristy Table: Easte was the accesse to him, walking always before his own Gate from four in the morning till ele ven. Never did he correct any manin anger what private persons had a embezled, here w Rored to the publick : his useful War against the Thieves, gained him the name Imperator. To his friend Cacilius that writ for some Panthers, he replyed, No such creatures In fine durst live under his government. In fine, having received all the entertainment that he either the learning or delicacy of Green could make, he returned to Rome; where finding those factions that threatned a Was, the refused a Triumph, saying, He had rather (all being agreed) follow Casar's coach; be. tween whom and Pompey he writ and travel. led, but in vain , until! Pompey fled ; and he perplexed (as he writes, whether he should be close with him who had the better canse, or with Casar who had the better head and hand) had means enough to flye, but knew not whither. Cafar wished him either to follow his fortune, or if his age would not bear that, to retire to Greece: But because Cesar wrote not to him himself, he went in a sume to Pompey, faying, He would do nothing in but ion last dayes unworthy of his first; where Can fuck told him, That though his own principles and treat practice made him Cæsar's enemy, yet Cicero's teles interest with his friends and countreys had been son so be Neuter: and Pompey neglected him, who

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a without any noife on either fide.

RO. The Life of TULL. CICERO.

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thined all his counsels, and repented of cause so openly, that he first mistrusted, as the dat last hated him: His sadnesse there was sill ele try unseasonable, his jests more unsuitable, when Domitius recommended a wise and there was when Domitius recommended a wise and there sains when Theophanes the Lesbian was memended for comforting the b Rhodians; b After the desaure sains in still said so to have a Grecian master feat at Sea.

That is (said he) to have a Grecian master feat at Sea.

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That is (said he) to have a Grecian master feat at Sea.

The said were melancholy; Why? (replyed he)

That is (said he) to have a Grecian master feat at Sea.

That is (said he) to have a Grecian master feat at Sea.

The said of the companies of the have a Grecian master feat at Sea.

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The said of the companies of the have a Greci to the fall his Book, especially in the descrip- f Before this orbit on of the Pharsalian field, where Casar ration, they say the said of the Pharsalian field, where Casar ration, they say the said of the Pharsalian field, where Casar said, I Can staked at his own victories, that carried more have not spoke and stead in Tullies pen than in his sword ) that a great while; nos cleased him, He was pur upon nothing un- Ligarius is a heer forthy of himself: but at the erection of condemned man who donarchy, retyred to command all Rome, in ant, and my different to the young Noblemen at home, enemy,

The Life of TULE. CICERO as he had done in his speech to the old ones broad : translating Greek Authors, andw ting Philosophy Dialogue wife was his stud the reading of fuch Greek words ( as inche Sensus cohibitio, narantis comprehensio, parte visio : Tò zevor vacuum ; Tò a Toper individuum into Latine, was his Matter-piece, Poet

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was his recreation, and Tusculum was h findy, where he faid he led Lacrtes his life Ambitious he was to return to the Cit ( therefore he praised Casar on all occasion particularly upon his erection of Fomper's fta

tue, faying, That by fetting up that he establish ed his own) or if that would not do, to eternize a or of all Ro. himself with an history of a Rome and Green

mans & Gre- but that the troubles he brought upon hime hindered him; As 1. His inconfiderate d vorce of Terentia, because she neglected his and his Daughter that travailed with him a

broad, and his affairs at home: and 2. Hi suspected marriage with that young and rid Maid, whom yet he cast off when she ha discharged his debts, under pretence that h

b Lentulus & mourned not competently for his & Daugh ters death; a misery against which no Philo

fophy could comfort him.

To these domestick unhappinesses you ma add those more publick; 1. Of Cafar's death wherein yet Cicero was not engaged. 2. 0 the peoples fury (notwithstanding his On c or an Act of tion for an Athenian c Amnesty, & the affigu ment of Provinces to Brutus and Cassian,

Oblivion.

Piso's wife.

cians,

when Anthony shewed Cafar's blood, an stirred up theirs. 3. Of the Conspirators sight

BeLife of TULL. CICERO. Ambony's authority , who mistrusted Cipopularity, and misliked his manners ar, that (notwithstanding Hirfius and and w the defigned Consul's request to him hay, and affist them, whom he could neiis stud of Greece, but that the news of Anthony's riduum of the world have gone and other occompliance with the Senate, and other ocmences, brought him with great applause

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was home again; where Anthony laid ambush for its lift im, and setched him by force to the Senate, and offered Cicero the assistance of his men and stabling the condition he assisted him with his loquence and Interest against Anthony, to reterm of the money he owed him, and check his force.

brette bolence; which he accepted of more willingnimit by 1. Because he had d dreamed that this te of 1, 1. Because he had d dreamed that this that one day all young man was designed by Jove to end their the young No-Wars, and begin their Empire. 2. Because bility were behe found, that in order thereunto he was fore Jupiter in mde Cefar's Heir, as the boy told him in the his Temple, and that he dischar-Play-place on Mar's hill. 3. Because he ged them all in mightallay Anthony's greatnesse with the Ar- discontent, but my, and the young mans with his authority, Octavius, who who called him Father; and whom he flattered be said should four, that e Brutus told him, He aimed not e In his Epifte fomuch at the freedome of Rome, as at a gentle to Articus. Master to bimself.

Citero is now fo great, that he expelleth and defeateth Anthony, fets up Cafar with Rods, Axes, and other ceremonies of Honour, makes him General of the Army; which when the Senate fearing his growing greatness, would

d He dreamed

The Life of TULL. CICERO. I would have disbanded he fueth with him fir

lus. a Now Strong

there.

for the Consulship until the young man was s great, that he cast off the old Dotard, whose she ambition was but his stalking horse, an old fhared the Empire between himself, Anthony to cast off their and Lepidus, at a private conference in f Books friends, as Cx. lonia, where their interest drowned all the mis friends, as Cx. foldings; fuch a bruit man is, when at his own fice Lepidus, Pau-command. Upon the news whereof, and not fice that he was by compact to be flain, Cicero was a And Thusculum with his brother Quintus, resolved and for Affyria, to a Brutus, as well as their age, Ca grief, and forrow permitted: Quintus return Ne ing home for some money, is betrayed and sea killed. Marcus now in great perplexity, who Es ther to trust Cafar ( who it may be had not mu quite forfaken him ) or dye on his earth, that the gods might avenge his blood, or go to Sa, entrusteth himself with his servants by sea, to go to his pleasant habitation at Capites, or Ca jeta (where the North-windes cailed Etefe refreshed his body, and Apollo's Temple his foul) there a flight of Crows purfued him to his very Bed; and when his fervants meditated his removal, Pompilius Lama the Tribune, or Colonel of Foot, whom Cicero had brought off by his Eloquence when he had murthered his own Father, and Herennius the Centurion fent to murder him, discover'd by his brothers flave ( whom he had brought up in the Latine Tongue) which way he was conveyed, and fetting on him in a shady Lane, now hold ing up his white Beard and meagre face w the Affaffinates strokes, killed him now b fixty

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im fire years old, shutting their eyes, not able to was phold the villary their bands committed; who shead and hands that invented and writ the hands to the head and hands that invented and writ the hands to the pulpit for Orations, untill the peof of Books fury (who faw in Cicero's head Antholis on fice brought him to the same end; advancing adnot cicero and his posterity, when they cut off was a Antony and his & his Statue was pulled down, c It being orderfolved and his name forbidden a c mention. When of that Family ir age. Cefar himself (seeing a Book of Cicero's in his should be called etum- Nephews hand, who would have hid it for Mark.

#### The Parallel.

when Eulogy, He was a wife man indeed ( my fon )

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m to Emostbenes excelled in Rhetorick, wherein Uno Orator more plaufible, no Statef-man more grave and magnificent, no Sophister more scute; Cicero was a general Scholar: the first mans phrase discovereth a grave and solid temper, and an indefatigable a industry; the se- a Smelleth of cond is a pleasant and light nature, and a flow- thius told him, ing Genius, not so grave as became his place: his Declamations against the Stoicks in Murana's behalf against Cato, fitting a Jester (as Cato faid) rather than a Conful. Cicero's looks were pleasant, and Demosthenes pensive,

Lamps, as Py-

The Life of Tull. CICERO.

and some thought perverse: The one was mo and dest, the other immoderate in his own praise dest, the other immouerate in armatoge. It we witnesse his own Rant, Cedant armatoge. It we witnesse his own do well, ignoble to began as

b Chares, &c. of Demosthenes, Pompey, Cicero.

noble to speak and do well, ignoble to bega Applause for what we have done or spoken Applause for what we have prevalent, both such applause of the some both their Oratory were prevalent, both such as the some both such as the some both such as the some both such as the some both such as the some both such as the some both such as the some such Eloquence, but Authority shewes the man and and Cafar of Demosthenes, when offered the Army his O the rations raised, was so humble as to refuse my it : And Cicero, when the times and his Dea Quæstors place in Sicily allowed all liberty to enrich himself, was so incorrupt as to scorn Demosthenes made one Oration for Phor. mio, and another for Apollodorus for money Cicero (even then when to take a Bribe hand fomely was a reputation ) spoke all his for nothing. Cicero's absolute power in Catiline's conspiracy, was an argument that no City is fafer than that wherein \* wisdome governath with justice. Cicero rejecting all presents, despised money in his lowest estate; Demo-Abenes could refuse none, traffiquing for it in his best. Demosthenes was banished justly asa Malefactor, and none pittied him; Giens unworthily as a Patriot, and the whole City bewayled him: onely the first did most service to his Countrey when an Exile (affilting the Gracian Embassadors against the Macedonians ) and the last did least, looling himfelf in grief and forrow. At his return Cicero did nothing, but (as Lelius and Brutus charged him ) complyed : but Demofthenes carried

Plato.

The Life of Tule. Cicero.

as mo ried on the old cause of Liberty and pripaise ledges. It was pity to see old Cicero murbelly begins at his heels; It was noble to see Demobooken home; though intreating for civility, yet the man buying, scorning the Tyrant Antipater and his Instruments of Cruelty; and when his 0. the god NEPTUNE denyed him Sanctures in the god NEPTUNE denyed him Sanctures of the god NEPTUNE denyed him Sanctures of his buth.

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Anno Mundi 3557. Ante Cbr. 391.



XLI. Dion.

Contemporary with Artaxerxes, Eddras, Camillus, Lyfander, Dionyfius, Plato, Ifocrates.

a A man might know their education by their life, as Hippemachus the Feacer faid. He knew his scholars, it he saw them but bringing meat from the Market.

Roy, (O Sostius Senecio) was not offer ded with Corinth, because engaged against it, for that Glaneus of the City had formerly fought for it; Rome should be no more offended with the Academy than Greece, since it made men eminent in both: Brutus being as familiar with Plato's Doctrine, as Dion was with his person, both alike principl'd, both alike a active; and both (which was their chance, rather than their fault)

unfortunate; both familiar with Spi-(that appear not onely ( as some think ) fanciful and weak men, but to grave and amed Philosophers) while they lived, and obforwarned by them of their death. The A Dien was somewhat in favour with the ment Dionyfins for his Sifter Aristomache Wives fake, but more for his b own ; In- b For prudence. funch that he gave orders to his Treasurers let him have what money he demanded. Now though Dion had ever before a noble hindein him by nature, yet much more did but magnanimity increase, when Plato arridin Sicily, who was then a young man reahand apt to learn; for having from a childe en brought up with humble conditions unbra Tyrant, and acquainted with a fervile. imerous life, with a proud and infolent reign, with all vanity and curiofity, as placing chief dicity in covetousness; but after he had felt the neet Reasons of Philosophy, his heart was inmed with an earnest defre to follow vertue: Therefore he defired Dionyfius tobe acquaintdwith Plato, who caused him to be fold into elle of Agina for his too a strict discourse a Proving no freme. But for all this, Dionyfius refused Tyrant to have atto honour Dion as afore, employing him the vertue of Fortitude, and hould Emballies of weighty matters : and being that the lives of unto the Carthaginians, he behaved him- unjust men were flowell, that he gained great reputation displeasing and Arine, his journey; neither was the Tyrant dif- unbappy. and at his plain speech, no man daring to to bold upon him as he. For one day Ge- b (i.e.) Laugh fault) he beovernment being mocked before Dio- ter. qually

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nyfius his face, and he himself said, Gelonia the Laughing-stock of Sicily . But Dion answer ed him; For bis fake men trusted thee, whereh thou camest to be a Tyrant; but for thine on Take they will never trust any man : For Gelon shewed by his Government, that it was a very goodly thing to fee a City ruled by an abio lute Prince; but Dionyfius on the other fide made it appear a most detestable thing. Dim married the Tyrants Neece; and Dionyfius the elder being poyfoned, he in the first Council and Affembly holden by his friends, to confulcabout the state and affairs of the younger Dionyfius, moved matters fo necessary and profitable for that present time, that by his wisdome he shewed they were but children, and by his bold speech made them know, that they were but flaves of the Tyranny, because they beaftly and cowardly gave fich counted and advice, as might please and feed the young Tyrants humour. But further, the young man's state being in great danger by reason of Affrick, this Dion promifeth to go over, and to find a way to appeare the Wars; or if it bet pleased him to fight, he would furnish him with fifty Gallies ready to rowe, upon his own proper coft and charges ; at which Diony fius wondering, gave him many thanks for his good will. But this bred him envy from his fellow-Courtiers, who endeavoured every way to bring him out of favour, being alfo displeased with his strange manner of life, which was not after their manner, giving himself to no sports, vain pleasures, and diffolute pastimes,

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uffines, wherewith they enticed the young Geloni frinces to all vices : they also mif-named his Dion's Vertues, vices; as in calling his gravity pride; his plainnesse and boldnesse in Oration, obstinacy; his perswasion, accusations his neglect of their company, when idle, contempt. They fo flattered Dionyfius , that Dion's ftern, fowr, and fevere conversation was troublesome and unpleasant to this younger Diomfius. Yet at that time he was reverenced more than any body elfe, not out of any good will that was born to him, but out of necessity, confidering he was the onely instrument of the States good and welfare. He perswaded Dionyfius to fettle himself to the study of Literature and Vertue, whereby he might a From which gain the love of his Subjects, being the affured his Father kept

guard of Princes. Forthe furtherance hereof, they fent for be taught not to Plate out of Athens, who with much perswa- be tyrannical.

fion came, (but Dion's enemies fearing this might divert him, fent for b Philiftus the b Banished out Historiographer to withstand Plato and his of Sicily by Di-Philosophy ) but Dion intended thereby to onyfius the Elframe him a wife and righteous Governour. der.

This being horribly envied by Philistus and therest, seeing this sudden change, they so accused Dion of felf-ends, that they moved Dionyfius to banish him into Italy, and to put Cato into prison, where he could not choose

but visit him, and love him: but being perswaded to the contrary by the same ill wishers,

helent him again away. But afterwards Dion and Plato lived in Greece, where they were

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him close, left thereby he might

E Dion.

both much honoured; but the Lacedemonians made him c a Spartan and Burgesse of the City, notwithstanding Dionysius his displeasure, who had ayded them at that time against the Thebans; at which Dionysius being incensed, kept back all his great wealth and Revenues, which he sent him afore carefully, and made Port-sale of them, and kept the money to himself.

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But seeing nothing could be done without either Dion or Plato, Plato again was fent for the third time, who came with much 1. do, and restored the Tyrant to his former temper, making him a joyful man : Nevertheleffe for the love he bare to Dion, and for his perswafton of Dionysius thereunto, and out of the envy and malice of his Enemies, was lodg. ed among the dangerous Souldiers of his Guard, and is sent away with those, as Archy. tas fent to demand him, when he heard of this abuse of Plato. But Dion (hearing this, and how his a Wife was used ) made no more ado, but proclaimed open War against Dionysius, which the Philosophers advance, meeting together at the lile of Zacinth, where they levied all their Soldiers, that were not above eight hundred in all, but all noble, valiant, and excellently well trained in Wars: Much were they made of by Dion, who very fumptuoufly and magnificently feafted them; embarquing them in Ships, with great plenty of Victuals, and preparations of Arms; and escaping Philistus, who lay in wait for them, they came to Pachynus the foreland of Sicilie,

married her against her will to Timocrates one of his friends.

sidly, where the Pilot could not perswade Dion to land being fo near his Enemies: but a langerous Tempest rose against Dien, that they knew not where they were, till the ftorm of them on the Isle of b Cercina; but luckily a b which is on Grourable South-winde in five dayes driveth the East of Lyhem to c Minoa, which he won, but spared A little Vilthe Inhabitants by reason of many friends he lage in Sicily, hadthere, and the affection he bare to Synar under the Carlu Captain thereof, into whose hands he de thaginians. heredthe Town again without any hurt or violence to him. But overjoyed that Dianyfur was a not in Sicily at that time, he went a Howas gone o Spracuse; which together with the Lacede- to Italy. monians joyned unto him, first killed the Profiguides the Tyrants tel-tales then conquered bim, who too b late received Advertisement b The meffenger of Dion's Enterprizes. Most joyfully have travelling bard the Syracusans received him, as nobly hath day and night, he set them at liberty, freeing both them fell asseep on the and the Sicilians from the bondage of the Ty- wolfe took away ant, for which they did not onely honour his Portmantle, him mach, but worshipped him as a god. and he for fear But Dionys us having come by night and post fled away. seled the Castle of Syracuse (all his messages of composition rejected both by Dion and the Syracusans ) made his Soldiers drunk; which in that fury couragiously overthrew the wall which they had made between them and the Cattle: But (all opposition flying) save Dion and the strangers he brought with him, who most valiantly fought with them; and (though wounded in the hand, with seventy of his men flain ) yet most nobly gained the victory.

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For which exploit the Syracusans gave the strange Soldiers a hundred filver Mina's, and rewarded Dion with a crown of Gold, and thought not how to reverence as they ought his Magnanimity and inflexible Constancy, standing firm and fast for judgement and vertue against the vehement intreaty and perswafion of his kinsfolk and friends. Nevertheless the ungrateful Syracusans (fearing that he should be forced out of necessity to pardon the Tyrant for the great Pledges and Hostages he

office be bare rant, but very unconstant.

known villain, e cleareth himself of all. & awicked fel-

low, would per-

drunken one. e By calling a Phylician to fearth the wounds, which Sofis faid Dion and his men had given him; which were found to be counterfeit, though thereby

a one of them had of him ) they began to chuse them new that had been Governours, and pitched upon a Heraelider banished, a good for their Admiral, whom Dion made so him. Soldier, and a felf, having perswaded the Syracusans to the Reemed of, for contrary; for which favour he feemed pubthe charge and lickly to be very thankful, and to fall at Dion's feet, but privately suggested aspersions against under the Ty- him into the common Peoples ears, whomse cretly he fo enticed to rebel, that Dien mifeb Brother to one rably troubled and perplexed, knew not which of Dionysius way to take. Hereupon b Sofis moveth furhis Guard, a ther fedition against Dion, but he discreetly

But the unthankfulneffe of the Syraculans, frade the Sy- still weary of the severity of Dian, they murracusans, that mure, and chuse 25 new Captains, whereof Dion was a Heraclides was one; and forfaking Dion, enfubtle and wary deavouring to entice and divert his own Sol-Dionyfius was diers from him : but fo true and kind-hearted a fond, and a he was, that his Soldiers were fo also to him,

at first the people were enraged against Dion they condemned Solis to deale.

do withflood the great tumult of the Syrafins, that he caused them cowardly to flye who at first scorned and vilified the number of his Army : and calling his soldiers back, leads them to the Countrey of the Leonines, and couragiously beats back the Captains of Syracufe with much shame and remouch who were forced to purfue him to amidthe fcorn of the people, and to recover the fame they had loft.

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But the Leontines received him with fo much gladnesse, that they courteously enterninedhim and his Soldiers, though strangers, and made them free Citizens with them. But Dionifim feeing this, makes no more ado, but enters upon the City, and so miserably sets ir on fire, flaying all men, women, and children, that they were shamefully forced to reall their former ingratitude, and in their arreanity were glad to implore his ayd, who out of love and tender-heartednesse was not mwilling to give it them, though at that verytimethey a deluded him, shewing and making it clear , That their urgent necessity , not ther love, was the main motive of their desiring bis presence. But when he came without fear, castle, after all and undauntedly discomfitted the enemies on their mischief, every fide, encouraging the Syracufans, compelled b Mypfius to flie into the Castle, Heraclides and Theodotus bowed unto him, be- more; therefore feeching him not to remember their Errours, they feat to Di-

a For when Dionyfius bis foldiers were repaired to the they thought they would not trouble them any on he (bould not

come; but finding it otherwise again, both they and their Captains begged bubel, b One of the chiefe Affiftants of Dionyfius.

but

e Athens.

but out of his own gentlenesse and noblenesse of spirit to forgive them; which (notwith flanding his Soldiers perswafton to the contrary ) he willingly yielded to, faying, That he learned of long time in the c School of Arts, to overcome Anger, Envy, Malice, and Comention For all this the Syracufans return frowardnesse in reward of his mildneffe : And when Heraclides himself was so reasonable, our of his ac knowledgement ( or out of fear at least) as to make a motion for the absolutenesse of Dion's power by Sea and Land; yet though the Nobility granted it, the mercenary and me chanick part withstood it : But he kindly granting their defire, restored Heraelides gain to the Admiralty. After he had thus by his care, diligence, and watchfulneffe fet them in lafety, they by their own infidelity, and Heraclides his infligation, rebel again; and refusing to draw the War to any length, gave him then a small overthrow, which was by reason of a sactious lar and Division, which happened among his Soldiers.

But Dion presently prepareth for another War, and came to Syracuse, and prevented Dion's haste, coming thicher with his Fleet ready sailed against him; who being disappointed, and returning again, met Gassilus the Lacedomonian coming to be General of the Syracusans, whereof being very glad (because of the hatred he bare to Dion) presently hereupon they sent unto him, that Gassilus was sent from Lacedomon to be their Captain in that War; but Dion made answer, That the

lenefic spacufans bad Governours enough; and shough air Affairs did of necessity require a Lacedetwith ontranonian Captain, yet that bimself was be, bebat he me made free of Sparta. Gafilus perceiving ts, whecould not be General, maketh Dion and ention. Hraelides friends, with an Oath, That if he dnesse willed again, that he would be avenged of Hera-But Heraclides, a seditious, troubleome, and a light-headed fellow, begins to ft) as mke a Mutiny, and to accuse Dion, That he would not fuffer the People to cast Dionyfius the Elder's body out of the Tomb, and that he did not overthrow and raze the Castle which Apollocrates, Dionyfius his fon voluntarih yielded unto him, feeing he could not otherwife help himself, and was by Dion's ayd conducted to his Father, who a long while fore had fled secretly by night to Heraclides when he was first Admiral, committing the Caffleto the charge and care of his fon. Upon this perfidious Accusation, Heraclides is given over, and murdered in his own house; howbeit Dion causeth him honourably to be burid, following him with all his Army. was lent to the Corinthians to establish a Commonwealth to the Syracusans, but his minde a The absolute arried him to demolish a Democracy, and government and to advance b Aristocracy. Calippus a noble Pcople. Athenian, who followed him in all his Ex- b The number of ploits and Victories, seeing Heraclides and all a few Nobledead, and some possibility for the government men to govern of all Sicily, if Dion did not fland in the way, weightieft and conspireth against him; and after much and chiefest matters digent contrivance of this Treason (notwith- of Estate. **flanding** 

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great Oath, which was in this manner: He the goddeffes The smophorus, which ore after certain Sacrifices done, be putteth on the purple Chaplet Proferpina, holding a burning Torch in his band, and fweareth.

e Dion's Wife standing his great and c solemn Oath to th and Sifters mi- contrary ) flew him on the day of the Featle firusting Calip- Proserpina, and cast his Sister and Wife great to swear the re- with child to Prison, where she was brough ality; which he to Bed of a fon. But this horrible Treafo professed, by the not escaping unpunished, Calippus did no prosper long; for going to take a little Town called Catana, he loft the City of Syracufe that takes this whereupon he faid, I loft a City, and got Oath, cometh to Cheefe-knife : and withal, was flain with the the Temple of same Dagger Dion was murthered; and well he deserved such a death, who would give fuch an end to a man so incomparable. So Ceres & Pro- grateful he was, that he would reap no bene serpina; and fit or pleasure of his victories, before he had fhewed himself thankful to his friends: So kind and tender-hearted he was, that he took his Wife Areta again, seeing her homage and of the Goddess tears, though forcibly married to another man: fo moderace and temperate he was, that he contented himself with any thing that came first to hand: so modest he was in his Apparel, alfoin the number of his fervants, and fervice at his Board, as if he lived with Plato in the Academy at Athens: fo fortunate and mode. rate he was, that all the world had him in admiration. Such his ability, fuch his magnanimity, fuch were all his Qualities, as if all vertues had thought him only the proper fubject of their concourse and meetings.

M. BRUTUS

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XLII.

M. BRUTUS.

Contemporary with Julius Cæsar by his Fa-

Brutus, descended from Junius Brutus, as rude and rough, as he was
well bred and gentle; as great an enemy unto Kings, as he was unto Tyrants;
and by his a Mother from Servilius that stab- a Servilia, Cabed Melius, followed b Plato for Philosophy, b whom be menGuero for Latine Oratory, and c Empylus for tioneth in his
Greek (wherein he was short; as in a Letter Book of Julius
to the Samians: Your doings be slow, your coune wherein Bru-

tus was short, as in his Letter to the Pergamenians; I understand you have given Dolobell's money; if unwillingly, you offend me; if willingly, do the like to me.

fels

tereians; Either choose the Patereians judgement who may have their liberty, or the Xanthian fortune who despair of it ) he was trusted by his Uncle Cato in his affairs at Rhodes above Canius, and employed something below his hope and study. When some thought he would fide with Cafar to revenge Pompey for his Fathers murther, he joyned with Pom. pey to serve his Countrey for the publick good; to whose Camp in Macedon he was most welcome. So studious, that the very day before the Pharsalian Battel, he was epitomizing Polybius: fo well beloved, that Cefar. gave order for his fafety, as for his own d fon; thought by Cxand when he escaped after the Fight to1 ty with his Mo- Marth first, and then to Laresta, upon his letter to Cafar, he not onely pardoned, but advanther be was; for ced him; he hearkned to his advice, and alnate that a Let. ways granted his e request, faving of him, I ter brought then know not what this young man would have : but to Cafar should what he would, he willeth it vehemently. He mo-

when Cato infifted in the Sebe opened: He ved nothing but what was honest and rational, Shewed it bim, ved nothing but what was nonen and actionar, and it proved a fograve and constant he was; he carried what Love-letter be- he moved, he was fo refolved : any man might tween him and perswade him, no man could flatter him to a Cato's fifter. kindnesse. He would say, That he thought Servilia; wherefore Ca- them ill brought up in their youth that could dem to faid, Hold nothing. In Cafar's absence against Caro and

Stitution.

d As it was

Sar's familiari-

drunken sop. Scipio, Brutus was Patron of Gallia Transalpie For Cassius na, rather than Governour, remedying for his pardon King mer oppressions, rather than adding new.

Juba and De. mer opprellions, rather than adding news jotarus his re- Upon Cafar's return, Brutus and his government was his greatest delight : Cassius and Brutus :

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The Life of M. BRUTUS.

the Parlius were divided by Cafar, that they might gement eunited to him: Cassius bis cause was just (said on thians ) therefore he had the second Prætorship; but status was to be preferred, therefore he had the feel of the feel. Rrutus avoided Cassaulte for the had above the first. Brutus avoided Cafar's favour, as nther a temptation to his noble mind, than areward to his vertue: he being as much afid of his mind and power, as he was confident of his good nature, would fay, He feared not fat Anthony and Dolabella, but lean Brutus and Caffius. Brutus hated the tyranny, and Caffins the Tyrant. Brutus might have speceeded Cefar, if he had not killed him; for he said, upon some intimation of Brutus his conspiracy, Thinke ye that Brutus will not torry till thu body dye ? But Brutus was incenfed against Cafar's Empire by his Ancestors enterprize against Kings, and the peoples exrelation from him; for under their Images they writ, O that Brutus were alive! And before his face when Prætor, Brutus is afleep. The people would not affert their liberty if Brutus led them; for they faid, They wanted not men of valour and resolution, but of esteem and prudence. Caffius first felt Brutus, who said, He would dye, or Casar should not be King: Cassius replying, Rome will not suffer thee to dye : They look for playes and pastime at other Prætors hands, but they look for liberty at thine. Bruthe having layd afide Cicero, whose fear and age was unsuitable to this Enterprise, & famous with others, who in by-discourses had declared against Civil Wars, and obliged the nobleft and valiantest Romanes upon his authority .

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rity to fo fecret a conspiracy, that notwithstanding all the Predictions of it, it would not be believed ( not leaving out his Wife Porcia; who as Cato's Daughter, and Brutter his Wife, by a wound she gave her self, assured him of her constancy, and ( which was more for her Sex ) of her fecrecy.) (Notwithstanding that Calpurnia and the Soothlay. ers stayed Cafar longer then ordinary from the Senate: Casca was frighted by the way, as if Brutus had discovered all; Porcia swounded. Pompilius Lana seemed to bewray the conspiracy to Cesar as he came ( so that the Complices did intend to dispatch themselves) drawing Anthony out of the Senate by Difcourse, Cimber petitioneth Cafar, and the reft seconded him, kiffing Cefar's hand, and then stabbing him in the heart; who when he faw Brutus, yielded himself: Brutus would have satisfied the other Senators, but they fled: the other Conspirators would have killed Anthony, but Brutus refused, because it was not honest nor prudent, Anthony being ? noble person that was principled for liberty, though engaged to the Tyrant. At first the multitude abhorred, and were amazed at the fact, but afterwards they applauded it; and when they saw that neither power nor spoyl was the defign, but honest liberty, all the multitude mutynied Brutus to the Capitol, yet the Senate entertained, secured, a honoured and employed them in feveral Provinces, particularly Brutus in Crete; who committed two faults; First, in saving Anthony their close

a Antony sent them Pledges, and invited Cassius to supper, as Lepidus did Brutus,

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with tole enemy, and next in publishing Cafar's yould sopular wit, and solemnizing his Funeral; at Wife which Anthony by his speech, and shewing rutu (afar's garments, enraged the multitude fo fer, that Brutus and his friends retyred to Anium, and there for fear of Cafar's Soldiers, refused to shew his Playes as Prætor, or his Lord Mayors shew : But reproving Cicero for fiding with young Ociavius, as if he could becontented with a mild bondage, and were more afraid of an honourable War than a flavill Peace, when he' heard how Rome was divided between Anthony and Octavius, left his resolved Porcia, b who bore up against b Bibulus her her misfortune, until the faw it pourtrayed to fon writes thus the life in Andromaches Table, and went to Athen; where being entertained with publick joy, he openly heard Themistocles the Aademick, and Cratippus the Peripatetick, but privately prepared for War, folliciting the Macedonians, and lifting the young Romanes at Athens, particularly young Cicero, who was a right Commonwealths-man; and having taken some Ships and Money from a Correspondent at Sea, entertained the Romanes on his Birth-day, rallyed Pompey's traglers, took Cinna's five hundred Horse, with Julius Cefar's Ammunition and Arms at Demetriade, received Macedon from tite caused by a Hortenfins, was before Anthony (notwith- vehiment heat flanding the hard and foul way) at Dyrra- within, from an chium; where being cured of his a Bylimia, extream cold indes civilly need by the City as he courts without. Vide andas civilly used by the City, as he courte- plut. de Conoutly spared it; he cut off three of Anthonie's viv.

a Agreat appel

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Enfigns,

Enfigns, surprized and took him in a certain at Marsh, and upon his secret practices and Gicero's death, executed him.

Being condemned at Rome (by Ociavins, M. Anthony , and Lepidus means, who shared the Empire, to the Senators and Peoples great regret ) with Cassius, they met at Smyrna ; the one a rough-natured man, the other gentle and well beloved; both skilful, both joyful to fee their men, their money and Ships, and both resolved rather to deliver their own Countrey, than conquer others: othersentred into this conspiracy for power, Brutus (as Anthony himself confessed) onely for liberty; writing to Atticus, That he would either dye or live with Liberty, and rid his Countrey of bondage by battell, or bimfelf by death.

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.With this resolution (foreseeing that Anthony and Ociavius would part ) as Cassius took Rhodes, fo Brutus surprized Lycia, burned b Xanthius ( who would not be faved ) took laid nets with bels over the Patareia (by his noble usage of the Ladies that

River, fothat came to his hands) and levied a hundred and if any swam, fifty talents upon Lycia: meeting (after many noble and renowned actions in his way ) Calit

us at Sardis, where some ill offices were done whom he fent between them, but their contracts endedin

Supper and Philosophy: Calsius excused Lacius Pella's corruption in his Pratorthip, and

brate bis justice and mercy. See advised indulgence in that juncture; but Bruttu condemned him, faying, Either let us be just, het

or let us recal Cæfar. Appian I. 2. As they were going to Europe, Brutus (who Val. Max, 1.9. 8. 9. llept

b where they

they Should be

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bome without ransome to cele-

Dien. l. 44.

beard.

5, M.

(lept

rtain Ipt very little) faw a Spirit, that told him d Ci- would fee him at Philippes; to whom he sidno more, but, Then we shall fee one another ngin. Caffins the Epicurean perswaded him of the it was but the Agitation of his mind, his Me-atre-laneholy and Imagination: but the Eagles that the few over their Camps, and vanished at Philamente imper, intimated something more; For Ociaoyful and Anthony on the one hand, and Brutus hips, on the other, dencamping at Philippes (after d In the Philipown some ennlucky signes ) Cassius proposing de- pian Fields. isen. by, Brutus advising dispatch (lest their men bring off his run over to Ociavins) both though of contra-Garland backry opinions and tempers, resolved either to ward, the man's conquer, or not to fear being conquered, gave flumbling that the word by little Bills, made their speeches, mage of Cassiof by and Brates with his right Wing surprized An- us his victory; thom as he was drawing his Trenches, and o- the forels of An verthrew, while Cassius with his left, being Prey, and the took leftnaked, was overthrown, before Brutus, their camps."
mow flrayed too far in the pursuit, could come took to his relief: and mistaking Brutus Horse for that the Enemy (so that he thought Tentinius his and fiend had been rather taken, than embraced mend had been father taken, than embraced by them before his face) commanded his saye Pindarus to kill him; who (as Brutus fid) was the last Romane. Sixteen thousand of Cesar's side fell in this Encounter, and eighthousand of Brutus, who (had he not fillowed his g victory too far, had gained it.) and Octavius In the mean time, having killed the Slaves his Commentativistic budteless prisoners, and cent the Free-men ries of these just, de had taken prisoners, and sent the Free-men ries of these who wided his Soldiers with two thousand Drach-nius.

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maes a man, and checked them for their raft. nesse, promising them the spoyl of Thessaloni. ca and Lacademon upon their success.

Having won a Battle by Sea, which he knew

not of twenty dayes after (upon the enemis bravadoes, when they had received Cassin his bloody garments ) notwithstanding the old fpirits appearing; the fwarms of Bees upon the first Enfign; the Soldiers arms (weating Oylof Roses; the two Eagles encounter, and that on a A figne of in Cefar's fide flying away, the a Athiopian they met at the Camp-door, (all ill Omens) he observing his Armies revolted, encountred the enemy with successe on the lest Wing, where he was in person, but was overthrown on the right, where he trufted weak Captains: and laftly, encompassed by the enemy, faw his Foot discouraged at their friends miscarriage, and his horse cut off by his side, young Catoand many young Noblemen venturing their lives to fave his, particularly Lucilius, who surrendred himself to the Barbarians in Brutus his stead; who passing that melancholy night in the woods and rocks, and recollecting his friends fall next day, when all his friends refused to kill him, he faid, We must flye with our bands, and not our feet: And so pittying his Country more than himself, and applauding his own vertue more than his enemies conquest, did that which in Cato he looked upon as offenfive

to the gods, and unworthy of a man; and died with his own hands, as Porcia a while after died

with hers.

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#### The Parallel.

Oth Dion and Brutus rose by small occahions to great power : Dion alone, Brutus with Cassins. Dion's enterprizes were his own defign, Brutus his friends; the one got an estate in his Countreys service, the other fpent one. Brutus his, was his necessity, Dion's his choice: The one fought for his Countrey, when he could not befafe at Rome; the other would not be fafe and merry in banishment, because he would fight. Syracuse, when Dion appeared for it, was weary of Dionysius his avowed tyranny; Rome, when Brutus engaged for it, was in love with Cafar's diffembled Monarchy: Syracufe weary of one King, would have many Senators; and Rome weary of many Senators, would have one King. Dion looked round him, and was circumspect; Brutus a not so: he was a- 2 18 bis second bove his misfortunes; this, though General at Battle, wherein Land, and Lord at Sea, funk under them, be raffly hazar. Dim revenged his own wrongs, Brutus afferted the publick b liberty, for which the one b Plut. in his murdered his great friend, the other did but Epistles. fight against his declared Enemy. Dion was the Tyrants friend when he trufted him, and his enemy when he mistrusted him: Brutus was Pompey's friend and Casar's enemy for the

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The Life of M. BRUTUS.

admired his Image, for the workman (hip & proportion; and asked the Governours, how they durft beep an enemy air.ong them? They wondering who he meant ; I mean that Brutus: whereat when they were ab.1. Thed, be faid, No, no, I commend you for your love to men in adverfity. See Val. Max. 1. 4. 6. be calls flaves Brigg.

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e who when he Common-wealths fake. All faw Dion oppocame to Milain fing Dionyfius his tyranny to fet up his own: His enemies confessed that Brutus aimed onely at the fettlement of the Romane Empire. Any man might have overthrown Dionyfius the for Brutus onely could undertake Cafar the wife: whose very name raised an Army, and his ve. ry Interest an Empire. It was nobly done of Dion to encounter his enemy in the Field , it was prudently done of Brutus to fur prize his in the very Senate. The one did ill that he provoked his friends to betray him, the other well, that he forced his enemies to honour him : Anthony with an honourable Burial, Mi. lain with a fately Image, and Cafar chimfelf with a commendation of the Gauls, who benouned him when dead, who deferved it when alive. H AN . I Many a troop a troop of

I I is was in love with Co-Your chy: Spracife weavy would be many Senators; bus and inno to the

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XI.III.

#### M. ANTHONY.

Contemporary with Herod King of the Jews, Augustus, Tully, and Brutus.

Nthony (whose Grandfather was eminent for nothing but his fall with . Sylla; and his Father for no more then the a Silver Bason bestowed on his Barber) being taken from debauched Cuno, who run him two hundred and fifty Talents in debt; and seditious Clodius, who set him on dangerous enterprizes; spent his time in Aspartly in the Wars, partly in the b Schools, would be trimuntill Gabinissemployed him against Aristobulse and the Jews, whom he c subdued; and

a The flory is this One defired bim to lend bim fome mony; be fearing bis wife Julia, durft not lend any, but good man fent for his Bason, as if he med; and fending his fervants out bid the man

take it; and with much ado made his peace with his wife. b Where he bad the Asiatique phrase be was noted for. c Taking Aristobulus bima lelf, being the first man that assaulted the Castle.

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his own great mind engaged him with Pto. 40, 2 d Full of exba-lomy d (when others shrunk) where he won there lations called the dry and defert passage, took Pelusium and to op Typho's breath spared it , made way for victory (and by in jellor but is indeed c Some fay be came from An. Hercules.

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but the over- compassing the enemy obtained it) to which the L Rowing of the his presence and his courtesie, his familiarity red Sea under and e civility, his publike spiritedness and libe. pride rality, his Hercules face, habit, and actions, added the respect of Alexandria, and the love ton the son of of Rome: He bestowed all his gains, and referved none for one day : he ordered his f i. e. Twenty friend a f Decies; his Cofferer set it before five Myriades. him; but he faid, I thought a Decies was more give him two. When Cafar fet up for the people, and Pompey for their Nobility, Curi gained Amany for Cafar; and what withhis eloquence, what with his money, made him Tribune; in which place he reversed Marcellus his Laws; sent the present levies into Syria, and forbid the future; read Cafars letters, and advised that both Pompey and Cafar might lay down their Arms, if either, untill he was forced to Cafar in disguise, who when he had settled the City, gave Antony charge of Italy and the Army, where he obliged not the Army more by his familiarity, then he disobliged the Citizens by his Injustice and Lust; but approving himself to Cafar by his valour, he drave away Libe from the Haven of Brunda fum, took many priloners and much treasure; reduced Lysu; escaped a Shipwrack by a fuddain Southwind, and came with men and money to Cafar; whole whole Army he turned back from flight at Ly-1445

Won the which battel as General of the Horse, wand to opposed Dolobellas Novas tabulas (being by in jealous of his familiarity with his Wife) or thich the Law for curring off obligations) but ripened the conspiracy against Casar by his arity libe. pride and insolence, his Harlots and Banquets; his Cupboards of Plate drawn with ons, Lyons; his furly and domineering Wife (who love ruled him as he did Rome ) Cafars extraordipary favour towards him upon his return from Spain; their joynt Conful ship, and by putting the Garland and Crown at the Lupercalia upon his head and on his Image (which g when & They fay Cz. he took, the people murmured, when he refu- far hereupone led they shouted ) for now Cassim and Brutus to the first that not trulling Anthony for his familiarity with would cut off Cefar, yet sparing him for their hope of him, bis head. murdered Cafar while he was called afide, who entertained the conspirators overnight h The Citizens at supper, when he saw they aimed at no fire-brands up

more; and next morning fecured them by an and down. amnesty to prevent a Civil War; but having i According to gained the people by that prudent act and Cafars memo-Gafars will, he declaimed them to an up-rons bout be war at Cafars Funeral, and enflamed them pretended; with his cloaths, untill the whole conspiracy wherefore bis was h fired out of the City; all the Senate was followers were altered, the banished recalled, and Antony nites.

abiolute; But young Offavius, Cafars Nephew & Every Roand heir, comes to Rome, and demands of An-man, to whom thony his Uncles money (which he was called be bad given

upon for by the k Legates) Antony puts him by feventy five bis Tribuneship, and threatneth his Imprison-peice.

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2 That Cafar would kill bim. Dio. 1.47. Val. Max. 1. 1.6.7.

ment; Octavius made Cicero and the Senate sed his friends, because Antonies enemies, after Idla a Dream of Antonies, they make parties, carreffe the Legions; and by Cicero's authority Antonies is overthrown before Modea, and hum Casar advanced at Rome: but Antonies great out mind bears up against his advertity; his mean ins condition wins Lepidus and his Army, and his civility engageth Plancus; upon which increase of his power, Cafar (now weary of Cicero's Commonwealth) agreeth with Lepidus and Antony in an Island, leaving Cicere to their mercy, as they did Paulus and Lucius Cafar to his; Antony cut off Cicero's head and hand with delight, and fet them on the Pulpit for Orations; and by his leudness and outrage, and that in fober and noble Pompeys house, exaspered the people, untill with his share of the Army he went to Macedon against Brutus, where his victory was renowned, his courtesie more in his honorable butil of Brutus in his own rich Armor : Hisnoble promise of five thousand Silver Drachma's to each Souldier; his moderate Impositions, his procession through the Schools, the Theatres, the Halls, and Temples of Greece (that gained him the name Philellen, or a lover of Greece.)

But when the riches of the East were in his eyes, the Beauty of Asia at his devoire, the power of Kings and Queens at his feet, the pleasures and riots of those places filled his Court, and extortion undid the Cities; 2 Citizens house was his Cooks reward for a

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enate with of meat, (untill Hybraus the Orator after Idhim how his Officers cheated him, and ruined the Countrey; adding, That if he ority said have two Tributes, he must bestow upon unatwo Harvests) His minde was b noble, b To reward ut abused by statterers, behauched by Bustwertue, and punchean ones, and at last bewitched by Cleopatra, nish vice. That Antony is of the property cing summoned by him to appear at Cilicia might have it fresh when ever here. The came in her gilded Boat with sayls of Pur- done day Andring of Oars of silver, sitting under a pavilion tonius being Tiffue: all forts of Instruments played, the angry, because firest Maids and Boyes attended; the whole fifth before Cle-Buck was perfumed; all the Countrey admi- opatra, fet his edher; her Treasure and Ornaments are in- mento dive, & timable : her first supper was sumptuous ; put fish upon his tract, to vie with Anthony, prodigious: book. Cleopair beauty won all eyes, her tongue all hearts. next day invihelpakeas many Languages as the command- ting all the Aat notwithstanding the Turmoyls then in gyptians to the beworld, they made an Order called Ami- fishing, bids her mobion, and accordingly by turns spent vast fish on the book; ms of Money; and what is more precious, which Antony lima They wasted eight wild Boars at a time, pulling, tade a supper for every house c in the night; the laughter of Thole cupboard of Plate was bestowed for a all that fam it; Cleopatra erid: Cleopatra jested, played, hunted, and ed, My Lord, alled with her Gallant, and never left him leave your Anby ornight, sporting with rough and Soldi-gling-Rod in nis Tike temper, untill Fulvis's peevishnesse Agypt, it is for

adraised a War in Italy, Labienus had over- you to fish for Countreys & un Paribia: and upon Fulvias his death, all Kingdoms.

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the Provinces Eastward were by agree are ment with Casar allotted Anthony, and some Lepidus, O-power to name his own e Consul every thre suff eavius, and years) a Treaty confirmed by a Marriagebe into tween him and Cafar's noble and handsom H to chuse consuls f Sister.

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by Turns. fOdavia with in the tenth month of her faying , 1 will shouldst never unfaithful. fountain called being filled

eadeth, the giving the Reyns to the Horse.

Hereupon they fatisfied a Pompey withth pare Government of Sardinia; they fent Vennida to stop the Parthians; they manage the Go Eg widowhood, the vernment with joynt power, until Ambin Att pensing with it. (being out-done by Casar both in business Sextus, Pom- and in pastimes; and cold by his Soothsayer, pcy's Ship-ma- That his Damon was too weak for (Rfar's) wen fler, offered him to \* Athens, where he kept open-house, made to cut the Ca-bles, and take Shews and Plays for Ventidius success in three Cælar & An- Battles in Parthia, Canidius his conquelish thony as they Armenia , and Sostius in Syria ( Anthony and were at Supper, Cesar both being more fortunate in their Lies make thee Mr. tenants Enterprizes than their own ) whereh not onely of staid, until now, grown great, and offender Sicily, but of with Octavius, he fails with three hundred Rome. He re- ships to Tarentum, in which Haven Ottavia melted them who were refolved for War, into tell me of ir, a firm Peace, and sweetned their mutuals for I was never nimofities into reciprocal kindnesses. Where upon Anthony leaving his Wife and Children Where was a to Octavius, and yielding to b Luft again Clepfydia, that better counfel, threw Phanicia, Cilicia, and took in and let Arabia into Cleopatra's lap, and himself into out water, like her Embraces, by whom he had two Twins; A an bour-glaffe; lexander, firnamed the Sun, and Cleopatra, in when the North named the Moon; excufing his prodigality to west-winde blows, and emptied on the contrary, as Nilus, b which Plate

agree ands her, with this faying; That it became and domanes to give, rather than take: And his y thre luft with that; That Royal feed is not to be considered in the bestowed Provinces on Moneses, that he might cain Kingdoms of his Man.

might gain Kingdoms of his Master. He compred himself to Themistocles, and his Riches was Darius. He dispatched his Paramour to Egypt, and his own eighty thousand men to Armenia; where out of hast to return to her, things helest his Artillery behind, which was cut off. Mayer He besieged Phraata in vain, trifled away Wen his confederate Artabazus, killed and took made some eighty Parthians in a pitch'd Field, decithree matedhis tenth Legion, and put the rest to elisin at Barley in stead of Wheat. He was trouyand bled with fallies from the City, and skirmish-Lieu esfrom the Field, for all his conquest; and a-trele frid of Famine and Winter, was cajoled to some conference with the Parthians, and with somesetcht about to a peaceable departure: but in his way (being informed by an honest Mardianand of the Parthians treachery ) was insested by the Enemy, had it not been for his are to strengthen his Rear and Flanks with light-armed men; for the Gauls Horse that dispersed them; for Flavius Gallus that resistedthem; for his own resolute charge at last

with the third c Legion which overthrew c Wen Canithem; his care of the Soldiers, and their re-dius and other verence to him for his noblenesse, familiarity, almost lost all his eloquence (for he could harangue the Ar- the Romans by my to what he pleased) and liberality, they piece-meals.

had been cut off.

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But the Parthians fleshed with successe, and for recruited by their Kings own Guard that came to triumph, rather than engage, daring the tyred Romanes- they (upon Anthony's speech and prayer, that his Army might prevail though he fell) submitted to what punish ments and services he pleased: and setting themselves in such order, that upon their endemness approach, one d covered the other. They first deceived the Parthians, who though setting them overthrew them: But his Army sailed with Famine, Thirst, and a strange Herb they met with a that made them throw stonesat by met with, that made them throw stones at the one another; the remedy against which was 14 onely Wine. Whereupon Anthony cryed, 0 hat ten thousand! meaning the ten thousand Per vi fians that had marched further under Cyrus: and And when the Parthians cajoled the second 12 time with a feeming, he had been furprized in a large Valley, had not one Mithridates the Persian General's Kinsman led them over a the mountain, and towards two great Rivers; mountain, and towards two great Rivers; which (after a desperate mutiny and sickness, by a falt River in the way, together witha tharp skirmish) they with much ado passed & over, but furfeited themselves to Fluxes and Dropfies by the plenty of that land, fo that 20 thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse were missed in the Muster-roll after eighteen skirmishes, and twenty eight days journey, and all for the Armenian Cuiraffiers revolt, whole King he allured Prisoner to Alexandria, where, upon the arrival of his Paramour whom

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d The fift rank kneeled, the next flooped, &c. and fo covered one another with their Shields, as tyles do cover a bouse; a way they call Leftudo.

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e, and som he pined for, he triumphed, and she team showed Largesses on the Army; who enticed and the effeminate so far with her own dalliances, peech ad her followers flatteries, that he waved revail he War with the Medes Horse and Bow-men similar the Parthians now divided among setting temselves; despised his Wise Octavia, come seine e of Athens with Men, Money, and other pesents, to see him; and made War with Carough so, who accused him, 1. For neglecting his a For one day and excellent Lady. 2. For presuming to divide he and Cleopatailed skingdoms between Cleopatra and her chiling sate in golden chairs above, of their street of the sate of th

ingdoms between Cleopatra and her chiling doms between Cleopatra and her chilingdoms between Cleopatra and her chiling doms. 3. For cladding her in the Goddes Is above, & their chest bridge, and he Casar, 1. For deposing children in silloids, and engrossing his Province. 2. For ver below; he do, the bring staly among his Soldiers. Whereupon Charres, Cypring the hundred Gallies, fixteen Legions, prus, & Lydia to her. Armending the solding staly among his soldiers. Whereupon Charres, Cypring and his Cleopatra, who surnished him with to her. Armending the world, and furnished him with the set that destined Octavius the government of was in a long metworld, and Canidius who was bribed by Median Gows in a long metworld, and Canidius who was bribed by Median Gows in a long metworld, and Canidius who was bribed by Armenians; Pheemical, who was the Median Gows in a long more and at Athens, where Minstrels had more and at Athens, where Minstrels had here whose the Reyptians, to feast and revel at smorand at Athens, where Minstrels had here whose of Provinces for their Entertainian and Coale, and here where Kings strived who should home them most, and Kingdoms, which should home them most, and Kingdoms, which should home of the Octavia is dissolved; Casar raiseth a with slippers, and both called king of Kings.

In the strip should be should home of the course of Provinces for their Entertainian and Royal band with slippers, and both called king of Kings.

In the strip should be should home of the course of the called king of Kings.

King of Kings.

Antonius

Antonius his Will lest with the Vestals: Calvi min be As treading sius accuseth him of his fond b Love-trick on her toe at with Cleopatra in the middest of his State in Supper, suffer- cares and businesse; for bestowing the famour ing the Ephesians to call her Library of Pergamos, and the two hundre and soveraign La. thousand Books that were in it, to that wanto woman.

dy, receiving Love-letters from her in Ounto Kings. a Who plainly told Anthony dispatched Athens.

Geminius a faithful a meffenger from Aniba ny's friends, is fent away by the jealous Que nyx or christal my's triends, is lent and most of his fincere and when on his Imperial with disgrace, as were most of his fincere and when on his Imperial with disgrace, Anthony's government is a: gave audience taken from him, because he had given it to woman : The War against Cleopatra or her Es nuchs and Chamber-maids (as Cafar faid) is not that he was un- proclaimed; the City Pisaurum peopled by done, if Cleo- Antonius, funk; his Image at Alba west the patra was not Hercules Temple at Patrass was burnt with Lightning while Anthony was there: The hi called Antoniade, and the images of Euro Win nes and Attalus were torn to pieces, and Swale from lows neftled in other ships, and many otheril Omens happened.

Both Armies met, eight hundred Ship with twelve banks of Oars, 100000 Foot b Kings of Ly- and 12000 Horse, twelve b Kings either in the dia, Cilicia, person, or by their Representatives on the larin Cappadocia, one hand; 2500 Ships, 80000 Foot, and arrows the laring cappadocia. many Horse, on the other: Antonius comman deled from Armenia to Euphrates, and Casa many from Illyria to the Western Ocean. Casar to the Ships were built for service, strong and nime land, ble; Anthoni's for shew, weak and heavy ed, leaf ar promised Anthony safe landing in Italy Africanthony challengeth him to a combat in Italy anthony challengeth him to a combat in Italy and

Paphlagonia, Comagena, Oc.

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Calvin min, or a Battle in Pharsalia: Cesar takes trick of the before Anthony thought he had taken state opping; and Cleopatra saith, What danger mon saye, if Casar keep at c Toryne? Anthony c At the Ladle, order sents Cesar away with his stratagem of scimming the anto loars, cuts off his fresh water, but is depot by the fireside. inted by Domitius, by two Kings, Amyntas, fide.

Intho and Dejotarus, and advised by his Mariners, water-men in need of by Canidius to fight in the main Land; his foremost e and where he was as experienced, as Cafar was at Ships, and held ent is sa: But he hearkning to Cleopatra, who con-up the Oars in too hed rather how she should escape, then Battle-array, in the hould conquer, was deafto all, even the very mouth to an old Captain, that told him. That upon of Actium.

The ground they would either conquer, or dye

west (though so fearful, that he commanded on with the fayls, under pretence that not an Enemy the fooldescape.) Anthony commanding the left wing, gave order that they should not stir from the e Streit of the Gulph. Yet f Cafar e Having met that morning met commanding the right Wing of his, provoled them out , and encompassed them. Both berd , whose hip the fought with equal successe, the one with ships, the other with Engines, until Cleopatrychus, Good fortune, and the laving his Land and Sea-forces: and as he had his sheep Nicon, conquerour, whose statue he had afterwards man and showly milled a Komane in his walke upon a whose Statue he man ak of Land to his Land-Army, so he as nar- had afterwards will be had hanged. His Navy was beaten, his that hanged. His Navy was beaten, his all had hanged. His three dayes dejected most of his ships.

Any ad, but afterwards went with Cleopatra to tall affick: Casar relieveth the Cities of Greece and Anthonies Corn; Cleopatra guards her

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He fet all his

Ports.

g An odd fellow of Athens, who Ad all company but Alcybiades , who he faid would one day do much mi chief; who lited the mans feast if he were not there : and told the Athenians he was to cut his Figtree; and if amy of them had a mind to hang them felves, they should do it quickly. a Antyllus. b Cæfarion by I. Cæfar. c The bite of an Aspiche, which makes a man fleep to death.

Ports. Anthony retires after g Tymon's exam the ple, to a Lodge in the Sea neer Pharos, and re ret folves to trust no man: forgoing all his hopes may that he might quit his cares too.

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Herod King of Jury revolts ; all Anthonies The friends leave him; he returns to Cleopatra deat and entereth a his and b her elder fon among brother, oung men with great folemnity: They had change the Amimetobion, the Incomparable com life, to Sunapothimenon, their life who will And dye together, made up of feathing and par Alex stimes. Cleopatra tries what poyson will kill tod c easiest; both Anthony and she send their will Schoolmaster Euphronius to Cafar, to crave in Ægypt for her children, and a private life for mu Enthony. Cafar would grant Cleopatra and part thing that was reasonable, but the must be mid nish Anthony; who being jealous of Cafar! Dol young and smooth-tongu'd Messenger, whip who peth him (because as he writ to Cafar, he Que had angered him now his mifery had made him fretful. )

But Cleopatra makes more of him than e ver, keeps her Birth-day more folemnly: though Pelusium be taken, Cafar be before the walls; the be ready to burn her rich Monuments and richer Treasure (though Cesas Comforted her to preserve them) though An thony having beaten Cafar back, tells his fer Ale who would lead them to a Battle, where they by should be safe with victory, or dye with ho ton frange noises and fignes, and next morning ver the

ram the whole Navy falls off, and all his Forces dre reoverthrown: He cries, Cleopatra had bepes rayed him who fought for her fake. She hides her self in a Tomb, and is voiced dead. onice The poor man haftens to her by his own atra dath; wounds himself, and all in blood was hought to Cleopatra, in whose arms (tear-They ingher hair, her face, her breast) he dieth, rable comforting himself with these words; That wil Anthony could be overcome onely by Cæfar. p. Alexandria is taken, Cleopatra's sons are put lil m death, even Cafaridian himself, Arrius their wifing, There should not be many Cæsars. Arcrave in the Philosopher , Philostratus the Orae for four, and all the people are pardoned. Cleo-any patra poysoned her selfaster some discourse the with Cefar, some love-passages with young esar's Dolobella, and some tears on Anthony's Tomb, whip who had twelve Kings in his service, three , he Queens for his Concubines, and three d Em-

#### The Parallel.

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Lafa Emetrius was born to a whole Kingdome (his Father being the most powerful of see Alexander's Successors) Anthony raised himhim left to half an Empire; both did most feats the by their Lieutenants. Demetrius was forced hho tomarry Phila, though too old for him, and wid Anthony Cleopatra, when too great. Both rning sere so potent, that it was thought they de-Nn 2

d Clodius, Nero, Germa. nicus; the fecond by his daughter Agrippina, the first and last by his daughter Antonia.

served to be more : but Demetrius desired but right and custome , Anthony aimed at an Usurpation and Tyranny: Demetrius was o. verthrown in afferting the Liberty of Greece, and Anthony in defigning the flavery of Rome. Mark was very munificent to his Friends, Demetrius was more to his Enemies. Anthony was renowned for burying Brutus, Demetrius for interring all his Enemies : Both wanton and riotous, but Demetrius would not neglect his Underrakings for Pleasure, nor Anthony his Pleasures for his Undertakings. Wanconnesse was Demetrius his diversion (for he would never come out without a perfumed Helmet, or Ivied Darts ) and Anthony's bufuesse. Omphale difarmed Hercules, and Cleopatre An. thony. Paris ran to Helena's Closet, and Mark to his Dears Lap. Demetrius had many Wives allowed in Macedon, but all beloved; Ambony had two disallowed in Rome, and both ne. gleded for one Concubine: but Anthony by his Inconstancy undid himself only, Demetriu a others. Demetrius faved his Enemies for his Friends sake, Anthony betrayed his b friends, to be revenged of an c enemy. Demetrius brake his Oath with his d friends, Anthony onely with a e Traytor. The one being forfaken by bis men, lived three years a flave to eat of butchery. See like a beaft : the other having forfaken bu, scarce durst die like a f Man.

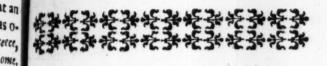
a Defiling Minerva's Temple, and billing his Ganimede to fave himfelf. b His very 114cle. c Ciccro. d Alexander. e Artabazus. f Dogs were not fuffered to come to Athens Caftle, because Appian, and Srrab 1.16.Pli. 5. & 23 book.

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Anne Mundi 3770. Ante Cbr. 175.

XLIV.

#### The GRACCHI.

Contemporary with Agis and Cleomenes, Judas Machabaus, &c.

A Gis and Cleomenes were not more re- a Tiberius markable for their calamities among found 2 snakes the Gracians, than C. and T. Grac- in his Bed; and thus among the Romanes; two brethren as eminent for their valiant and renowned if he killed the Father a Tiberius (who being twice Consul, male, he should once Censor, twice triumphed) as for their dye himself; if the female, his

mit should dye; He considering her years and her vertues, killed the male, and died soon after, leaving 12 children, whereof she married one to her cousin Scipio Africanus, buried nine, and bred up these two to an higher pitch of vertue than most Romans; so much did their education prevail o- we have Nature,

N n 3 chaste

The Life of GRACCHUS.

b Cajus was the first jetted up and down the Pulpit. c He bought filver Dolphins for 1250 Drachmaes, for which Drusus reproves him.

chaste and excellent Mother Corneliana, who is refused King Ptolomy, and intended wholly of the raducement of their different tempers to equal vertues. Tiberius was milde and winning in his Orations and converse, b Cajus earnest and passionate; the one spoke properly and closely, the other finely and pedantickly. Cajus c was curious in his diet, Tiberius temperate. Cajus was guided by a Master of Mufick in pronouncing his Orations, Tiberius by his own discretion: but both just, both resolute, both continent, both careful and industrious in their places; which if they had held at one time, they had been happy; but holding them at divers, they were miferable.

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d As he writes himself, and Polybius. e When Appius told his Wife of a Match for her daughter ; What hafte (saith she?) you could do no moreif she had Tib. Gracebus. f Fannius faith, be scaled a City with bim.

Tiberius the elder was for his vertues made Augur by d Appius, and for his merit his e Son-in-law: In the Punick War, his f valour and meeknesse were so obliging, that the whole Army loved him when present, and wished for In the Numantine Battles, him when absent. when Treasurer, he was as eminent as Mancinus was unfortunate : the Numantines would treat with none but him, whose name obliged them to peace, and faved twenty thousand Romanes: he recovered his Treasurers books, and other spoyls taken by the Numantines, with three friends in Peace, which threescore thoufand could not preserve in War : that Peace being dishonourable to the Majesty of Rome, Mancinus was sent g naked to the enemy, for making it necessary, but Tiberius spared for concluding it when so. Scipio's presence, and his

g According to the culome in she like case, as at Samnium.

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who sown popularity faved him now, his absence

holly of him hereafter.

For Tiberius being chosen Tribune (what win with his own ambition to outdo h Posthumius ajus his Mothers fuggestion ( who faid, She mas cal-Id Scipio's Mother-in-law , and not Gracchus Philosopher, & Mother ) the common Peoples cries, and befad fight of all the Romanes being difinheited, and the whole Land en roffed by a few ded him to it. nich Strangers (who bought in others names, indpoffeffed in their own ) with Craffus and Scevola's advice preferred the Agrarian Law, which Lelius attempted very prudently and moderately, rather buying, than taking away therich mens usurpation: the rich men oppose iasafeditious innovation; first by argument, (which Tiberius answered, fa ing, That the por Romane's perished in the Wars, and rich Strangers enjoyed their Estates; who engrassed he Countrey, while the true owners had not of their Ancestors inheritances where to lay their heads:) and by interest, setting his fellow Octavius against Tiberius, who first perfwaded him to give way to that reasonable and just Lavy, and offered him as much Land as he would lofe by it : And at last ( when he was indanger of his life, and all offices ceased) by the Peoples vote deposed him; and by the ame vote (the Senate refusing) passed a preserreflauration of all mens Estates, according whe i first proposition ( without any consideration which Tiberius proposed) and settled raes a manthree Commissioners for the distribution: the Nobility in the mean time spighting Gracebus,

h They fag Bloffius the Drophanes the Oratour, both Exiles, prisma-

i Of soo There

#### The Life of GRACCHUS.

that they would not allow him a Tent to 16 act in, nor any more than nine Obols a day; and the people upon the sodain death of one of Tiberius his followers, and his appeal to them in mourning, tumultuating against the Nobility.

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Attalus makes the Romanes his Executors, and Tiberius having joyned to himself one of his followers, Mutius makes a Law for equal division of his estate; the Nobility charge him of many misdemeanors, especially with Ogavius his deposition; he (though gravelledby Annius his (ubtle question ) in a set speech afferts the peoples power over Tribunes asgret as over the Kings, and maintains them the original of all authority.

sime for every mans fervice in the war was

But to fecure himself now in some danger, and continue a his power, he careffes the people by cancelling the Law for Billeting, by making Appeals to them, and putting Knights in the Senate: Laws that would not passe, until he cajoled the Multitude with mourning and tears to guard his house at night, and his perfon by day; but in vain, when (as the Snakes eggs hatched in his Helmer, the Bird that hungthe wing, the two Ravens that fought that morning fignified, and Flavins Flacens told) the Nobility resolved his death, and Nafica (when the Conful refused to put any man to death without tryal ) broke with his rich followers through the great throng of People; and notwithstanding the signes Tiberins made, and the multitudes fury, killed him and b three hundred of his Abettors (who

b Putting Billius inte a pipe full of Snakes, and throwing bis body into be River.

ent to said, Tiberius intended the publick good, a day; decould not command amisse) confirming of one to Agrarian Law, and returning to Affrick of one it Agrarian Law, and returning to Affrick peal to natisfie the multitude. The people were of other furious against Nasica for killing Timin, and Scipio for approving it, than earmin, and Scipio for approving it, than earmined for his brother Cajus; who to enhance one of instell with the People, retired, and was equal that Treasurer to Sardinia, where he persuate this delthe Cities to cloath the Romane Soldiers, of King c Micipsa to victual them. In a capus and sadors the Romane of the send when the Senate was at a losse, and sadors the Romane soldiers.

mord, when the Senate was at a losse, and sadors the Ro-bewhole Army like to perish; but the Nobi-manes turned ly being jealous of him, and making some out of the se-ly being jealous of him, and making some nate, because upleasing alteration in the Army for fear of their Master lim, hereturns home, to their equall wonder fent corn to and discontent, alleaging his faithfulnesse in their Army for is d'Office, his twelve e years service in the sale. Wars, fo much to the peoples satisfaction, d That be went there were more to chuse him Tribune, than with his purse Rome could lodge, or Mars hill hold : In full, & resurnwhich place having raised the popular humour ed with it emp-(bysmart reflection on his Brothers sodain e whereas the and unjust death without either Tryal or time limited Judgement ) he kept it up by emacting,

Gracchus bis

was but ten.

I That he who was once deposed, should f who was of never be capable of trust (which upon f Cornelia's request ( whose image is set flandered her up with this Inscription, The Mother of Cajus faid, the Gracchi ) in favour of Octavius, was How durft repealed.

2 That every banished man might appeal had Tiberius to the people.

To great efteem. that when one thou reproach cornelia, that

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# The Life of GRACCHUS.

3 That the Common-wealths Lands a was home and abroad should be equally divisit ded among the Citizens.

That Soldiers should be cloathed beside com their pay, and none pressed under rase

years of age.

5 That all the Romanes over the world red should vote at the election of Magicant strates.

And 6. That three hundred Knights should ho be joyned to the three hundred Semana tors.

7 That the prizes of Corn should be aba. fite corn extorted from Tributary Cities, and fhould be fent back.

Which Lawes ( passed by his industry, and

those mens affistance the people seeing his in the tegrity gave him power to chose ) together with his incredible dispatches of businesse; his amiable conversation, and his care of a High-ways, won him that efteem abroad, and that love at home, that upon his requel Fannius was chosen Consul, and against his will he was again chosen Tribune.

But the Nobility being his open Enemies, and Fannius but his open friend, he careffed the people with two Laws more: The one for fending the Poor to possess Tarentum, &c. The other for making all the Latines free of Rome. The Nobility could not tell how to check his growing efteem, but they put his Fellow-Tribune Drusus upon enacting as popular Laws

a He divided the wayes first anto miles, containing 8 furlongs. See Appion, Aretine, Sigonius, Cic. 1. 1. de Deven. Liv. Val. Max.

11

# The Life of GRACCHUS.

nds 1 188 (all in the Senates name, for the benefit of y din Commonwealth ) and observing more popar practices ( for he never acted in any beside commission himself, as Gracchus did ) Gajus der malento Affrica; and in the mean time Fulwhis fedition, and Scipio's fudden greatness world rade him suspected at Rome, whither (not-Magic withflanding the wind that blew down his first Infign and Sacrifices, the Wolves that deshould fored his Bound-marks, all ill tokens!) Sena- baring that Brutus prevailed, and that L. Hotilius his great enemy, and the Patricians e abas friend, was to be Consul; and dispatching his or the Affrican Affairs in seventy dayes, he comes, Cities, and 1. opposeth Fannius his Proclamations, commanding all strangers departure from Rome, and forbidding all Confederates comand ligto it. 2. Makes the Market-place and Theis in late as open for the People as the Nobility. ether 3, Beingrepulsed his third Tribuneship, and nesses the state of the state o oad, had against the Senate, but his rash servant quel Antillius was flain. The Senate decree Opit his niw the Conful full power to secure the Commonwealth; Cajus his tears, his fighes, nies, hislooking on his Fathers image, his popular essed sourd, his Wives brave speech, availed him efor not: Fulvius his Herald of Peace is reje-The acd, and he and his Complices are summonme. Idbefore the Senate, and not long after with this his son flain. Cajus flies first to Diana's Temple, ow- and there praying the people might never be as ular liberty to revenge this treason, He fled to an adjoyning

aws

The Life of GRACCHUS.

joyning wood confecrated to the Furies, whi his two friends dye to fecure his flight, in that difmal Grove his faithful fervant? locatres first flew him upon his request, a then himself, and both are cast after some i humane indignities into the River. The Ten ple of Concord is built, Opinius is Dictato the Gracchi are missed by all but their nob Mother, who could relate their death wit as undaunted courage as the would her Fathe Scipio's life. Generous vertue is above forron and reason digests it. Fortune may afflict Vertue, but cannot daunt it , baving patience al ways to bear adversity, whough not prudence to a void it. Sufferings may attempt, but not opper the Vertuous.

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Anno Mun. 3590. Ante Cbr. 358.

XLV.

DEMOSTHENES.

Contemporary with Nehemiah, Actanernes, Philip of Macedon.

A Sthe Author of a Alcibiades Battle a Euripides, say faith, A vertuous man must be born some.

(though Arts and Vertues flourish install Villages as well as great) so I say, A gentall Historiographer must be bred in some famew City, where he may converse with all variety of men and Books.

Inmy little Countrey I have no skill, as at hard to know have I had no leasure to study the elegancy our selves, the and contexture of the Latine Tongue; there-gods had never fore I will not compare Cicero and Demosthenes enjoyaed it, not doquence (as Cacilius not b knowing bimself came from weakly) heaven.

# The Life of DEMOSTHENES Th

weakly) but their actions: their natures are: how like; they being both ambitious, both Con use monwealths-men, both fearful: and the home fortunes not unlike; for both rife from fm beginnings to great power, and greater eny he n both provoked their Superiors, and were be then nished; and both were recalled to end the inhe lives together with their Countreys liberty. ha

Demosthenes being left young by the Cutle his Father, and the Barbarian his Mother y, worth fifteen Talents; his Overseers cheated sy, him of his estate, and weaknesse hindered his aum education: His sickly body occasioned his ass

Oratour.

c From Argus & barrdy Poet.

b From Batta- name b Battalus, his unpleasant time his other tha lus a dissolute name c Argus : Callistratus his applause for his pleading Oropus his famous cause, inflamed mo him, and the prevalent force of his Rhetorick for enforced him to lay afide all his exercises and an studies for that one of Eloquence : he hears a Ifaus , reads Plato , Ifocrates and Archida- L mus, practiseth in his cause against his Guardians; and after much fludy ventureth in the

publick Assemblies, but was hisled off ( for his long periods, his short breath, and his stammering) until (wondering why others extemperary discourses were beyond his premeditations ) by old Euonomus his advice, he emboldned and strained himself; and aponthe difference between his and Satyrus his pronunciation of the same verb, he studied in his Cellar Gesture as well as Eloquence ; he dif-

coursed on every thing he saw or heard. Demades was a natural Orator, Demofibenes a forced one; he could fecond Demostbenes, but

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es are: perofibenes could not second him: Demosthein Con resaid, He reverenced the people so muco, that
if the ineverspake but what he writ in Briefs, and
in sma sudied; Demades trusted his wit so far, that
is never studied what he spake. Both were
here by shentand prevailing, both pleased with d Anin the inever studied what he spake. Both were
here by shentand prevailing, both pleased with d Anin shera's; the one warily took all occasions to heave size in a same in the same in the same and and
here, she the other rashly sought all. Theophraher same and
could be a same above it. Polyeusius would e Aristo writes
the steel by, Demosthenes was a neat Orator; but Phohe d his simulation one: a word of the one, went farther
other thms whole stream of the others; he helped
his stammering by putting a pibble in his fe for his flammering by putting a pibble in his amed mouth; and his low voyce, by pronouncing a Orick freech to a Cataract. His Orations were grave and and vehement, but his replies smart. A Thief hears alled Calchus, jeared his Night-stadies: My hids- Lamp (faith he ) troubles thee : and no wonder Guar . M Lords (added he ) that we are robbed, when the methieves are copper, and our walls clay. this of Oration was against Medias ( to whose lamriches he yielded) for a private cause. tem- fecond was against Philip for the publick Liedi- heries : wherefore he was so esteemed, that Grece and Perfia admired him, and Philip feared him. Other Orators would be bripro- bed, and say, They would not plead for sooth against their Superiours, or the Commonwealth. Demostbenes was a constant and incorrupt, as opomius fay .. one that laid this principle at the bottom of all therwife, and his Orations. That he was not to urge things Demetrius no. pleasant, or profitable, but things just and

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The Life of DEMOSTHENES

honest. No man spake so much to the people none fo little for them , faying, He would me wrong any man for them, and that he would ferve the Commonwealth against them; as hedi in his Orations against Antiphon , Theoride Timotheus , Apollodorus , Ariftocrates , and In the Treaty with Philip, nine Am baffadors were entertained by him, and the tenth who was Demost benes was observed. O. thers faid Philip was eloquent, hand ome, and a good fellow: He would fay, The first was good quality for a Pleader, the second for Woman, and the third for a Sponge. He commanded not onely Athens, but

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Thebes and all Greece against Philip: his eloquence commanded men, and his interest b money: His Orations were more powerful to raise the Gracian spirits, than Philip's Army to subdue them. His two words, Honour and Honesty, went further than his fix Legions; yet (as the fate of Greece, and the Philippi zing Oracles would have it ) he carried all be fore him in Peace, fled in the day of Battle with his Shield, whereon he writ good Fortune. He hazarded Philip's Kingdome, and was courted by Darius ; he pronounceth 1 Panegyrick over the dead at Charones, that filenced his enemies, and he preferred Laws in his c friends names that fatisfied the Peo-

ple: But Philip's death put the Athenians out

of their Melancholy for their defeat, and De-

mostbenes out of his d mourning for his daugh Can

ter (the publick joy swallowing up his private die forrows) both triumphing too much at his dia

b when the cizies asked what proportion of money they Shouldpay; Crobylius the Oratour answered, That war hath no maintenance.

e For lucks Sake.

d See Æschine bis Orations.

## The Life of DEMOSTHENES. death, to whom they submitted when he was

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Alexander was heir of Philip's power, and to Demoftbenes malice, who engaged all Greece guinft him, till his successe against the Thebes fafilenced, and then (as the Wolf did the Dogs) demanded him with five more Orators, mole Peace for five Talents was made by Desades, who bare all the sway now Alexander bd retyred.

In the famous plea about the Crown against Flebilus, he prevailed : but for taking a bibe of Harpalus, and pretending a e fquin- e whereupon withat he could not speak, he was condering the conceit with d first fifty Talents , then imprisoned ; and breiking Prison, at last banished to I roezen. wherehe faid his enemies abroad; were more courteons to him, than his friends at home by axistates the Minerva the Protectore fe of them delightdinthree Beafts, the Owle, the Dragon, and f Pytheus faid the People, and that he had rather die than be the Ambaffa-Statef-man : But Alexander dieth , and De- boded trouble, influes is active for Athens, and the Gra- as Affes milbe an liberties, against Antipater, as f Pytheus brought to a ad Callimedon were for him, Hereupon the house boded Athenians honourably restore him from ba- Demosthenes sibment, and remit his fine: But the battle replyed, But of Cranon being loft, the Gracians are ruined, both are Phythe Macedonians Garifon Manechia, Demost- sich.

dors of Athens

here and all the Orators are condemned; Feast of Ceres and being pursued by Archias, Antipater's called Telmo-Captain, fucked poyson out of his quill, and pheria, when died the a 16 of Pyneption, or October; preten the women fa-

his ding to Archias, he dispatched Letters. After sted in bertemhis ple a whole day. 562

b He had a brasse Image.

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The Life of DEMOSTHENES.

his death he b and his Posterity were so honoured, that we may see vertue may suffer, but never sinke; and Demades so punished, that we may see, that who soever betrayeth his Countrey, betrayeth himself.

eriora (Charons

### The Parallel.

Gis and Cleomenes were borne vertuous, the Gracebi were bred fo : the first pair of Heroes were good in the worst times, and the most disordered Countrey; the second were so in the best. The Gracchi were commended for their integrity in taking no mony, Agis and Cleomenes must be praised for their Liberality in spending their own. The Grace chi reformed small disorders at Rome, there the very conflitution at Sparta; but the full went against, the last with the customes of their Countrey for temperance and equalty. Rames power was improved by the fift, and Sparta's restored by the other. The Graechi dyed flying, the other two conquering.

To Cleamenes his victories, we oppose Tiberius his affault of Carthage to the ruine of his enemies; and his Peace at Numantia; to the preserving of his Friends Cleomenes was too flack and weak, Age

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The Life of DEMOSTHENES. no nimble and fierce; both bloody in kilin the Ephori. The Gracchi on the other ffet. were civill and moderate, valiant aguinft their Enemies, but yielding to their sellow-Citizens: The ones ambition aimed dosely at Tyramy, the other's too earnelly at Liberty. Agis was least offenfive. Cleomenes most valiant. Tiberius was sober. and died faving his own life; Cajus was rah, and died revenging his Brothers Death.

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Anuo Mundi 3542. Ante Chr. 403.



### XLVII.

### ARTAXERXES.

Contemporary with Camillus the Roman, Lylander the Gracian, Malachi the Prophet, Xenophon, and a Ctefias who lived with bim.

ter:he was gentle, this active : he was, not with-

standing his Mothers suggestion, crowned

King of Persia at b Pasagardis; the other (not-

withstanding his trayterous c design ) assigned

Rtaxerxes Mnemon, not Longimanus,

was King Darius his fon before hear-

tained the Kingdom, as Cyrus wasaf-

d Cyrus was not fo

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a A fabulous Historian. b Pasagardis a place where Minerva as goddess of Battles was wor-(hipped; where the K. putting on Cyrus bis old gown, cates a fricacy of Figs and Turpentine, Governour of Lydia. and drinks a

little milh and vinegar. c To hill Artaxerxes as he was crowned, difervered by a Priest that was Cyrus his Schoolmaster. d Cyrus signification chankful the Sun

thankful for his life granted him by his Mothers intercessions, as he was revengeful for his imprisonment by her affistance; yet keeping a presented him a fir correspondency with his Brother, while Pomgranate, he he was liftning to a close confederacy e against fail, Thou him.

Artaxerxes was fo courteous and liberal, fo loving to his f Wife and Mother, fog kind to one that gave his brethren, founwilling to punish, fo rea- bim a little wady to forgive, that he was beloved by the ter, he gave a moft. Cyrus was so learned and resolute, so warlike and munificent, so equal to that great ches, i. c. pieces Empire, that he was respected by the best of Darius. To Persons, and countenanced by most Lacede- bold Euclidas monians, with whose affistance he approacheth be said, Thou the Frontiers of Persia; when the Queen-Mo- thou wilt, and therissuspected by the Court, and charged I do what I by her with the conspiracy, and her inter- will. cession for that Traytor. Artaxerxes retyres, f who rid open the four hundred furlong Trench is taken, nine hundred thousand men march in good orderagainst the b Rebel : Carts armed with g See Xeno-Sythes run before them to break the enemy. lym ventureth his person too far for a Gene- description of nl, and Clearchus too little, choosing rather splace where he might be with ease and safety, i Cresias and than where he might do service. Clearchus Dinon report fled, doing nothing; Cyrus was i killed, doing this varioully; mothing to the purpose: the one being carried by his head-strong horse among the thickest of his enemies, the other keeping by his warinels as far from them. Artaxerxes having alwayes before quenched his thirst in a puddle (that he said the King (the was the sweetest he ever tasted in his life ) and carred carte 003 drefled

canft make a little City a great one : To cup of gold and 1000 Dariemaift fay what

in her Chariot. g who fate at his Table. phon's lively this fight, who was at it. a Corian billed him, who had a cock of Gold on a (pear to carry

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# The Life of ARTAXERXES.

dressed his wounds with the Chirurgian (up. on certain newes of Cyrus his death, and pul-

3000 of Cyrus

bis.

other in two Boats laid one upon another, with the man's red with honey. that flies might eat him up, and worms out of his own dung might devour him. m who being

won at Dice by bis Mother-infley'd alive. n Who was fo effeminate, that he gave a scald

Corgiatides, i.e. Caftor & Pollux's dance en-

graven on it, to Ctelias, for

Comb. o A dainty fat

drove him away with thirty thousand Archers; that is, Persian pieces

Ramped with Archers.

k Diodor. Sic, ling up of his head the Persian way ) railied faith 1 1000 of seventy thousand fighting men, saw k twenty his own, and thousand dead on the place; would needs have the glory of Cyrus his death entirely his own, The one on a and suffered therefore the Carian and Mi-Gibbet, & the thridates to be I executed severely for but precending to it; and which was worfe, played away the m Eunuch that cut off his head, to the revengeful Queen-Mother; all the Gre. face out, besmea- cian Captains were betrayed to Tiffaphernes but n Clearchus, and all murthered but Menon : Queen Statyra being in more esteen with the King as his Wife, than Parylatin as his Mother, was with Agis and other fervants affistance, poysoned with half a Ryntaces, the Q. Mother eating the other half to avoid fuspition, (for being jealous of each other, they both eat of one dish ) The old Woman law, was by her is confined to Babylan, Agis is brained between two stones (as poysoners used to be there ) and the rest of the servants tortured.

But the active Gracians for all this, keeping Ring, with the in the heart of Perfia (more enclined to pomp and pleasure, than wars and victory ) and defigning the liberty of all Afia, Artaxerxes diverted them by a Revolt he p bought in other parts of Greece, and defeated them by lending him a the Athenians affiftance at Sea. Conon adds his

experience to the great Kings power; all Bird that liveth by Ay: and Dem. p Therefore Agefilaus faid, The K.

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Greece Submits, and becomes tributary. The Spartans quit all their holds, and q Antalci- q A Lacedehis Peace is concluded. The Lacedemoni- monian that mu are overthrown at Lendires: and then An- whom the King pleids who was fent to follicite Artaxerxes bestowed a perhis affiftance, was flighted, and therefore pi- fumed Garland ned himself to death. The King entertains with his own Simagoras the Athenians correspondence, gives him ten thousand Dariaches, and fifrem Milch-kine, and a Bed, because he was

But his Mother-in-law got in again with him by her Prudence, and humoured him by her Flatteries ( faying , When he was in love with bis own Daughter Attofia, be might num ber for all the Gracian Lames, for be nuto give Lam , and not to take it ; and his will (the faid ) was the rule of good and evill ) So that the got off his faithful Lieutenant Tif-

Saphernes his head.

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Upon whose death, the King (to shew that covardize is rather the effect of a base minde, than of Luxury, or a splendid fortune ) led here hundred thousand Foot, and a hundred a An Asses head thousand Horse with a Generals courage, and being fold for a common-Soldiers industry to the foggy and fixty filver dra-Burren Countrey of the Caducians, where chmaes. Fruit killed many of his Soldiers, and a Fa- fon to one to mine more, untill Tiribazus by b enjealouf- tell bim bow ing the two Kings of that Countrey, brought the other had them both to a submission. Artaxerxes obli- fent to Artaxged his Souldiers with wood out of his own serve, and be himfelf acent to Park : But as weak Princes use, was jealous him to tell bim of, and cruel to his Nobility, especially in as much of the 004

his other.

# The Life of ARTAXERXES.

his old age, when his fons frived for the firecession; to satisfie whom, he proclaimed his Son Darius his Successor, and enjoyned him to wear his Hat right up, bestowing upon him, as Kings there use to do upon their Succeffors, what gift he pleased; and he defired his e Concubine Aspasia: the King saying, If (he will, the is yours; If not, the is free, and I cannot compell ber.

o The King bad 260 CONCHbines, & it was death to come within 3 yards of either of them.

But the King having thut up Aspasia a while

after in a Temple of Diana's, and disappointed Tiribazus of his Daughter Amestris, they both conspire against him; the one to revenge, the other to fecure himself against all Competitors. Their Treason is discovered to the old man, who bids the Eunuch follow them still for further information, and makes himselfa Trap-door behind his bed; through which, having looked the Traytors in the face: heef-Treason, and caped, and saw Tiribazus killed, and d Darius executed: after whose death his Rival Ochus perswaded simple Ariaspe by some pretended threatnings of the Kings to poyfon himself, and wife Arsamnes to be murdered; whereby the old man's heart now done with years (being 74) was broke with cares: Whose gracious mildness after his death, was as renowned as Ochus his cruelty was odious.

d He asked every Judges opinion of that fam the Razor put to his fons sbroat. Vide Diod. Sic. 1. 20. He bill the Fudges go bome, of fay the great god Ormazes, or the Sun bad revenged the rebellion Vid. Plat. 1 b. de lfid, & Ofyrid. Sept 10 11.

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ARATUS.

Hen the Common-wealth of the Siccyonians was converted into Tyranny; and when Abantidas a By marching illing all before him ) exercised it, Aratus waawares tomongst the rest, seeing his Father slain, fled vani's Pallace; my, and made an escape, when he was but and coming foven years of age; which bred in him such a dainly upon themency of hatred against Tyranny, that them, laid hold (vertuously brought up in Argos) and not- them, and sem hillanding all imminent dangers, both by not one. Then he olicy and valour, nobly delivers his Coun- fent into the ciey from the yoke thereof, a winning the ty to his friends, ty of Siccoone without any blood-shed. Then to will them to aketh he the b Tyrant flye, joyning the Ci- b Nicoclos.

come unto bim.

ty unto the Achaians, couragiously defending it fill, notwithflanding Antigonus his defi to win it, feeing it was then free, and refe red all things to the Common-wealth : whose happinesse he was so zealous, that hafte would not fuffer him to flay for Ptolo and others for ayd to this aforesaid good, b nobly undertaking it himfelf, as nobly broug about his intentions. His vertues were for minent, that he was most nobly entertaine by Ptolomy in Affrick : So valorous and pol tick he was, that through great danger he po fessed again the Castle of Aerocorimo, takenb Antigonus, and was the first that joyned C rinth to Achaia. Having most couragious managed his brave Exploits, most valiant conquered Antigonus, causing all by the ex cellency of his vertues to revolt unto him winning great credit and estimation with the Achaians, he thought it not onely enough free his own native City Scicyone, but bethin himself of his duty towards Argos, the play of his Education, which lived under the mo miserable Tyrant Aristippus, whom always practifing his mischief, he gallantly overthree undefessibly followed, till he was affured of his death, and of grand hopes of the Citie restauration, though deceived for a while, by reason Agias and Aristomachus got into th Town with the Kings Army.

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But he still stirred up by the native enmit he bare to Tyranny, overcomes Lysiades Tyrant of Megalipolis, won praise and honou in his doings against Ætolia, which he brough fendi

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ague with the Achaians, and with a most mendable spirit attempts to set Athens at my; and though conquered by the Lacedeficiency; and though conquered by the Latter and though conquered by the Latter arms, yet by his very a perswassion he si-a Perswassing mentions, yet by his very a perswassion he si-a Perswassing what he had begun by force Aristomachus heth at Argos, what he had begun by force, Aristomachus hough he was unluckily overthrown by Cle-to fet the City at mes, and thought to have been flain; joya it to Athe fo cunningly escaped, that besides his chaia, telling rough mlife, he got Mantinea in the bargain: but bim he might be e for all of his love to the Megalipolitans, aiding made General taine hem against the Lacedemonian Invasion, was bonourable d politice again overthrown by Cleomenes, who state of the me again over the own of the wards fet up-Achaians, and afterwards fet up-Achaians, whom Aratus at that time

ioul negocifully neglected to defend: but though ioul Megalipolis was taken, and Corinth yielded, net passed many a spightful Letter between im and Cleomenes, and he put the Rebels of Scievone to death for their fecret practices with the enemy. Yea, so faithful he was, that (though fortimes inconvenience might hinder him) that he would employ his evill and good will for the service of the Common-wealth. Bynature he loved civil Government, and equity amongst Citizens: He was nobly minded, hating Tyrants to the death; and more minful he was about the Affairs of his Countrey, then careful of his own businesse. feemed not to be so sound a friend, as he was agentle and merciful enemy, framing himself in either of both, as time served, for the Common-wealth It was a general and common voice amongst all the Cities confederates in private company, and at open meetings in Theatres,

# The Life of ARATUS.

Theatres, that Aratus loved nothing but the tue and honesty; that in open Warhe wasm fo valiant and couragious, as he was crafty in fubrile, to take a City upon a fodain. He was cautious and wary, that when chosen Ari trator, to judge, compound, and absolutely decide all Quarrels, he would never under take it himselfalone, but took 15 other of the chiefest Citizens with him. So well beloved h was, that Ptolomy honoured him, and became a bosome-friend and a sworn brother to Phili Antigonus: fo vertuous he was, that it did at tract him envy, which worked out his mile chief, and caused the young Tyrant to exercife his new-bred a cruelty towards him, b engaging Taurian to poison him. The basenes of his death was out-balanced with the honor of a most noble Burial, which the Achaian performed, interring him as the Founder, he ther, and Saviour of their City, and appointing yearly Sacrifices to eternalize his memory.

a Philip was then changed from a courteteous and chafte Prince, and besame a vicious and cruel Tyrant.

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Anno Mundi 3761. Ante Chr. 248.

HAMILCAR.

The Carthaginian Army in Affrick, when they were so improsperous, that he had no advantage against the Enemy; and he'so wary, that they had none against im. After the Deseat at Agates, his Counties sad condition put him upon a Treaty of Pace; yet his own Resolution kept him up to design of War, telling Catulus, who would are him lay down his Arms, That be would never yield his Arms out of his hands to his Emmies, which his Countrey hath put into his hands against them. When the mercenary oldiers were in danger, and Rome would not help

# The Life of HAMILCAR

help Carthage, he distressed the Rebels, to duced the revolted Cities, and at once end ged and settled Carthage: To secure which and punish Rome, he got a Commission in Spain as General, where after nine years su cesse, he fell at the Battle against the Veilm bequeathing his son Hannibal his Authorit and his Malice, conjuring him by all that sacred, to sinish that War against Rome which he had begun,

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Anne Mundi 3642. Anne Cbr. 360.

### DATAMES.

Atames, the next Barbarian to Hamilchar, that conquered not fo much by force as by providence, was first of Anaxerxes his Guard at home, and upon his Father Camiffares his death, and his own ferice, Governour of Cicilia, where he at once faved the Kings Army, and overthrew his Enemies. He first practised to reduce his Cousin Thyas, Governour of Paphlagonia; wAllegiance by conference : and when he had scaped his fnare (notwithstanding Ariobarzaw forfook him) did it by force, bringing him like a Beaft tied to a Leace, before the King, tohis great content; Datamis coming in his hunting Habit, and Thyus in his Lordly one: where-

fent to remand bim ; but the Meffengers met King Aspistaken by the way.

wherefore after some sumptuous Presents, he re, was joyned in Commission with Pharnabazas in Egypt, and afterwards succeeded hims upon the King's Letters, with a few resolute and men, after a long journey he surprized from there Cataonia, and sent the Rebel Aspis to the rebe King, before he a thought he was gone against that him; a quick exploit, that won him not more infinitely that he had sent so envy from his Peers, than it did favour from pattern good a com- his Master. Whom, because the greatest lend mander upon so Favourites maliced him, and imputed his form and fruitless onely to himself; he lest the King, before he arch undertakines, was left by him; took Cappadocia and Papb. pon ; lagonia before he was discovered, joyns with Ariebarzanes, fent his Son Aridaus against the ng his Pifidians, distembles his Death, untill he had encamped himself so well, that the Enemy could not fight him when they pleased, andhe need not fight them but when he pleased, And when Mithrobarzanes his Father-in-law for fook him, he followed him, pretending to his foldiers, to keep up their hearts, that he went onely to betray the enemy, who feeing his Colours, fet upon his Father-in-law, who with his Traytors, was cut off between his fon Datamis, whom he forfook, and the enemy, to whom he revolted. But his own eldest Sonhaving berrayed him to the King, 200000 men of several Nations are sent against him under Antopbradates; whom, he knowing the wayes, and understanding all circumstances, and keep ing always in narrow streights, in feveral Battels overthrew. Being not to be overcomeby force

s, he are, the King tries him by ftratagems; and data sing narrowly escaped one ambush by chanhims clouts with his Man, Mithridates the blute not Ariobar zanes, having the Kings hand trong the the custom of Persia) that he should ne-the sebequestioned for any thing he did, un-saint makes the Trepan, pretends a Rebellion aand enthes the I repan, pretends a Rebellion amore sinft Artaxerxes, keeps correspondence with
from pasmis; and when he had secured his conatest dence by a long Train of Actions, drew him
this fer much distance to a meeting, whither he
tune are Ponyards the day before. After mutual
the barch of each ohter, they confer, depart, and
aph.
The ponyards the day before the confer of the confer whimself, stooped down, and taking up his lager, killed him. He that never overcame thers but by prowesse, could never be overmehimselfbut by Treason.

> TIMO P p 3

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Anno Mundi 3590. Ante Cbr. 370.



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### TIMOTHEUS.

Imothem that eloquent Politicianith expert and industrious Soldier, adde to his Father Conon's glory, the con quest of the Cynthians and Byzantines, of Sa mos, King Catis (whereby he faved and got A thens twenty four hundred Talents ) his relig of Sylica, his affiltance of Agelilans; he far ing, That he had rather his Citizens should buy Lands with his money, then he carry home : The reducing of Eriethon and Cesta Peloponnesus and Sparca, Corfyra and Epira either to subjection to, or allyance with A thens; whereupon an Altar was built for Peace, a Statue for Timothese, inferiour on to that of his Fathers. In his old age Sam and Hellespont revolt, Philip of Maceda threater

prestens great designs, Cares and Iphicrawife them; Cares losing some ships by he Tempests , and more by his own rashtelle (because he would not hoise up in the formtothe main Sea, as they did, watching mopportunity for his own glory ) accuserh Imothers and Iphicrates, whereof the laft is banished, and the other fined sixty thousand gowns, whereof his Son paid fix thousand mrepair that wall his Father had built; the ingrateful people requiring that, and the unconstant no more. A modest and a wise man he was, beloved of all Greece, who came to defend Athens when accused; yea, even the Tyant Tason, who durft not live without a guardat home, came alone to fave his Hoft Timethew; chooling rather to hazard his life, than fail his friend in time of necessity.

Notwithstanding which civility, Timotheus made war upon this Fason by the peoples authority, leaving this behind him, That the publique good is more sacred than private friending. Since whose death, with Iphicrates and labria's fall, there is not an Athenian Cap-

un that deserveth a name:

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PP3 EPAMI

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Anno Mundi 3580. Ante Cbr. 368.



### EPAMINONDAS.

Paminondas descended from one of the most noble and ancient houses of the Thebans, of whom they report this noble Lineage carried about their body, even for a natural Birth-mark from their Mother womb, a Snake; and so did they bear it in their Arms in device of their Escutcheon.

For all he was poor, he obtained the chiefest places of honour in the Common-wealth for he was one of the best, learned, and most excellent Philosophers in the world, Plant follower and familiar, and the most renowned man of all the Greeks. He was as verta-

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only inclined in his youth, as his Father Pohmi forward to bring him up, according to the Discipline of the Thebaus; he learned of one Disnysius to be very skilful in songs and

oliving upon Intiruments.

Infir (escaped from a seditious persons fire) a when the colmashis good Schoolmaster, who in a short leages & comintermade him ready and persect in all Sciparais of the
ythagorean
philosophers
years of age, he gave himself to all manner that were disof exercises of the body, in which he was
persed through
the cures of I-

He was naturally filent, and fearful to speak, whereupon Epintharus the Tarentine, having been a long time with him in Thebes, said, Henever spake to any that knew so much, and

fake fo little, as Epaminond.

He never left a company discoursing of at Metaponto Philosophy or State-matters, till the contro- to decimine of

versie was decided.

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He refused money sent to him from Jason some seditious persons rose a-gainst them, engineers by Theanor, in recompence of his set five on the controls entertainment and most noble buhonse where they were, and burnt them all, poor Estate: whereupon arose a great dispublic philosus and Lysis.

this discourse was excellent, but his life better. He would not be won by Bribes to take part with the Persians, no, not by his dearly beloved a Mycithus.

He taught rich Pelopidas to think it an ho-

p 4 rately,

ythagorean Philosophers. that were difthe Cities of Iealy, were banished by the faction of the Cylonians; they that hept fill together, met in Council at Metaponto Affairs : but persons rose aeainst them, & fet fire on the house where they were, and burnt them all, but Philolaus and Lysis.

a A young man whom Epaminond loved entirely.

# The Life of EPAMINOND.

rately, to take pains willingly, and to make defin

War lustily.

But to relieve others, and to marry poor tops Maids, he never spared his friends, but made tong bold of their goods (which at other times he noted always refused) and amongst all, of a rich febts mans wealth, robbed of the Common-wealth athe he demanded six hundred crowns to help one with extraordinary poor. He so abhorred all superfluity and excesses that loathing their dainthey ties, he left them, when kindly invited, and faid of his own Table, That such an Ordinary

never received treason.

He made himself thus abstemious and poor, that he might reduce the Thebans to their former humility and temperance: but naturally he was marvellous high and nobly minded When others feasted, he fasted; when others fought advancement, he withdrew himself to the fludy of Philosophy. Noble-minded he was, as appears by his arming of himfelf to go with the Thebans to the Lacedemonian for ayd, where he gained eternal friendship of Pelopidas. To no bloody conspiracy would he consent : He attained to the highest degree of government, freeing Thebes and all Green from the servitude of the Lacedemonians, By his wife conduction the Thebans defend themfelves against Agestaus, and are revenged on him; and Phebidas rashly charging them, had himself and five hundred of his men sain in the Field. He by his Counsel, commands, Wisdome and Fortune, caused the Thebans to wax fo couragious, that they again repulled Agefilams

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The Life of EPAMINOND.

make sefilant, and triumphed in fign of victory; ming never known before of them, who alpoor his thought it a great glory with many to made conquer few Lacedemonians. He makes a es he mable Oration in defence of his Countreys rich night, that they might not be comprised withalth athe Treaty moved by all Greece; all which one whe encouragement of Epaminondas, they in mere bold to withstand: and so confident were bey of his wisdome and prowesse, that they and duft strive for the superiority thereof. Priwilling to yield his friend Pelopidas the praise, out, than to affect it himself, doing all out of for mer zeal to the good of his Countrey, as ally appears by his sharp discourse and bold recor-ted, non of Agesilans his words, speaking against Il Gruce's liberty, for which Epaminondas fto mobly flood. It was not in one War alone he no thus victorious, but in many, his very preto knee encouraging and enlivening his Soldi-for entheing wont to fay, That there was no death unt honourable than to dye in the War. Wherewhe went, notwithstanding the appearance of all bad signes, saying this verse of Homer,

his a happy signe to fight for his Country.

He brought things to passe so cunningly eyond the conception of the Vulgar, that lays he won credit in the end. He so often teathe Enemy both by wisdome and valour, indeansed the Lacedamonians and their King Combratus, together with his supply, to retreat,

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treat , that he made the Thebans a wond both to themselves and to all the world, ar En returned with his whole Army back again as came : And having overwhelmed them not as nobly spares his enemies. Careful was h to keep his Army from idlenesse, which commonly the undoing of a Countrey, H never feared death when falfely accused, by most handsomly pleaded for himself, event a wonder to his Judges, who were not ah to speak against his worthy acts. The Theba who unworthily accused him, and rejected his ayd, were afterwards glad to crave hi help, not able to go backward or forwar without him. Who but he was fit to be the fen Captain-General for Theffaly, who pre ferred the fafety of his friends before his on reputation ? He by his magnanimity and di cretion delivered his friend Pelopidas out o Prison, who also requested him to release man of base condition whom he delivered in to Prison for a light fault, but Epaminouda denyed is; yet he he did as a womans request faying, That Harlots, not Captains, mere to h granted fuch motions.

Very moderate he was and temperate, and (that which is commendable in a Captain) full of Eloquence. After he had thus info many Battels, and after the enterprizes of fo many wonderful stratagems, brought the Thebans prosperity to the height; and in doubtful fight (beyond the force of a man for victory to his Countrey) trusting himself of the greatest press of the Enemy, received

morta

The Life of EPAMINOND.

mortal wound, to the joy and comfort of his Enemies, but to the grief and fadnesse of his fiends; one whereof weeping, faid unto him, Va, Epaminonch then dieft now, and leavest no dularen behind thee: wherunto he replyed, No, Ileave two fair Daughters behind me, whereof the one is the victory of Leuctres, and the other that of Mantinea: And withal afore his death, he left behind him this advice to the Thebans, That they should make peace with their Enemies for they had no more Captains of skil to had them to the Wars; and so at that instant they pulled out the spill of the Dart Ruck inhis body, he yielded up the Ghost, without the least token of a troubled minde. Thus did hembrace that bleffed death; that fortuning mto him which he often had in his mouth, That War is the bed of bonour, and also that it uasweet death to dye for his Countrey.

PHILIP

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# **业业主要企业企业企业企业**

An. Mund. 35%0. Ant. Christ. 360.



### PHILIP of MACEDON.

Hilip the younger of three Sons of A. myntas, born of his first Wife Euridiet in Illyria, was by Pelopidas, with thirty a Amyntas the second of that others, chosen Holtage to appeale the strike name, and se- between his eldest brother Alexander, and venteenth King his base brother Ptolomans Alorites. Yer not of the Race of withstanding this accord, Alexander is traite-Temenides or rously killed by Pelopidas, and the other Caranides, de- brother Perdiccas flain in a great Battel by the scended from Hercules, and Slavons; then Philip succeedeth in the Crown, which he found in great trouble, having four that reigned thousand Macedonians flain, the Hungarians four hundred and ninety eight of one fide, the Athenians of another, and years, rechoning from Caranus unto Antipater, in whom began amine Race.

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The Life of PHIL. of MACEDON.

every way most fadly molested, enough to terrific any one except Philip himself, who couragiously taking heart, and by his wife Perfusion emboldning his fouldiers, re-establishing Military Discipline, well-furnishing his Amy, giving Orders for their frequent Training and Exercising, most nobly stands upon his own defence. It was he that amongst oher things devised how to close his Footmen, and that framed the Square Battel, which ever fince was called the Macedonian Phalange. Hem (whom the Athenians would put in) he gallantly discomfireth, taking all the banished men of Macedon, that were with him: yet so kind-hearted was he, that he let them and the enemy go with life and goods faved. Hereupon he makes Peace with the Athenians, and brings Hungary subject unto him, and Coverthrew the Slavons and their King Bardille, that he left seven thousand of them deadon the ground, the rest escaping by flying; whereupon there was agreement made, with the Restauration of all places pertaining w Macedon. After this, the Amphipolitans hwing a long while born evil-will unto him; Thracia, a veand whilst he was busic abroad, they doing him ry commodious much injury at home, he brings his puissant place. Army, together with his Engines, to the b Pydne, Poly-Wills of the City, makes a way to enter, and hereby carefully picks out his Enemies, though using made the rest with all civility and kindness. This with the Olga-City food him in a great stead, being a great thians, wishing help to the b conquest he afterward made, and wherein were forthe furtherance and increase of his great- Mines of Gold. ness

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Seated upon the Frontiers of

continued for ten years.

nels. After these and more brave Exploits, he enters Thessaly, which he most nobly sets at Liberty; and keeping the two Tyrants in opposed the state of wan the hearts of all his subjects, and thereby became so great, that his neighbors envy-ed him, in so much that the Kings of Thra. cia, Hungaria, & Slavonia (being fingly un-able) joyn together for his utter overthrow; und whose designs he so rimely prevented, that is they were compelled to be subjects to his the will.

And further, Philip perceiving the people his

of Methane lent their Town to all that would make War against him, went and laid fiege afore it, and for all their valiantness at firth, brought them to these conditions, That all should go away with one only Gown: which Town he razed even to the ground, and gave the Country all about to the Macedonians. At this siege he was wounded with an Arrow, which put out one of his eyes. He conquered the Bæotians, and took their City of Coronea; and though once overcome by Onemar. chus, having the greater number of men, yet another time were flain fix thousand of his men, three thousand taken Prisoners, and Onomarchus himself hanged by the commandment of Philip, unto whom the Tyrant Lycophron yeelded the Town of Phares; and so retired out of Theffaly, which by this means was fet at Liberty. After this he marcheth with

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The Life of PHIL. of MACEDON. its, in his Army towards the way of Thermoits, it his Army towards the way of Thermolets in, to make War with the Phocians, but in the phocians in the

there too, that he procured friends every were, which studied how to please him, entire, which studied how to please him, entire, which studied how to please him, entire, which of them might do imbest service, and find out most means to their Towns and Countries into his Hands. The Barrians themselves listed and puffed up incethe Battel of Lectures, were glad to detailed in his aid; neither was a great number of middlers sufficient, nor could anything be to the without himself in person, who coming, bordered the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as to be ended in one and the business as the bus

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him to go fafely with his Army whither he would; which being eight thousand, heleid to Peloponnesus, and called a Councel of the Bæotians, in the which it was determined that there should be an Assembly of Parlie ment of the Amphytians to reconcile this business; where it was ordained, that he and his Race should sit in that Council, which gave him the greatest honor and thanks ima ginable: after this he returned to Macedon having won him the name of a devout and valiant Prince, and laid the foundation of the greatness unto the which his son Alexander came afterwards, being chosen to be er and authority to make War with the King of Persia, as he did. He brought his Arm into Slavonia, spoiled the Country, and took many Towns, the books with the country and took many Towns, the books with the country and took many Towns, the books with the country and took many Towns, the books with the country and took many Towns, the books with the country and took many Towns, the books with the country and took many Towns. to Macedon; afterwards driving away the Tyrants which held the Towns of Thessay in subjection, he thereby wan the hearts of the Thessalians, who willingly entred into League and Alliance with Philip, having delivered them all from War, and conquered the Thra cians, compelling them to pay yearly unto the Macedonians the Tenth part of their tere that nues. Thus waxing greater every day, he had befigeth Perinth, and bringing his Engine of Battery to their Walls, battered themal down; yet the befieged nobly withflood him, building Walls within, as he threw the others down; and most nobly went through all dangers for the defence of their Countries. ETCY

### The Life of PHIL: of MACEDON.

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elead Now the befieged and the befiegers equalnined matched, the War was horrer then before; to his Lieute-Parlia ut Philip, using his Engines and Rams, made nants that were le this he way clear for them to fight with Swords; ne and which both parties nobly did for the reward of Which morand victory; and the befieged luftily s imaadured all pains and dangers, to prevent fuch cedon gest mischief. But Philip seeing the Byzanit and in furnishing of them was a great stoppage iono His conquett, he divided his Army into mo parts, one whereof he fent to befiege mance, and gave it a most brave assault, to they had. the imazement of the Byzantines; whose bildiers, and all preparations for War were inthe City Perinth. But these being present- mon of war, store whinished with the help of the Athenians y the fall in of the nd others, having most noble Phorian for kir General, who fo valiantly encountred ith Philip, that he was forced to raise the bee with thame and loss; and was glad to visions for the dribe Athenians Articles of Peace, which michitanding Phocian's perswasion there-Thra morefuled it : Philip seeing this, leavyed to the Aimy with great speed, marched through rever country of Elatia, and afterwards wan y, he buides; and lifted up with this prosperity, tilves to go to Athens, and makes them spent of the neglect of Phocian's Council: nitoo Dimosthenes being the cause of this, to w the mirthe fault, he stepped out, and counseled the Arbenians to seek the Friendship of te Thebans, who happily obtained it, not With-

593 a The King of Persia being afraid of such a power, writ unupon the Sea-Coafts, that they (bould aid the Perinthians as mush as they could.

b who fent them the best expersenced captains and souldiers

c The Satrapas sent them a great supply of of gold and filver, plenty of Corn, of Arms, and of all other necestary Pro-Wars.

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contrary; who being aftonied more than before with these crosses which the Eloquence a Philip placed of one man did against him, he fent again to bis for Alexanoffer the Greeks Peace : but they refufing all der, coming but conditions, were together with the Bastian newly out of his most shamefully a vanquisted in a pitch'd But infancy, in one of the Points of tle in the Plain of Caronea, and abundance bis army, attended upon by the of them most wofully flain, and the rest taken beft Captains be Priloners. After which Battel the Athenian bad; & be plawere glad to make an eternal League with ced bimfelf in him, and to choose him Captain-General of the other Point all Greece; which he discharged with so much with the valiantest men in wisdome and integrity, even to the admintion of the world. A man he was full of good bis Army , giving order and qualities; and if a vice fomerimes overtool directions in all him , he presently washed it away with things according to time and hearty repentance : So meek he was, that he kindly took a reproof of any ones hands that place. Both parties Harply gave it him, as appears by his estimation of at it, in a long Demades, who touched him to the quick, gi and doubtfull Fight, Alexan- ving him this answer, when he foolishy in frankly mocked the Prisoners; O King, it be der at longth make bis father ing now thy fortune to play Agamemnon's par see some proof thon art not ashamed to shew the deeds of The of bis valour, fites; which worked upon him very much an and many other suppressed his insolency. So considerate h valiant men was, that in b Prosperity he remembred he feeing the courage of this young Prince, following him , they brake into the Battel ofthe Enemies , and there was a ma vellous ornell flaughter. Philip al fide also, giving charge upon the greatest presse and multitude of his En mies , fet upon them la fiercely , that be put them out of order, and mu them flie. b News being brought him one day of three great Properties be lifting up his bands to beaven, faid, O Fortune ! I befeech thee, ko me in exchange of this fome reasonable Adversity against such and verfitt great happineffe.

verify i So sharp were his sentences, that by all they were admired at. Lasthenus having fold him the Town of Olynth, complained to himone day, that some of his Minions called hin Traytor; He answered, That the Macedonians were rude plain men, that called all things by their names. He seemed to repute the Athenians happy men, for that they found rearly in their Town ten men to be chosen, and that he to the contrary found but one, and that was Parmenio. After he had overcome the Greeks, many advised him to put good and great Garisons in the Towns, that mey might with more fafety be kept under; buthe answered them, I had rather be called whong time courteous, than a short time Lordo whindhe was, that he willingly torgave, and plenteoully rewarded them that spoke evil of hin, saying, This is a better way to regain thirminds, than to punish them; which afterwards was found to be so, all the Countreys together always speaking to the prayses of Milip. Then faid he to them that would perhade him to punish these Backbiters, I am abuter Physician for evill speech than you are ; adependeth upon our selves to be well spoken of. such respect he had to Learning, that he stoppedhisears against the counsel of them that would have him destroy Athens. So thankful he was, that after every victory he made fumproous facrifices unto his gods. Notable he was for fustice, transcending for mildnesse, paling all for judgement and discretion: and lo courteous he was, that he advised his Son Q 9 3 Alexander

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#### The Life of PHIL. of MACEDON. 596

Alexander to be so also, that thereby he might gain the love & good will of the Macedonians, 2 That appears Politick he was in a publick, politick in b priby his notable vate; and so famous he was, that he very well victories got b Amongst the deserved to be placed (as he was) in tank with rest, this story is the immortal gods. He was the greatest King in his time in all Europe; he died being but 46 notable amongft liey. Being o ce years old, when he had reigned 24 years. That he gloried in most, was his skill of Wars, invited to a Supper by an and in the Actions which he managed bravely, preferring them far above all exploits of Host of his, and with him as he War. For (said ne) in victory all that fight in met by the way, the battel have their part : but in those things perceiving his that I have atchieved unto , having mifely dire-Host was much Eted them, none is partaker of the honour but my not meat e-felf onely. He had five wives; the fiff was nough; he fent Olympias, the daughter of Neoptolemus, King privately to tell of the Molossians, of the Line of Aacm; of whom were born c Alexander firnamed the bis friends that Great, and d Cleopatra. The second Wife of they (bould keep Philip was Audate a Lady of Sclavonia. His a place for the third was Phila. The fourth Mede. The fifth Tart ; which Cleopatra, the daughter of Hippostrains; All they thinking to be real, deborn of Noble & Royal Families : his Daughceived their meat enough to ters were married so also: And if there wasever any thing in the world that is called noble, c who succeed- or any of Learning, Wildom or Vertue, they ed his Father. were altogether compacted in this man. married to her Therefore very well did he e deserve such a Uncle Alexan- grievous death, that would so grievously kill der King of E- fuch a deferving man.

e Paulanias bearing hatred unto him, killed him, when be (confident in bis Subjetts fidelity) went to the Theatre alone; but lis Guard not faroff, pursued and overtook the Murtherer, killing him in the place. PAUSA.

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Anne Mundi 3470. Ante Cbr. 478.

#### PAUSANIAS.

Aufanias the Lacedamonian was a great man, but unconstant; furnished with Vertues, but Vices evertopped them: he won that famous Victory of Platees, which nised his heart to such a height, that he bean to confound the affairs, deviling great changes in his brain. Afterwards he expulsed the Garisons of the Barbarous people in Cyprus and Hellefpont, which much increased his infolency and ambition. Having taken Byzance. hetaketha great number of the Gentlemen of Persia, some Kinsmen to Xerxes, whom he released, in hopes of Xerxes his Daughter, promifing his endeavours to bring Sparta and AGreece under his power; which the Lace-

Q93

demonians

### The Life of PAUSANIAS.

demonians mistrusting, accused him of Treafon, whereof he was quitted, yet condemned to pay a Fine. He lived after the Lyconian manner, which fashion afterwards he changed, and his Table abounded in all Dainties, after the manner of the Perfians. He went

Countrey of Troas.

A place in the to a Colones, where he plotted all his dangerous practices against his Countrey and himself; which the Lacedemonians understanding, would have condemned him to death, still suspecting his correspondency with Xerxes : but their moderation, gravity and justice would not do it, before they were fatisfied with a full evidence of his guilt; which they at last discovering out of his own mouth,

b cansed his death. b The Ephores

bearing him beg

of Argilius (bis man) not to discover bis Letters to Xerxes, entrapped bim, flarving bim in Minerva's Temple, where he ran from them for Refuge,

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MILTIADES.

# **企业企业企业企业企业企业企业企业企业企业企业**

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Anno Mun. 3461. Ante Chr. 482.

#### MILTIADES.

Iltiades an Athenian, the fon of Cimon, was one of the chiefest of his City, (as well because of the ancientry of is Race, as for his modesty, joyned to the gory of his Predeceffors ) in whom the Citian fixed the hope of their future felicity: and upon a time the Athenians resolving to fenda Colony into Cherronefus thought none inter to be chosen Captain than he, and were further advised thereunto by the Oracle of Duphos. And having arrived there, in a short time he broke the Troops of the Barbarian people, made himself Lord of the Countrey, bultup some Fortresses, sending thither his People, making them rich, by divers attempts gunt the self-same Countreymen; and there refol-Q94

on firm land in

a wood, which

the Ifle; this

The Life of MILTIADES.

a when Darius resolving to live as a King, established his affairs with wisdome, great equity and justice, paffing bis Army out of Afia in. o Europe, thought thereby attaining to honour as much as by his fufficiency in Wars. This kept him not from by policy to bing to subje- his duty to the Athenians, but brought Lem. nos and the Isles called Cyclades to be subject Etion the Greeks that dwelt in unto them. Though his a counsel for the free-Afia, Miltiades by his council ing of Greece was frustrated by Istiam, yet was he highly commended, having shewed intervened, defring not to lose more regard to the good and liberty of all, an occasion ofthen to his own particular advancement. Hafered to fet ving left Cherronesus, he returns to Atbens: Grocce at liwhere being chosen chief Captain of ten, with berty : but Iftizus Muletion ten thousand Athenians puts to flight an food in the hundred thousand Perfians, and was highly way. honoured in reward of his victory. Respected b Having inhe was by all, being very gentle, wonderful closed it with Trenches, and affable, and there was not fo mean a man but raten from the might eafily come to speak to him: buttheunbefreged all grateful Athenians fearing his good fuccelle, means to come took occasion to accuse him of Treason, beby Victuals or cause b unluckily he missed the conquest of Munition of wars, there was Paras ( when they fent him with a Fleet of 70 a great fire feen Gallies to make war against the Isles that ayd-

that were befieged, and them that did befrege think, that it was a fign of the Fleet of the Perfians to encourage the Parians, and to keep them from yielding up that Town, which was the cause Miltiades sodainly returned to Athens with all the Gallies he carried out; fearing Darius'to be nigh at band, 'c To

they fam from die, but fined c 30000 crowns; which being not

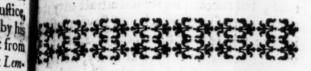
ed the Persians ) yet was he not condemned to

able to pay, he was chapped in the common

which they valued the charge of the Army in that journey.

made both them Prison, where he died.

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Anno Mundi 3484. Ante Chr. 464.

### THRASYBULUS.

IT Is vertues of a Faithfulnesse. 2 Confidency. 3. Noble-mindedness. 4.

Publick-spiritedness, was as much above others, as his fortune was below them in the Peloponnessan War: Alcibiades did nothing without him, he all without Alcibiades. He two that delivered the City of Athens from the subjection of thirty Tyrants established by the spartans. None would he hurt but those that stilled him, scorning to strip any of the dead; so obtaining great credit in the City, arefully executing good Laws. Curious was to here keep his promise, contented with a little, \* (i.e.) A law and out of his good nature published an \* Act to forget injunction of his good nature published an \* Act to forget injunctions and the second seco

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The Life of THRASYBULUS. of Oblivion. No great reward would be take , left thereby he should attract envy ; bu the crown of two branches of Bayes presente by the Citizens, he willingly accepted a which got him no envy, but glory, having ob tained it out of their good will, and noth force. But at last he was by the carelesnesses his Soldiers fadly killed by night in his Tenth the barbarous people of Sicilia, after he ha and 484 arrived chither with a Fleet against them. A unlucky Fortune! that fo took away this mirrour of Modesty, and hater of Pride, the lover of Justice, an example of Contentedneffe, and the Worlds wonder for Mode ration.

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Anno Mundi 4333. Ante Gbr. 620.

#### PRISCIAN.

Omuch more exact rules of Grammar left this Priscian behind him than any other Author whatsoever, that an inormous speech is reckoned as much a fault mint Priscian, as against the Latine Tongue.

I break Priscian's head, and to counterfeit Princes coyn, are equal presumptions against luthority, and injuries to the world.

The King of Perfia admired his Grammar, while Kingdom his Philosophy and Cosmonyly. Two there were of the name; one a metick, that lived in the year 383. The ometic Philosopher.

To Rome he owed his birth, and to Cesais his parts and reputation; his ambition
choosing

#### The Life of PRISCIAN. 604

a Being called Priscian by the Cæfarian Grammarian, Paleftine, us was Bift.op, called now Balbee and Belm. b which he dedigated to Tulius the Ro-Patrician. la,in Anthrop. the world. & Trithemium,

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choosing his a firname rather from the pla of his Study, than from that of his Bir his name to Preseio, which intimated from Cafarea knowledge; the first whereof made him a (mall city of Animal, and the last a Man. Three thi he was eminent for ; 1. For his Latine where Eusebi- Greek Grammars at Athens. 2. His Co ment upon Theophrastus his b Books conce ing the Sense, the Fancy, and the Intelle 3. The Translation of Dienyfius Africa his Book touching the fituation of the Wor composed by Augustus his order for his So man conful & fervice, who was first defigned for an Expen tion into Tircomania and the Levant : after Vid.Raph. Vo- wards (if he had lived) for the Empire



Anno Mundi 3150. Ante Cbr. 810.

HOMER.

Ee should be unworthy of the Labours, as Pliny fayes, if we came short of the prayles Homer, equally the father of Poets, Philothers, Historiographers, and Cosmograes : draw we his countenance, draw we spirit, which was so modeft, as Chrysothe observes, that he concealed his name the his first name Homer being but his a Maconus was min name, from his blindnesse) his Mo- Chritheis ber achritheis, and his Father a Meonus, and Guardian; and birth-place Miletum. So indefatigable a getting ber with tudent he was, that he lost his fight (a her to Phamio deume falling into his eyes ) and fo famous a a Grammarian, be, that feveral Cities courted him to their who bred up thools and Pensions. His first Poems, the Homer,

Child, married

Iliads.

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b The Trojan Iliads, relate a remarkable and long b W and his Odvilles, describe a face out the second, his Odysses, describe a sige well-disposed Captain. You will sign could so blinde a man write so good a Poe es Nothing more usual than for nature to su the defect of the eyes with the accomp ment of the minde. Appius Claudius blinde, yet a great Oratour; Disdorus the nick fo/too, yet in the Pythagorean was good Minsitian , and what was more, an out act Geometrician. Cajus Anfidius loft eyes, yet was a fage Senatour, and know Chronicler. Antipater the Syreman, Afch The dius the Critick, Dydimus the Alexandri in Ziscaen the Bohemian General, Belas the H garian King, and John the Bohemian, w all eminent in their time and way, and blind. Democritus put out his eyes, that might contemplate with more freedom. I mer's Poems were fo much effeemed, that Greeks admired them, the Indians translat 4 them into their Tongne. Alexander ( rich Cabinet of lodged his Poems by day in his richest as binet, and by night under his pillow) fi workmanship of No Poet should be read by a King but Home it, asked what and beholding Achilles his Grave, thou might be mor- him happy that he was fung by him, elfe fed in it, after fame Tomb that covered his body, had in Several answers red his memory. Yez, Mahimet the few the King faid, himself (being requested by Scholarius a Gr Hethought no- Monk to preferve some famous Booksing

a Alexander among other (poyls took Darius; and admiring the thy to be inclothing more Library of Constantinople at the taking of worthy than place ) asked for Homer's Works; and Honier's their fakes, notwithstanding his great in Iliads.

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a fage whor is Homer, that (as Strabo faith) the told Mahomer there were some of Homer's of Homer's works fince to suppose of the Grammarians their works fince to suppose, the Geographers their descriptions. In Constantine's comp word, Politicians, Divines, Lawyers, time, which she uding submaticians, Physicians, ascribe him their such that such is Birth-place, and every one of the world as seven cities to suppose the world as an an in Birth-place, and every one of the world as seven cities to suppose and must the North, with this Inscription, The 7 Athens.

that gut HOMER, that writ of Heroes and De-

that Divers Homers there were; i. Powerful at and touching the Trojan Wars. 2. Rich of the Salamina; and this third eneither rich beof the painter; the fifth, an exquire Orathou must sibens; the fixth, a good Geometrielse can. 7. A Maonian in Numa Pompilius his dint ine, who was so good a Linguist, that he few metted the Greek Tongue, and so wise a a su, that he resormed the Roman Common-sint tath. Our Homer's Library was seen at this of an at Cordamillum, and his Books will be

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Anno Mundi 4255. A.D. 306.



#### CONSTANTINE the Great.

Onstantine (justly called the Great for supporting Christs Empire, and enlarging his own, reckoned among the gods by the Barbarians that underfloor neither his power nor Religion, and among the bleffed, and the Heroes by those that were Subject unto both ) was the Son of Constanti is by his devout Helen, whose sacred infru Etions meeting with his good nature, railed by his sweetnesse in his Fathers affections above his a Brethren, and by his liberality and mag nificence in his Empire above his fellows. The eightieth King of Gaul and Britain he wash birth, the four and fourtieth Emperour of Rome by universal consent; the people inviting him, first to Maxentius the Tyrant'so verthrow

a The fons Theodora.

merthrow, and then to his power, wherein efirst indulged Christianity; and being (acding to a vision) cured of his Leprosie by Baptilme received from Silvefter the Bishop bThough Euse-Rome's hands, at last by good Laws esta- bius fay be was Med it, b bearing the figne of the Croffe in not bastizedtill Enfigns against Maximinius, whose strata- the day of his death at Nicoms he discovered in one Battel, whose Army media; o some edicomfitted in the next. Many Priviledges (ay not at all. ad Donations bestowed he upon the Church n emoble its meannesse, and much care he nok in two Synods to compose it's differences. Lienius his Sisters Husband, and his own mort in the Empire, upon his Rebellion, he bested in Hungary, pursued in Asia to a firender, and faw him for his Treason first mished, & then murthered, An. 324. Byzanim, destroyed by Galienns and Pertinax , he built, and called Constantinople, from his mane. Its Temples he turned to Churches; mong indwhat had been dedicated to the gods, was floor tonfecrated to the true God, his Apostles nd Martyrs. Constantine the son of Helen were in built that City , Constantine the son of He-tanti- 1120 years after lost it. There the Imperial nfrue atwas, until Charls the Great (An.776) divi-ed by dithe Empire between himself and Heraclius bove the firnamed the great brought hither the mag mire, and one firnamed the great brought it The stagain. Affoon as Christianity had a peace asby on Heathenism under the Gonstantines, elley are a laby the industry of the enemy of Man-kind invi-mar with Heresie, I mean that of Arrius;

t'so thich notwithstanding the good Emperours

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#### The Life of CONST. the Great. 1 610

Letters, and the Bishops consultations, so de this vided the world, that three hundred an od eighteen Bishops at Nice in Bythinia, with and many Doctors and Deacons, had much adoc 390 compose it. Many were his excellent sying ad whereof this one, upon some complaint may han of Bishops. That he would leave them unto the en So merciful was Constantine, thath restored Arrius upon his submission: so in was God, that he a punished him for his diff and mulation : so just he was, that upon his Wive accusation, he executed his son; and upon h

own knowledge of his Wives falfnelle, hed patcheth her. Learned Books which he re and composed, were his delight; Learne men , particularly Lactantins and Eusebin whom he conversed with, were his Favour ites. Of Divine providence he writto the Se nate of Rome; concerning Christian Laws, t the Judges of the East; against Heathenism, t Eusebius of Cafarea; against Arrise and Alex

2 He died with his bowels gulbing out at his fundament.

a Constantine bis eldeft fon bad Gaul, Spain, & England. Constance the younger bad Italy, Slavonia, and Greece. And Constanbad the Eaft.

ander, to most Kings and Bishops. Hestrippe all his other Cities naked, Troy of its Pallad um, and Apollo's brazen Image; Rome of i Porphyry column called Coclis, to adom h new Rome; which yet refused him tribute an Subjection, untill he overthrew its old links bitants, and peopled it with new, viz. Am nians, Georgians, Ægyptians, &c. W fled thither to avoyd Dioclesian's Persecution renewed by Licinius. As he found, so hele the Empire divided between a his three for whereof the eldest Constantine was made Com tius the fecond, far in his tenth year, the fecond Contant

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t. The Life of CONST. the Great.

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dan ad shirtwentieth, to whom he lest a turbulent dan ad short Reign, dying (some say of poyson) is Nicomedia in the 287 Olympiad, An. Dom. dot 139. of his life 66. of his Reign 21. Falician ing ad Taeian being Consuls, according as the man large Comet foretold three years ago, after the remanded Athanasius to his Bishoprick.

Athanasius to his Bishoprick.

Arrian Priest, being by twedin State (though dead) untill his rediff am, and then interred in honour.



Anno Mundi 5403. A. D. 1454.

#### CONST. PALEOLOGUS.

F the Gracian Emperours Constantine the Great was the first, his son Constantine the seond, Heraclius his son fontine was the third, Constantine a Pothe the fourth, the wicked fon of Leo the great beard, wins was the fifth, Constantine Irenaa's son the fixth, the Emperour and Philosopher Rr 2 Leo's

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### 612 The Life of CONST. PALEOLOG

Leo's fon the feventh , Bafilius Porphyrogeni tus his debauched fon was the eighth, besotte Monaomachus Constantine the ninth , there gious Duke the tenth, and this Paleologueth eleventh and last, who is a great instance the Empires alter not by fortune or by fate ( some men who would perswade themselve they are as much of Gods Counfel as Tring tho of Camerin a Retainer unto the Lord h ter Rubaldius imagined himself of the Pon and Emperours) but by providence: he was the Constantine that lost the Grecian Empire as the great one was he that first erededi His Father Emanuel is eminent, 1. For for tifying Greece with a great wall about Coint and its Ifthmus. 2. For his Empires tranquille 3. For the Council at Constanti nople to expound that Text, My father i greater than I. Great were this Constantine Enterprizes against the Turks in Moria, fo which he was called Draco; great was his fol ly in palling down his Fathers wall, for which he was thought tyrannical and ambitious; an had not the Stampoldanians withstood h younger son Demetrius, he had lost the Empire for which he gave Moria to his brethren, whom it was wished that every one of the had the Empire, or neither of them had an part of it: Their divisions making way toth Turks invasion, particularly to Mahomett second, who took Constantinople in 44 days and A put the Emperour and all his Nobility death after he had refifted five hours nobly and C his own person, craved and of all Christo rather tites:

The Life of CONST. PALEOLOG. 612

vrogeni the then a embroyled. Cruel was the Turk a The Emperor eforte monthe taking of that place; yet not so cruel, then in war athe that he carefully sought out, pitifully gainst the Swiss and the Hunceth reprover, and nobly interred brave Constantice in septover, and nobly interred brave Constantice (a single body, although the Soldiers fury cartie (a single body), although the Soldiers fury cartie (a single body), although the Soldiers fury cartie (a single body), although the Soldiers fury carties (a single body), althoug nselve and his head upon a Lance, as they dragged the English, our Saviours image through the streets, crying, This is the Christians Emperour, this is heir God.

garians, the French against the Italians against one another, and the Venetians coming too late, when the City was taken.





An. Mund. 4496. A. D. 530.

Cafar FLAV. Justinianus.

Aristotle and others discoursing rather like Philosophers then Kings, that Kings sometimes should be all Sword ad Actions, and sometimes all Philosophy and Contemplation, write so rawly, that they rather excite than satisfie the Readers appedies: here is an instance of both; one that could

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a Being called Casar from the Empire, as the Kings of Agypt were called Prolomy; Flavius from his family.

The Life of C. FLAV. JUSTINIANUI. could prescribe how to govern, and govern govern as he prescribed, Justinian; who was by his 28 Uncle Justin raised from a Shepherd to be first ad his Page, and then his Son, and at last by the ally vote of the Empire his a Successor. He spake about like an Emperour when he said, That Imperioral al Majesty should be for War adorned with Arms, 15. and for Peace armed with Lawes; being as in the against Vices , as it is valiant against Enemies. ( Plato and Aristotle could have faid no more) And he did like an Emperor when he governed fo: multering a vast Army under Moradto reduce Dalmatia and Salanum; under John, to rescue Africa from the Moors to the Remanes; and under Belizarius, to reduce the Persians; who, notwithstanding his service against many Nations abroad, and against the Rebel Florian, that else had dethroned Jufi. mian, for affecting the Title of Germaniem, Ge thicus, Francicus, &c. and the Kingdome of the Goths, had his authority taken from him and his eyes put out. Tustinian aiming at immortality by Heroick exploits, engageth the Parthians in Greece, the Goths in Italy; and the French fo far, that he was called a Fran cicus. Much honour he got by enlarging the bounds of the Romane Empire now impaired more by fetling the Romane government nor discomposed : And knowing that Justice i the foundation of a Commonwealth, and Lan of Justice, he compiled as exact a body o Statutes out of the particular Establishments Statutes and Rules of Nations, whereby ama may know how to live honeftly, and do no wrong

a Though be never conquered France properly fo called, but onely forced Theodeberr thither out of Italy. il 1 ;

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### be Life of C. FLAV. JUST INTANUS.

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wern rong, as Aristotle did of Philosophy out of y his egreat variety of Books Alexander provision of first of for him, whereby a man may learn how alive knowingly, and be subject to no errour. It is about of the Law, admirable, 1. For the rolent disposal of each part of it to proper ass, with respect to the distinction of times, resons, places, and other circumstances. In For its Analogy and Coherence, though come and constitutions. His Method was this; 1. To add to define Controverses, he collected some indeed from divers, and Hermogenes his on, Indofin, Gregorine, and Hermogenes his Constitutions into one Book called the Impeil Law. 2. To provide for daily emermics, he employed Trebonianus, Parotheus, and Theophilus, to reduce all Rules, Cases, ufi. Judgements, Reports and Precedents to one wiform Pandect or Digest, methodically difinguished into fifty two heads 3 the first bee of him in Infinian's own collections, made up, first im. 105, and at last into 12 Books, abrogating all hmer conflictations, correcting all errors, suprefing all controversies, and making the Law plain and easie rule of good and evill, upon the thickyou may read the Commentaries, obserlied thous and insertions of Azan, Alciat, Cujas
thous and insertions of Azan, Alciat, Cujas
adothers. Of all his works, his new Matte is not Authenticks were most weighty. His
law little of the Incarnation of our Saviour, and
ther Gospel-mysteries, was most pious. The at Nice. ents inture of the Gospel with his Codex and new 2 Constantimar matter was most remarkable, his reverence to tefour firstageneral Councils was exemplary. 4 Calcedon.

nople.

3 Ephesus.

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### The Life of CHARLEMAIN.

His prowesse as Emperour, and his piety as Christian, should compound for his frailty an Eutychian, and his weaknesse as an old man and Honoured he was for what he did himself, re nowned (whatsoever Suidas saith) for wha he did by others; it being no leffe a Prince glory to employ others well, than to do we himself.

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#### CHARLEMAIN.

Harles the Great, called fo, not forkil ling the Bear of Poictiers, but as A lexander, for subduing the enemia of the Empire, was born at Ingelheim, tho German leagues from Liege, and succeeded his Father Pepin ( the first that was called the most Christian King) first in part of France and Aquitain, and after his brother Cardle

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y as santhe b Monk in all. His body was 8 foot b This Corolailty a ligh, and well proportioned; his face a span man retired for man and half long, his forehead one foot broad, Rome; & that f, re his Nose little and flat, the distance between being too publis Eye brows a span long, the fury of his very lick a place, af-Wha boks and sparkling eyes daunted an enemy, terwards to rince' looks and sparking eyes dadited all cherry Mount-caffin, mhere be died. O Wel Diet: his meals were plentiful, his bread and dink foaring : the faying was then, You must binke but thrice at Charls bis Table. Two hours he flept at Noon-tide, and then he eat ome plums : His cloaths were French ; his Sal hung always at his Sword, whereby he fid, He would maintain the Laws be enacted. Night and day was he in action, night and dy was he guarded by forty Gentlemen that food round about his Bed before midnight. and forty after, with their Swords in their right hands, and a burning Taper in their kft. So ftrong he was, that he could take up an amed man in his hand, stretch out four Horhoos together, cleave afunder a Horse-man and his horse at a blow: so couragious, that inhis Fathers life he subdued Poittou, Berry and Clamont, relieved the Biscains from the Sastem; and when he was King, defeated the remainder of the Duke of Aquitain's Forces; forced Henault Earl of Provence first to take formary at Gascoign, then at his mercy; built befort Fronfack against the Sarazens, re- that Differ raged his brother's Wives and Henault's en- would have

devotion first to

minment upon a Difier, King of the Lon- bad a share of goinds, First, by divorcing his fifter, and France for denby making a War, first in Piedmont, where Carloman's Difier children,

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a which Kingthe bounds of it by the Pau and bis fon, and then on bis Grandchild.

Difier furrendred himself to him at Pavia (aftar a fix monthths ftreight fiege ) and was ba nished to Liege, Charles his fon Pepin succeeding him in his Kingdom of a Lombardy, a dom bad flood Bernard succeeded Pepin, who with his Go. 224 years, when vernour, according to his Grandfathers order, Charls fet out surprized the Sarazens with a booty now ranfacking the coasts of Italy. He knew how to Rhine Boulo- fight his Enemies, and not burthen his Subnois, and be- jects: The Saxons rebellions he defeated. Rowed is first on transporting them to France, and the Abrotices to their Countrey, commanding Liderick the Admiral of Flanders and Brabant to have an eye over them. All men admired his fueceffes, all Nations courted his protection, particularly Spain now infected by the Sarazens, where he mastered, and for terrour demolished and ransacked Pampelona, forced . Abut aurw and Denisturus to submission, restored Ibnabal to his Kingdom, made Spain tremble: his name got Adelphonfus the chaft, King of Afria and Gallicia, one victory, and his own Commanders ten, being never defeated but once by Ganes his Treason at Roncevaux, which yet he revenged at Sara-This Brigan- gonfa, killing King Baligans with his own hand, cutting off thirty thousand Sarazens, anderecuting the Traytors, as he did the Gaseoigns vil, and is a pillaging of his Baggage, and other their our ragious robberies and facriledges under b Bur gundus, with an extermination, had not the Saxon Wars, and the Britans disloyalty, which Taffilon yet he quelled, diverted him. Duke of Bavaria, that had upon his a Wires fuggestion

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section leagued himselfe with the Huns on the first hearing of Charles his approach, comits himself, and is b deposed. All Nati- b And with his me dread him, Perfia courts him as the King for Theon bed Kings; the Greciaus write

comes a Friar.

The French-man for thy friend may'st take, But do not him thy Neighbour make.

The Lord of Hueffel delivereth him the bys of Aze, the King of Mauritania's fon hingshim Presents, the Emperonr of Confaminople's Son courts his Daughter, as did the King of Barbary; the Scotch League then kon, which e continueth to this day. Af- e Therefore the many victories, Charles is by Pope Adriwhilt declared d Senator, and then Empesour of Rome , 25 Decemb. 801. All Prinas looking on the Solemnities, and all peoplectying, Happineffe, Peace, Long-life, Viany to Charles Augustus, divinely crowned mit great and peaceable Empire; the same by celebrating the Saviour of the World, and the Restorer of the Empire. His prowcisand glory did not swallow up his piety and larning, his piery becoming the most Chriman King, whereby he affilted the Pope aginft the Lombards, and advancing him owe the e world, He confirmed his Fathers pire, as the Donations, and enlarged them with his own d Ravenna, Corsica, and Lyguria. There are three remarkable instances of his piety; the crowns the Emfift is, his orderly house, where he had no perour to this buffones to tickle him, but Readers of all good of 130 Prelats.

Kings of Scotland adds to their Arms 2 double freak of Gules, with Flower-de-Luces, to fbem that the French Alliance doth much conduce to the support of of that Kingdome. d A Senator [hip being a capacily for the Em-Kingdome of the Romans is now; The Pope day. c In a Council The Life of CHARLEMAIN.

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a Thither be fent Joh. Mailras, a Scot, & companion of Duns Scotus, and his own Tutor Alcuin, who was one of thefe two Fiters who cryed in the freets of Paris, that they had knowledge to fell, and demanded but meat and clotb for it. b He corrected the Teutonich Grammar, inferting into it the Acts of Kings, & imposing is upon all his subjects. c Viz. 3 Spiritual Dukes, the Arch-Bishop of Hindes, the Bi-Shops of Laon and Langrift. Three Spiritual Counts, the Bi-Shops of Chaalons, Moion, & Beauvais. Six fecular ones; the Dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and of Flanders, Tholous, and Champaign,

good Books to instruct him. The second was charity in relieving the Captives under the Saracens with money, and the poor of Gra many and France with Hospitals, having twelve poor men always of his Train. 3. His thirty Churches largely priviledged and endowed, twenty Cathedrals built, and four Universities erected; 1. Padua. 2.2 Pavie 3. Bulloign. 4. Paris, upon his Tutor Al. cuin's motion. His daughters were brought up to houswifery and sewing, his sons to Arts and Sciences: And though some think that contemplation weakneth Princes, none more studious, yet none more active than this Prince: All Arts did he learn and b correct; all Laws did he reduce to a Method and digest, except those of France; whole mutinous humous could not bear an alterni-It was he (as Paulus Amilius and Gagwinns write) that instituted the twelve c Peers of France. Much was this Emperor wronger by those that writ Fables of his Journeys to Ferusalem, and more by those that writies of his ambition: 1. in building a Bridgefrom the Rhine to the Danow, a noble and a publick-spirited act. 2. In setting the two-head ed Eagle in his Arms, though it be no more than his successors have done, he never attent pring any thing (notwithstanding fair opport tunities offered him by Hirena her marriag and otherwise) against Greece fince the agree ment with Nicephorus the Emperor. Of Prodi Guyenne; The gies there can be no judgement made withou Counts or Earls a revelation, but especially of that Story a

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& Denis his faving this Emperour by ballaning his vices with Timber and Stone, as the Devil cold Turpin Arch-Bishop of a Rhemes, a See the like Norwithstanding all cavils and surmisals, we story of will: leve Charles truly Great for rayfing the Le Allemand in Peter the Crown of France above the grandeur of his Abbot of Clu-Predecessors, for serling the Pope in his chair, nie's second refloring the Western Empire, and enjoying book of Epistles. ineaceably with all the Kingdoms of Europe, by awing the world with his Prudence, Jufice, Dexterity and Valour, until he dyed of 1 Pleutifie Fanuary 8. 814. the 71 of his Age, the 46 of his Kingdom, the 13 of his Empire, being buried at Agnisgrane in Germany with this Epitaph, viz.

SUB HOC CONDITORIO SITUM EST CORPUS CAROLI MAGNI, ATQ; ORTHODOXI IMPERA-TORIS, QUI REGNUM FRANCO-RUM NOBILITER AMPLIAVIT ET PER ANNOS xlvi. FOELI-CITER TENUIT. DECESSIT SEP-THAGENTARIUS, Anno Domini DCCCXIV. Indictione VII. Quinto Calend, Feb.

Many were this noble Prince his Vertues, but his meeknesse and gentlenesse exceeded them all.

TAMOM-

## **企业企业企业企业企业企业**

Anno Mun. 5480. A. D.1514.



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T AMOMBEUS.

a All by the Adinchis d'Emir Quiber, that is, Great Lord, or Captain of the fea.

Rand Cairo now called Midfer, neither fo populous nor fo large as Munfle of h makes her, and fame reportsher, was governed by Soldans from Hannibal's time the a Admiral in a continued succession, until the rabians Chara- Mamalucks or Slaves first made that Kingdon fin Elective in Piperick Soldan the great builden be time, and continued it so until Selim's time, Kin who overcoming Campson for favouring the King of Persia, the Mamalucks and Art bians their Confederates, chose Tamomby, 1 man as valiant as successeful; who no soone d, heard of Selim's approach with a great Army in and a greater resolution, but he with greater la encamped in his way before Grand Cairon fortified himself with Artilleries, Trenches, and

The Life of TAMONBEUS. and Palizadoes, prepared a Battle for Life md Empire: the Turks Drums and Trumpets naze, and their strength forceth the Mawhichs to the very City; 24000 fall, the freets run with blood, and are thronged with Carkaffes; the people throw stones, timber, falding waters and other instruments of fury for eight hours together; Selim's Cannons nat, his shots flie thick, the fire threatens adefolation, and the afrighted multitude cry out, Long live great Selim, Favourite to the meat God, whom we humbly befeech to ceafe bu fury, and to have pity upon his poor Slaves, who do submit to his greatnesse and mercy. But selim must revenge his friend Ganus his ideath, must beat Tamomby out of his Tren- a who was kildes, pursue the Nobility to the Pyramides, ron mortar cast and their Master to a vaulted b cave, where to upon his head. the regret of Agypt and Arabia, when most b where there with whis Guard fell honourably, because they are seen this day was would not live unworthily, he and the rest mummied boethe meteled to Cairo; where being inhumanely dies, about the tonured thrice to confesse his treasure, and which there is don shiely examined by that Selim, whose great difference heath possessed not either the Royalty of a den, Thever, ime, King, or the humanity of a man, after a reso- and Munster, the interarriage that became a King, under such from the was led one disforins and Munster write, but butchered my lathe Shambles, April 13. in the year of our atet lord 1517. and of his age 65.

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ATABA-

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Anno Mundi 5471. A. C. 1526.



#### ATABALIPA.

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Tabalipa descended from the Jugan a noble and powerful, a warlike and cunning people, near Cufco of The chior (a Lake so called from its Lead ando other Metals) boafted himfelf, ant indeed was a Canibal, first to the Christians, and then to his own brother Atoco, whom heman thered, and succeeded at Cusco his Roya Court in the middle of Pern, as Rome isth Emperours, Constantinople the Turks, Tami the Sophie's, Cathay the great Chams, an Cairo the Sultan's. He enlargeth his Empir as far as the Sea Su, and the great Ocean:bu (misfortune being the great mans lot as we as the mean ones) the Spanyards at Nomb de Dios under Pifarr, courted him with Pro Sept.

a A people that lived by the River Maragnan.

and drew off half his People with infintions : and then he fwore those Mustathior Spanyards should by the Sun be cut off. They came further into his Dominions : But Filar understanding his Army could not come ogether in halte, what with the dreadful rerefentation of his power, what with his richharnaffed and capparisoned horses, what with his Maxime, That their united power might keep under the world; First, he got footing into his Territories, and then difeoveredhis nakednesse, his wooden Swords, Clubs, Bowes and Arrows; skirmisheth their Wings indRear, and drawing them on by a feeming fight, so frighted them with his Horse, so mazed them with his Ordnance, that they ake the Mountains, and leave twenty thouand at least behind them; the Spanyards fparing not a man, but Atabalipa and fix of his Counciltaken in the rich Tent near the River Chelcaion; whose two rich Pearls joyned toether with two Emralds already given, nor his ten millions of gold promised (to raise which, he rifled his very Temples ) could not wehim from being bound like a flave three dysand nights to a Tree, that he might con-Memore money, where (having denounced he judgements that befell the two Pifarrs, the one whereof was in the same place beladed, the other killed, from the just God they worshipped ) he was strangled by a Moria Slave, by the Monks and Bishops judgements, left his Subjects might rescue him, for mirdering his Brother, and spoyling his Countrey

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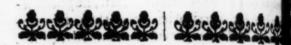
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The Life of JOHN GUTTEMBERGE. 626 Countrey, in the 52 of his age. Vertue

loved, though he was cruell; honourable for buried he was, though hated: he had be buried he was, though nated the had be two Daughters, of two hundred and twent the Wives. Envy and Malice was his portion as honour when dead; his for me when alive, and honour when dead; his for acknowledging with Hanniball, That it mede

better to kiffe a dead Enemy, than to fight Benzonii Hift. Nov. Mund. live one.





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### JOHN GUTTEMBERGH.

He Ingenious Art of Printing, where by two may dispatch more Books i a day, than many could write in year; and the tryal of the Printers Inke, wa a called Mo- invented at a Mentz, 1442. by John Gu guntia, in Ger- tembergh, a Germane, and well descende Knight (as something like it was forty year before

many.

GE. The Life of JOHN GUTT EMBERGH. orehere ) and perfected by Mantel , Pres, d be Sheffee , Flach , Froben , Peter and went if So rare was that Mystery then, that orio as honour and profit to professe it; so is for men is it now, that it's neither: and those it me defenen are the onely persons that have fight Hyferved the Publick, and undone themhes, for want of a firm Charter and Priin of Hieroglyphicks, but neither have in to arrogate to themselves the Art of ting, fince there is no mention of that Art and the Venetian's description of that murey, and there is no use of it, as Meras and Travellers attest now, The Turks Decre 1484. banished Printing, as they Idone Learning. As Pallas was the Godt, to the Germans are inventers of Learnand War-instruments; their Swartz ining Powder, and their Guttembergh Prinebut as the Jewes for Learning, and Hanfor Victory, fo they for invention are aious, and happy in contriving, flothful the ting and polishing; they having but appinesse of designing, and other people bonour of compleating most of their Myhere is For spreading the Law of God in the the is recipreading the Law of Countries of the present of the possibility of the present of the yer the Professors of it. Minutius at Venice, Sfa

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## 628 The Life of JOHN GUTTEMBERGH.

Froben and Perin at Bafil , Plantin at As werp, the four Plantin's and two Stepben's Paris, Griphius and Tournes at Lyons, a other exquisite Artists who improved it Learning, had much honour and applan throughout the world, which admires the for helping Memory, restoring Time, po ferving Records , discovering the Worl propagating Learning and Religion above Ba barism and Infidelity, Sublimating Man-kin civilizing the Earth, refining the rude at untaught , publishing Lawes , recovering Philosophy, Oratory, History, and wha ever Learning had perished else by time a neglect : reviving the Dead, fetting before the Ages past, whereby we may manage the Ages present, and judge of those to come

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#### M. TERENTIUS VARRO.

A General Learning looked on by some as mis-becoming our search, and by others as unattainable by our industry to saying with that grave Philosopher and relent Physitian, That life is short, and one incelong: and so confining all mens industry spars within the level of sew mens weaknested by this great instance evidenced within a foul's capacity. Terentim Varro born at shows in France, having lest Books of Arts, and Observations upon all, which shows hath so learnedly collected, and St. which as learnedly celebrated, being the addemonstration of this Maxime, That one amay be very well versed in several Scienting.

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630 The Life of MARG. TERENT. VARRO

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ces. Who dived into the surmises of the God head more profoundly, saith the same a Angustine? who found them out more learnedly who considered them more seriously? who a stinguished them more subtilley? who discouse them more largely and diligently? in a style rathe strict to profit, than free to please.

In his Works put together by holy Augustine, sublime Escala, renowned Victor, who memory ought to be acknowledged and reverenced by all those who affect either knowledge or vertue, we have exact Mathematicks, deep Philosopy, useful History, we studied Antiquity, regular Grammar an Poetry, experienced Husbandry, universitation. In a word, the lineaments and rud draughts of a most compleat Library.

Of the practice, not the nature of friend ship, he said, what others observed, Thath rich mens friends stand by the barn to gether to

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a The fentence
of Slaves in the
civil Law was
this, that all
perfons reduced to a fervile condition
are dead.

Of Slaves, who are said to be a dead in he said, That they had more of life than the Masters, because commonly more chearfull; a more of men, because more rational. Being opinion that Slaves (being not such by must but custome, though used like Instrumentation of the servants by their unnatural sters) should be rather perswaded to duyl milde and humane usage, than compelled stripes and wounds: civil Heathenism moder ted slavery, Christianity hath excluded it.

Varro his modefly refused honour, a great experience deserved it. Malice did n

ariage at Cannes, than Envy it self honour-nedly dit for his behaviour at Rome.

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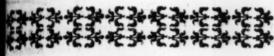
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Anno Mundi 3439. Ante Cbr. 209.

#### ARCHIMEDES.

Comemporary with Sulpitius Gallus, Onias the High Priest of the Tewes, Aristobulus the Jew, Prolomy Epiphanes first King of Egypt.

Rehimedes was such a great Geometrician and admirable Contriver, that amongst all he became a Proverb for il: for when a thing was well and exquifely done, they used to say, Archimedes sould not have done it better; and withal here-The was honoured with Cicero's approvement. In honour of him was erected an im-S 1.4 mense mense Statue by the Inhabitants of Sicilie He brought many marvellous things to perfection, even too long to relate; among gled which we finde, that the onely Engines and Instruments which Archimedes did make were sufficient to defend the place for a lone time against all the Assaults of the Roman, reckoning these not as his Master-piece, but onely as Geometrical Toyes and Pastimes. And more, when all humane force was not able to draw a great Ship out of the water, Archimedes alone drew it on Land, asifit had failed on the Sea. He by his invention so overwhelmed the Romane Army befreging Syracuse, by wonderfully drowning themin the Sea, and on Land cunningly destroying them by his crafts, that Marcus Marcellsus was forced to feek out another way, and to alter the disposition of the Camp, to his own peril and confusion. The Romans were so terrified at his Inventions and Engines, that they fled at the very fight of a chain or a Bar-pole let down from the walls of the City.

The noble General Marcus Marcellus having at last assaulted Syracuse, would not let Archimedes (though an Enemy) lose the reward of his honour, by giving commandment that none should kill him upon painof death. But he still busie in describing a Figure, and therefore not attending to a Soldiers question (not knowing him) was unluckily flain by him. There is nothing now remaining for his honour, but a noble func-

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which he lost not; M. Marcellus vouchsages is care herein. So Carneades would gest his meat, and Democritus with American their wealth (that chain of their will) that they might study. Of his Books arremain none but that fifth of the Cylinguans stages by Pope Nicholas his command, adofhis sayings, but that, Give me a place he my foot, and I will remove the world.

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Anno Mundi 3598. Ante Chr. 350.

#### DIOGENES.

Dogenes (if we choose rather to reflect upon his internal then external parts) was one worthy of great honour, being the sole Philosopher who did lead a free and careless life without any goods or estate. He was born at Synope of Icesius an Usurer, thoput him for a while to School: but at last driven

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driven out of his Countrey, retired hime unto Aibens , where he learned Philosoph of Antiftbenes ; wherein he made so good progresse, as that he became one of the mo excellent Philosophers of all Greece. Heledh life ftrangely in the greatest poverty, conte ting himself a great while with a Tub for hi habitation, the entrance of which in the Win ter he did turn towards the South, audin the Summer towards the North. He asked Alms carrying a flick in his hands, and a wallet on his shoulders. He was so great a lover of Philosophical faculties, that his Master threatning to beat him out of doors with a fick because he took no Scholars to teach; Dinge nes proffering his head unto him, faid, Smile on I pray, for you shall not finde any flick harde. nough to drive me out of your School. Looking on Physicians and Philosophers, he said, A. mongst all the creatures, man ought to be mot circumspect. And meeting Soothfayers, & Fortune-tellers, than whom nothing more vain he reproved their vanity one day by drawing a multitude to hear him whistle, wherenots man would hear him discours. He admired the Grammarians for understanding Viyses his errours, better than their own; Mulitians, for tuning their Instruments, not their passions; Mathematicians, for being wifer afar off, that near home; Oratours, for the pains the took rather to speak then do well; and at all men, for striving for every thing but vertue He asked a confident Astrologer, bow long fine it was be came from Heaven : and another who had

denitten upon his door, Let no evill enter He asked , Which way shall the Master ar? Free he was in his speech, free in his dions: One day he would needs fit at the because it was the fafest place in the freen. He praised a fat Cittern-man, because hewas made for a Musitian, rather than a Thef. Being asked what was the greatest miseninthe world, he answered, being old and -And whether he had any fervants to any him to his Grave, he faid, He that wants m house will do that. Give me a blow on the hud (faid he another time ) upon condition you give me a belmet.

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Plato told him , If he courted Dionyfius he need not wash Herbs: he answered, If you wabel berbs, you needed not court Dionyfius. I no fint the gate ( faid he at Mynd ) left the Gyrun out of them, Being asked whence he we, he answered, He was a Citizen of the wid. Upon a handsome man's unhandsome apression, he said, Are not you ashamed to bor a leaden sword out of a silver sheath? To limthat denied motion, he faid nothing, but Walke. When Alexander asked him what he vinted, he faid, Stand not between me and the Sun; and that with that content and fatisfaction that the Emperour professed, Were be not Merander, be would be Diogenes. Knowledge, which he faid was for action rather than contemplation, he commended as correction to the young, comfort to the old, riches to the poor, and ornament to the rich. Adding, that snieb ignorant man is a goldensheep. In the Summer

## The Life of DIOGENES.

Summer he accustomed himself to endure heat in the Sun, and in the Winter to endure cold in the snow.

When he faw a boy drink out of his hand, he threw away his wooden diffe, and faid, why should I trouble Art, when Nature furnishethmi? He faid, Lam called dog, because I make much of those who give unto me; I barke at those that deny me, and I bite the barsh and fromaid. When his friends replyed, If he would not be buried, the beafts would devour bim; to the he answered, Lay my Tick by my fide. And when they laughing, faid, The dead can neither see nor feel; he replyed. Nay then, what care ?? Singular he was in leading his own life, fingular in bringing up others, particularly Xemis des, and Corinthians children, whose flavele was. Their exercise was manly; their task, in Learning his and other mens fayings, strict; their diet sparing; their care of time, in making themselves ready as they went along the Areets, whereby he gained his Scholars affe-Stions, and their Fathers respect, as muchabove his condition, as his condition was below his merit, in whose house he died, and was buried according to his defire with his face upwards: All his friends joyning for his magnificent Tomb in Crete. His course diet, and cold rheum thereupon, made him fo wesry of his life, that with his Cloak he smothered himself to death.

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Anno Mundi 4684. Ante Chr. 515.

#### ARISTOTLE.

Ristotle, excellent in all Sciences, Scho-A lar to Plato, and Tutor to Alexander the Great, hath been the Author (whether out of ambition or otherwise) of very many good and incomparable Books, almays bringing to perfection what he had begun. His Rhetorick and Poetick instructions der and copious, his Philosophy rational, his Metaphyficks abstruce, his Logick useful and practical, and all his writings tend to mkeman as like God, as can be, in those two particulars of Contemplation and Adion. the Philosophers delivered the Material cause, but he the Form, the Efficient, and the and Pythagoras begun Philosophy mystically, Plato increased it clearly, Aristotle perfected

it compleatly, surpassing them all in the Do ebil Arine of Principles and Properties, especially as that of Privation ; wherefore he was called the sion first Naturalist; not but that others had be one gun, but that he went on in Philosophy with idra idra a method more orderly, a distinct nesse more particularly, with conclusions more fatisfictory than any that wrote before him. But his knowledge was bounded by nature, 6 that notwithstanding the suggestion of a Ton his Scholar, and Plato, who had converted with Mofes his Writings, his Mafter, he was fo obstinate in his first conceptions, that he would upon no fecond thoughts either own the immortality of the Soul, or the beginning of the World. And however rash posterity censure him, his natural Philosophy discovers himnor more knowing in the nature, then his moral discourses confessed him prudent for the go. vernment of the world : Having left behind him in his Politicks for Kingdoms, in his Orconomicks for Families, in his Morals for Schools, the exactest rules for quietnessehere in the exercise of vertue, and happinesse here-In a word, that man hath crowned himself, Philosophy, and the expectation of the world: so famous, that Philp made him his fon's Tutor; fo wife, that Plato made him his own companion: so well did he dischargehis Trust, that Alexander thought himselfhap pier to have Aristotle for his Malter, than Philip for his Father, receiving but his being from the first, and his well-being from the fecond: And that with respect to his memory, he

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Saly Ami e Do ebuilt Miezar for his School, and Stagyra, cially cause it was his Birth-place. But our Affadbe one was not so great to him in his 20 years with oute in his Court, as his hatred upon one more are absence; When searing Socrates his sate tiss. Two free a discourse of the gods, he retyred But a Ealur, a City upon the banks of Euripus, 60 to which he threw himself for anger he could Jan at apprehend the reason of its flux and reunto comprehend thee, comprehend thou me. There were seven excellent Scholars of his ume, whose Books adorn the Greek, but not he Latine Libraries; but none of them excell hin, whom no Meteor in the Ayr escaped, but kdescribed; no Star in Heaven, but he diswrered; no principal quality or temperament oral indefarth but he reached : fothat no wonand der Philip stamped Coyns that bare his name, thereof some have been presented by Sultan Silmen and his Bashaws, to most Lords and Ambassadors of Christendome. Take the great Philosophers Dimensions in this great Chaneter.

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Stay Traveller, yet stay not bere, For to go further do not fear. 'Tis the world's end, hast thou not beard Aristotle lies bere interr'd? Not whole, nor half, nor the least part Offo great wonderment of Art. Call bim interpreter o'th' Pole, Natures Corrival and large scrole.

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## The Life of SALADIN.

What more I might, or cannot say, Conceive, which I think no man may But he, compares him to God's mining Who's all to each in every kinde. 'Mongst gods he was a man mortall; 'Mongst men, like God that can do all

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### SALADIN.

Saladin Sultan of Ægypt, endowed with a surpassing profound prudence an judgement, was the son (as somethink others the Nephew) of Syracon King of Egypt. He spared neither gold not silver, to gain such men as he conceived might be used to him; yea, conforming himself unto the fancies and humors of those whom he stood need of: as cunningly bringing his intention about, he disguising himself, went through

utall France and Italy as a Merchant, inmay beming himself of the Chastians forces and indig thems, thereby outing them of all the Ter-irones and Dominions in the Levant. Being the for unto the relief of the Damascens, in the full state of time he made himself Master of he whole Province, usurping the same asinf his Master Melech Sali. Moreover he nde himself Lord of Bostra, of Molbec, which formerly was called Heliopolis, and of Camew. And left the Christians should rush in mon him, whilest he gained the Territories donging to the Heir of Naradinus, he made league with them, which lasted onely until hehime as he had fortified himself. For in 1176. in Decemb. he pitcht his Camp before Alcalon, where Boldovinus the fourth of that ume King of Fern (alem had a Garison, and ms present in person to defend the place; nd here Saladin was clearly beat, lofing the tel part of his Mamaluks, himself running way: But he suddenly charged them again so striously, that Baldovinus narrowly escaped buth, which overtook the Commanders of Knights Templars. And taking the Calewhich Baldovinus built on the River For-, killing or enflaving all he found there, of E molishing the Fort quite to the ground; dadin breaks his Truce which he made with Christians, by siding with the Tripoli; and thing a dubious fight with Baldovinus, was last worsted. But being vexed at this, he fleges Barut : but finding the King at his ttls, he invades Mesopotamia; and on the

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The Life of SALADIN.

other fide the Christians invaded the Territo ries of Damas, and endeavoured to repulse their enemy, who strove to root them outo Palestine. To which end, that Saladin migh be the better opposed an Inspection was mad of all the wealth which the Christians ha in those parts, and a Tax was laid on those that were worth one hundred Befants, Sala din was one who made a very flight account of his promises, thinking himself no longer ob liged to keep the same, then his Avarice, Am bition, and his own conveniency gave him leave. He was so perfidious, that when he could not down-right for shame break his Truce, he would invent some other way to bring it about. But at last he died, to the jo and repose of Christianity, in year 1197, and his Son reigned in his stead. He defired that he might not be solemnly buried, but that his Priest should read these following verses:

\*A black mourning vestment earried on the top of a Lance before the corps. By several Trophies and a Kingdom gain'd, My self till this time have I thus maintain'd And being call'd to submit to the grave, This onely \*Vestment I reserved have.

SAPHO

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Anno Mundi 4684. A. C. 515.

SAPHO.

memperary with Xenophanes the Philosopher Thogonus and Pindarus the Grecian Poets, Lucretia the choice Roman Matron.

Mongft so many men and women most skilful in the noble Art of Poetry, Sa- It is to be noted pho (born at Lesbos) may juftly chato be put in the forefront; being fo excelndy versed in this Science, and thereby gainflich a renown, that the Romanes erected mue of Porphyre to eternize her memory. excelled all Poetesses in the opinion of Lesbos also habo, which was likewise confirmed by Euabius. She was expert in all forts of Verses, ficially in the compounding of Lyrick verfes

that be was not that unchaste Sapho called Erexcea, famous in the art of Poetry, when

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fes, evidenced in feveral Epigrams, Elegies, in other Pieces translated out of Greek into La tine, besides many which were lost by thede Aruction of Lesbos, Italy, and several other ways. She invented Saphicks; fo called, ofhe name. Who her Father was, is uncertain, b reason of Writers mistakes; but Cleis washe Mother. She had three Brothers, Laryout Eurygus, and Cheranus; the first whereoff loved and cherished: but Cheranus affociating himself with Rhodopa the Thracian Whore gained her hatred, against whom she wrote so veral Invectives. She was called Mascula, the reasons whereof are uncertain, and therefore thought by some that another Sapho Erens was so called. But the dexterity and vivacing of her wit was admired by all, as well as he profound knowledge wherewithal the was en dowed; neither was she thus judged to be, by mean and ordinary judgement, but by that the divine Philosopher Plato. She was married to Cercola, or Cercylla, a man wealthy, hone and confiderate, by whom she had one one daughter named Cleis, by her Grandmother name. During her Husband's life the was no accused of the least misdemeanor : but becom a widow, she is suspected by reason of a lor the fell in with a certain man called Phan whom mistrusting that he did not bear a lor equal to hers, the cast her felf headlong from the top of a rock into the Sea.

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Anno Mundi 3586. Ante Chr. 376.

ARTEMISIA.

Rtemisia was the Wife of Mausolus King of Caria, and of old Halicar-A nassus; a Country before it was inhaied by the Grecians, rude, barbarous, and moesteem. Burials were much honoured the Ancients, as appears by the holy Write felf, by many ceremonies used of old, by ediferace the Romans thought it to want a rial; yea, it was such an infamy, that it was pointed to some notorious Criminals as a nihment; and so much honoured by them, at having burnt the body to ashes, they elerved them in Urns made rich and very oily. Other Nations had all their particular adfolemn ways of burying their dead. The ahophagians did cast them into the Sea. The Hiro Tt 3

## The Life of ARTIMESIA.

Hircanians purposely keeping dogs & birds to devour them: The Tyberians hanging their old cloaths on Gibbets. The Messagetes and Tro. reglodits did (that the worms might not doit) in cloaths on Gibbers. The Meffagetes and Tro. eat their dead themselves. By the Seythians, the best beloved in their life-time, were interred amongst their dead. The Agyptians and Syrians (observing a greater humanity to their dead) did as much as in them lay to preserve their dead bodies from putrefaction and rottennesse, shutting them up in certain small chests, after they had embalmed them with Myrrhe, Aloes, &c. But Arn. was mesia bearing a greater love to her Husband than all this, buried him in her own body; daily drinking a certain quantity of his Ashes amongst her Wine, all the rest of her life-time forrowfully mourning for his death : but not contenting her felf with all this, the employed the four rarest Architects of all Green to build him a Sepulchre, called after his own fe name Mausoleum, which was one of the feven wonders of the world, four thousand men labouring in it daily. To make her love further to appear, she spared not riches toreward him who would deliver her Husband's praises in a funeral-Oration. She herein was an president to Posterics to follow her example: president to Posterity to follow her example; which Porcia the Daughter of Cate, Wife to Bruting did, swallowing hot burning coals the news of the death of her Husband. In his manner Agria the Daughter of King Adra with the news of the death of her Husband. flus, and the Wife of Poliantus the fon of the Edipus the King of Thebes, hearing that he Husband

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Musband was flain in a fally which he made minst the Enemies who besieged the City, Tro- rent undauntedly to the Battel, and by night fring her Husbands body, weeping, brought ito the City; and having burned it to ashes, thereof the drunke every new Moon, vowed at the same time a perpetual chastity, hereby imitating Artemifia her glorious rebhtion. Artimefia was not onely admirabeinthis, but in her noble conduct in the maging of a War, whereof she gave a goof by gallantly refifting the Rhodians innong her Terricories, whom she defeated mo feveral times, withal gaining their Island; inestimony whereof a Statue was erected to bethonour in the City of Rhodes. So Semirami Queen of Affria amongst other noble atempts withstood Staurobales King of the Inin, who thought he might daunt fuch a femine frailty with threatning words : but he returning to him this answer, The effects facombate are deeds, not words, Staurobales boght and vanquished him. But to come the marketiff, she was with a great deal of ore subtancy perswaded to put off her mourning bit, assuming her regal Robes and Ornamass aents: but not contented by reason of her tople; Ill remaining grief, she committed the care consisting grier, the committed the care for adcharge of her Kingdom to her most trusty also concil, from which she banished her self: at still carrying a noble spirit, she ayds, and whintly assists the Persian Emperour Xerxes on a spinst the Gracians, her former and rigid each the Emies, where she so bravely behaved her Tt4

#### The Life of HISMAEL SOPHI. 648

felf, that Xerxes (overthrown and vanquis shed ) fetching a deep figh, said, Viri quiden extiterant mihi fæmina , Fæmina autem viri: My men this day have stood me in no better stead then women, and the women onely have behaved themselves like men.

Anne Mundi 5345. A.D.1478



#### HISMAEL SOPHI.

Ismael Sophi, the fon of Secailar, Grandchild of Affambey, or Ulas caffar, a man of extraordinary conrage and valour, was by a lawful right King of Persia. He hearing of his Fathers the feel with his two Brothers to save themselves the whose lives were envied and sought for; the one into Natolia, the other to Aleppo, and the third, being Hismael, to Arminig, who at found an unexpected good reception by the means

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The Life of HISMAEL SOPHI.

nquit seas of an uncertain Priest of Armenia, wiri; rat hopes of his excellent Graces and Perfeions, that he took pains and care to bring etter onely imap: But he obtained the Crown of Perwith a great deal of difficulty, whereof here was always great hopes, if he could but cape the pursuits of Amelus, from whom was carefully kept by the Priest, upon antidence of no ingratitude when he came possess his Crown; neither hath he deceiredhis expectation, for he respected him and the Christians for his sake, though he himself hno means could be brought up to any Re-ligion by reason of his youthful wildnesse and imbition. Not enduring to stay with the hieft, because of his strictnesse in point of his education withal in Christianity, he reines to Chilon, and lives with a Goldsmith, much devoted to his Fathers family; and by hisdexterity under-hand made his friends unentand secretly, living at Ardovil, the earnefineffe of his defire to recover his liberty. Hismael's first exploit was the surprising the Caffle Maumataga, which he nobly possessed, activing the enemies hope, who expected he folly of his youth to go another way to ing work his own destruction : He managing his Affairs so well, that in a short time he solthe thereas at the taking of Maumataga he could hadly muster two hundred. With these Forto the advancing to Sumachia, nobly took it well rewarding the Soldiers with the spoils thereof)

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#### The Life of HISMARL SOPHI. The 650

thereof) to the great displeasure of Amula, bete who was well assured, that so soon as the Soph sape should gather strength enough he would fall ye upon him; for Hismael valiantly deseated him sale by the help of Alexanderby, Gurgurambey, and bjed Mirzambey, Kings of Iberia; in which rout A-yilag mulut very narrowly escaped death, by saving the himself in Tauris, which was also taken four dayes after by the Sophi: all which victories could he knew not how to use, abandoning himself no to all kinds of cruelties and inhumanity, not four favouring the milde and fweet disposition of a Arm

Perfian.

He caused the fruit of womens wombs tobe plucked out, three hundred common Strumpers to be beheaded, and four hundred of Amulut's followers to be killed; which two last we cannot altogether impute to his inhinmanity, being sometimes acts of goodnesse and discretion. He is accused of cruelty towards the bruit Beafts (which was neveraccounted laudable ) killing all the Dogs in Tauris ( a token of his brutish severity.) He spared not his own Mother; but upon a bare suspition of her procurement of the miserable death of his Father, by reason she marrieda Noble present at the Encounter of Derboun most miserably beheaded her; which cruelty of his gained him a great deal of homage and Subjection: but Muratean the Sultan of Begadeth proclaimed open enmity against him pretending a right to the succession as heirto Ulumcassau, whom young Hismael (not twenty years old) overthrew near Tauri, where

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Soph caped him.

dil Yet a Durbeth was last; Sultan Calib Lord a Durbeth is a dhin of Asanchisse, not withstanding his seeming Province now that the special Maumuthey was displaced, and annexed to the special Maumuthey was preferred to his before the person therein-law to four by to displace his Favourites before they Hismael, ories could settle their interest and correspondence mell to displace him. Careful he was to divide his the policy, and recover his right by not court by policy, and recover his right by of Arms in Aldubia, and elsewhere, engaging the Egyptians and Turks not to intermeddle tobe in these Wars, which were rather private parrels, than publick engagements. Many of Towns he won by his own prowesse, much two melty he acted with his own hands: Murathe Sukan of Babylon he pursueth to Alex; where had not he broke down the Bridges, he hed been cut off to a man. Sermandoli King of Servan gave him his wished-for opportuniw to over-run his Countrey, and awe his Neighbours, except a Fefelbas Cham of Tarin and Usbeck, who put some stop to His- 2 He was so meels growing flate, untill they were overgreen Turban
ome and beheaded in Carasan, and their unwhich the Tarrateful children, upon whom he had bestowed tars wear, as their Dominions in Tarrary. Sultan Selim the Persians do with the b Inhabitants of Mount bichi, taking red, and the Turks downite.

retreating. Anno 1534. Soliman had swallowed up his Country

the advantage of the Tartarian Wars to in- b called Curnde him, had been cut off but for Sinombey des. Mhaw's valour in fighting, and prudence in

#### The Life of HISMARL SOPHL 652

Countrey by his power, had not he faved in by his policy, always skirmishing the enemy but never fighting them until he had drawn them to a narrow passage; where his charge upon them in the Rear, and the surprize of Tauris in the Front so amazed themsthat they fled, with the loffe of half their Army; which though improved to 500000 men fifteen years afterwards, gained nothing upon the Sophi, by whose stratagems they fell, and by

whose wiles they were famished.

Subtle was he in making divisions between Solyman and his fon, vigilant in improving them, quickly did he reduce revolted Caraffon, prudently did he fettle it; uniform in the habit, Turbants, and in the exercise of Religion: fo much was his fuccesse above the greatest man, that his people followed him as agod, crying Schiach, Schiach (that is) in Persun a God, a God. Sophi he was called modefly, because he did all a well; and scheech, arrogant. rabick signifies ly and ignorantly, because a Prophet, and the the Father of Sophians. Some attribute his death to the destiny of the Wood-Servane, others to his eagerness and passion in prosecution of his enterprizes; however, his friends bewailed him, and his very enemies honoured him, the great Turk himself being close mourner for his death.

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## GEO. CASTRIOT.

Hen the succession of eight Ottoman Princes, with their several
Councels, Enterprizes, and Sucassessment that growing Empire bepend the bounds of Asia, so that it aspired
under Amurath the second to a fifth Monardy, to which it was making it's way through
the ruine of some petry neighbour-Territoies, when it pleased the most high God, who
which in the king doms of men (who permitted
the barbarous people to punish our sins, that
we

we may know there is a God; and yet check of eth them, that they may know themselves to eth them, that they may know themselves to imbe but men sto raise up one George Castric Prince of Epirm, better known by the name ight of Scanderbeg, to be at once his Bucklert may protect his People, and his Sword to avenue the him of his Enemies. This Prince (whose for mer Actions may be patterns to our present that dreadful Insidel, is before our eyests condirect us what we may do) was the value fon of a weak Father, John (astriot Prince) might be invasion upon Europe, 1422 being not abe to make the nough to oppose the Turk in his passage, not make honest enough to be trusted by him when he bed honest enough to be trusted by him when he had passed him, bought his sad peace, more affilt miserable than his neighbours honourable with War, at the dearest rate of his four Children, whom he pledged to his barbarous Master, my who (notwithstanding the fairer conditions the and usages promised) circumcised the youths, noth and brought them up in the Musulman's iteligious Religion: and when their fathers death Hami, opened his way into the Kingdom, poyloned is C the eldest three, reserving this youngest's that beauty for his luft, and his valour for his fer- 100, vice; wherein he quitted himself so honouts- what bly, that he gained not onely the foresid atha name of Scanderbeg, or Lord Alexanders for all his his prudence and activity, but the great Trof with the of a Provincial Governour at 18 years of age and of General at 21, for his resolution and time fuc-

the Life of GEORGE CASTRIOT.

ect coeffe; in which two commands he behaved
is to infelf so well, that (which is not ordinary) fire was at once great in Amurath's favour, and name ich in the peoples affection: This brave ern fince (this Moses saved by the Pharaoh of eng thianople, to overthrow himself) having for med long enough under the Turke for elem is own honour, for the peoples applause, rainf is Masters service, and too long for his poor es to Countreys misery, leaves the dalliances of liant the most rich Court, the favour of the most mighty Prince, the hope of the greatest Em-greet pite, and the command of the most vast Ar-te myin the world, and chooseth most heroickly not muster the hardship then threatned the peo-n he seof God, whom he favoured all along, and note affilted with secret intelligence to Huniades able whe great battel of Moravia; at which batthe place of the series of the

when by his instructions (as aforesaid) to the Hamiades, the Turks were disordered, he with bis Cozen Amesa and other Epirots to whom the Had unbosomed himself, to the number of serpo, withdrew; and having their eye upon the Maw's Secretary who commanded in chief with the Fight, followed him in his Retreat, put with them to their Quarters, and there examples the from him an Order in the Bashaw's same to the Governour of Crois chef City of sinterest. Epirus:

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## The Life of GEO. CASTRIOT.

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Epirus, to deliver up that charge to Scander beg, who by vertue of it possessed the Garison beg, who by vertue of it possessed the Garison and sent the Governour with his Family to adrianople the night following, making was say to 3000 Epirots, who resolved to live and di with him for their own and their Countrey liberty in the same place : and putting all the Turkish Soldiers and others to the sword, ex cert them who to fave their lives would fave their souls too, and become Christians.

The Epirots having thus recovered their noble Prince, and he his ancient Kingdome or at least the most considerable place in it He no sooner invites, than his people come in multitudes, that wanted onely Leaders and discipline, to be armed, to attend his person his service, and therein their own safety and liberty; and the muster at Croia amounts to 12000, who with their noble Captain match to fubdue fuch firong holds as held out for the Turks; as first to Petrella, a place well forified by nature, and as well furnished by the smer Inhabitants, whither Scanderbeg sends by fubrile messenger the dismal news of the late defeat in Hungary, the weak and perplexed which condition of Amurath the Sultan thereupon the Co the sad fate of Croia, the unanimous revolted Son the Epirots, and at last the fair Condition from and Terms they and other Governors might have if they yielded to Scanderbeg: which the lation the Governour considers, and finding appy it confirmed by the sad tidings the Turkstha is: a sleed brought with them out of all parts (so they non they the Life of George Castriot.

on all the Turks in Epirsus were put to the for wall the Turks in Epirus were put to the word) he yieldeth up the place upon conditions. Such as would go with him (for most thyed with Scanderbeg) might be conducted with all they had out of Epirus. In like manter the her holds of Epirus in two moneths time (and time was precious with him) save Steli-(and time was precious with him ) fave Sfelirade an impregnable place; to the Governour whereof was offered the choice either of mishing as they of Croia did, and as the Governor of Stellusa was like to do before his me, eres (for Scanderbeg brought him thither in it chains for terrour, to hang him before the ome gues.) Loth was the Governous to hazard limelf, loth to displease the people : he en-Com mains the Princes Messenger civilly, and and s to ums to the people wifly, and asketh them, ich What shall we answer these our Enemies? Whereupon an high-spirited Soldier draws his mi- foot, and tells him that that was their anthe firer; that they would not imitate others waknesses, but their own valour, and dye

hich answer, applauded by all the Soldiers, the Governour dismissed the Trumpeter.

Scanderbeg smiled at the answer of the ion common Soldier, and said, He is certainly a vaight sant soldier, if his actions answer his words:
his his if my force fail me not, I will make him
dies supp among the happy ghosts of them of Stelluin a: and immediately they of Stellusa that did
(hi telent were baptized before their faces, and not they who perfifted in their wilfulness were Un

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hanged: but the resolved Garison of Sfeligrade holds out notwithstanding. Wherefore Scander beg considering the season of the year, withdrew to Croia, and left three thousand men under Moses Golemus, a most valiant m Captain, to keep the Turks in until he might no more conveniently reinforce the fiege. Thus ing that gallant man recovered his whole King- in dom of Epirus in two months time; during him which space he slept not above two hours in a least night. So valiant was he, that he killed three thousand Turks with his own hand: so noble, Ten that he bestowed his Revenue and his Spoyle and among his Soldiers : fo refolved, that he only fought with his Arm bare, and that withfuch tob fiercenesse, that the blood oftentimes built and out of his lips.

But it was not enough to secure his own whi Dominions now rescued from the Turks, who might again invade them; therefore he is beforehand with them, and makes an incursion mat. into the very heart of Macedonia, both to miz terrifie his Enemies, and enrich his Soldiers: 9000 for it was observed in those dayes, that the spoyl of Amurath's Dominions, was the revi-

ving of Scanderbeg.

Being 33 years old, he went to the City of Allellia, where he made a League and Allellia of Allessia, where he made a League and All thea liance with the Albanian Princes; which Cing blow liance with the Albanian Princes; which can ther was then under the Dominion of the Venetian ther was then under the Dominion of the Penetian there. and in it was held a Diet of all the principalice, persons of the Country, being assembled then at his request; and among others there we have Paul, and Nicholas Ducaginus, Peter Spains which

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eli-ore (m)no, afterwards Father-in-law to Scanderear, ig, Andrew Thopia, and the magnificent and rectors of the Venetian State. At which Af-iant embly Scanderbeg made an eloquent speech ght hove an hour in length, which was very pleahus ing to all those which were present, who hangs ing highly praised the wise advice of this great Prince, every one put himself in a posture to ina suchout a helping hand to restore him to the nce polefion and enjoyment of those Countreys, ble, Territories and Dominions which were unhe mis part ceased not to be active every where uch whefiege, force, and constrain those which outh indeavoured to continue their obedience to de Turk. But as he with all eagernesse pursuown dhis design of making himself Lord and Ma-who strofall Albania, Intelligence was sent him the haspy he left at Andrinopolis with the Turkes than that Ali Beg Basha (accompanied with 60000 has laizaries, Archers, and Musquetiers, and ers: 10000 Horse) advanced towards him:where-the the was not at all discouraged, although at revi. but time he was but newly declared King of Albania, and his forces far inferiour in num-Cir er. But with great chearfulnesse of heart, as the learning the foot, he bent his March towards that here foot, he bent his March towards that here where he prefumed he might encounter the large way, and made all possible diligence to have his Army so neer that of Ali Beg the wish General, that they might be necessitated.

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ted to fight; and charged them with fo great fury and violence, that he foon put them to a miserable rout. Every one wondered howin fo short a time fo great an execution could be made, in regard the Battle lasted but from Sun-rifing until the third hour. In this Battle were taken 24 Colours, 2000 Turks were made Prisoners, and 22000 sain upon the place : of the Christians side a great number were wounded, and about an hundred found dead. Ali Beg General of the Turkish Forces faved himself, and returned into the City of Adrinopolis, called by these barbarous people Hedrea Valdom, where Amurath was, who had well-nigh caused him to be put to death, reproaching him that his Army was betray'd, as well as that wherein Castriot dealt fallly with him : to whom this poor old man with cries and fighs replyed in these words, Vallahe et billahe benea : Verraim bernignisterce, which fignifies, O Sir! by the grace of Almighty God, I confesse all that thou sayest for the present. As if he meant, I have nourisht and brought up a man, who now takes up Armes against me, and torments my foul. But that which troubled this poor Turk most of all, was, that a Peace being concluded between him and the King of Hungary for ten years (by the mediation and practice of George Despot of Servis and Rascia, which is the upper Mysia, by the Turks called Segoria ) and though respective ly sworn to by them upon the holy Evangelist and the Alcoran, yet he much doubted it would not be of any long continuance, as it effect

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feet it was soon broken. And moreover he bying newly received this rude overthrow. here came sodain news that the King of Camania or Cilicia was preparing a strong and powerful Army, therewith intending to inrade the Turks of Natolia, called great Turbe; which perplexed him very much, being hereby necessitated to go into Asia with the Reliques of his routed Forces, to secure that Country. And on the other fide the Hunganon threatning the same danger with the Caremanian and Albanian, it behoved him to look about him. And hereupon he thinks fit wiend an Ambassador to Scanderbeg, prelating him rich gifts, endeavouring thereby whinder the Albanians, who were as yet but newly flesh'd as it were ( with the Turkish blood) from advancing further, and from intating the Ottoman filry; defiring his frienship, and that he would abstain from all merprises that tended to his prejudice. Amuraths Letter being read, dated from Andrinople the fifteenth of June, in the year of our Lord, 1444. Five dayes after Airadin the Turks Ambassador was returned with an answer bearing date July 12. of the same jear, wherein Scanderbeg utterly refused the Ince; which Letter Airadin brought to the Turke as he was a hunting, and by word of mouth delivered to him all the rest of Castrin's deliberations; wherewith this poor Infidel was foill satisfied, that he could not conmin himself from crying out before his Basha's inthis fort, Senica guna scytban bonuar; as if he

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he would fay , I think Scanderbeg is possest by the Devil, that be so little regards my power and greatnesse. But Amurath being a man experienced in affairs, knew well enough in casehe should feem to be discouraged, there needed nothing else to make all the rest Cowards: and therefore to expresse his cheerfulnesse he smiled, playing with his Beard, and Spake again these words ; Thou covetest , 0 unhappy man! thou covetest some memorable death; believe me, thou fhalt bave it ! we will affift, and without thy command will be present at the Obsequies of bim who was nourished by we. but now become our utter enemy, and will accompany thy funeral-pomp to the Grave, for fear thou (houldst complain in bell, that thou camest not thither honourable enough.

And however his countenance was composed, he had sad apprehensions to himself afide, and thought no other matters; which occasioned him a long time to remain in a musing doubtful posture : and at last understanding that Scanderbeg had disbanded many of his Forces, keeping the Field onely with some few light-Horses, without any body of an Army, he fends for his Bashaw Ferise, appointing nine thousand chosen horse, encouraging them with large promises, in case they could conquer the Albanians. Ferife discharged his duty with all diligence, approaching fecretly to the Frontiers of Mace donia. And though he marched towards the Albanians more like a Thiefthen a Warriou, yethe came not before the newes of his ap-

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roach: Castriot being advertised thereof by spie who came to him from the Sultan's Court, and so possessing himself of a streight and narrow Valley, called Mocrea, the onely fige for the Turks; it served for a burying hee for most of Ferifes Army, who were so fujoully charged by the Albanians, that the Bahaw himself was forced to flye, leaving the best putof his Forces either dead in the Field, or Ottoman finding himself so rudely dealt withal by the Albanians, sends Mustapha his Balhaw with 25000 men into Epire, exnelly charging him to be wary, and not enunglehimself in the Ambushes of the Albanime, but onely pillage and lay waste the Countrey. Scanderbeg advertised (by some horsehe had sent forth to that purpose) of the hoil Mustapha made throughout all Epire, ukeshorse immediately; and being followed with 3000 horse onely, and 4000 other good Soldiers, led them as privately as he could between two Vallies where the enemy was to pile; who affoon as they came neer the place, sparated & dispersed themselves into several companies: the Christians falling upon them in disorder, soon made their way to the Turks Trenches, instantly gained them, and mieso great a slaughter, that none escaped, be onely a few that followed the flying Mulaba, preserving their lives by the sharpness of their spurs. So Scanderbeg recovered not mely the pillage they had taken from him in bire, but also all the spoils of the Turkes, who had no liefure to fave their baggage, be-Uu 4 ing

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ing so closely pursued by Scanderbeg. But this overthrow did not discourage Amurath, who also commanded Mustapha to raise new Forces, forbidding him to spoil the enemies Country, of or engage in a Battel with Castriot, but onely is to hinder his advancing towards them: which I fell out happily for this Christian Prince ; for all foon after he had a War with the State of Ve. mice, by reason of the succession of Lech Z4. chary, which shall be declared hereafter, because I intend not here to make a diversion, and to omit the happy successe which Scanderbeg had against Mustapha the Bashaw, who feeing the Christians warring among themfeves very furiously, thought during their disorders to fish in their troubled waters, and obtain the fruit of a Victory, which he earneftly defired, and was very much hoped for by him; whereupon he fo much importunes Amurath, that he obtains order to begina new War with the Christians, in which he was no great gainer; for Scanderbeg quitting Dadine, charged that Pagan Army fo furioully, as that ten thousand of them fell upon the place, 82 were made prisoners, and fif teen Standards taken; on the Albanian fide scarce three hundred men were loft. If this fignal victory much puft up the hearts of the Albanians, Amurath (that plodding blade) was the more dejected, who could not fo well difguise his intended enterprize of setting on foot a mighty and powerful Army against Castriot, but that it took vent, and was difcovered (by his nearest and greatest Favourites)

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# or. The Life of GEORGE CASTRIOT.

at this is) to Scanderbeg, who hereupon slept not some security, but gave a general order to raise orces, analy the forces of his whole Countrey, and notifie and strengthen the Fortresses, Cinonely is and Garisons throughout all Epire.

The bost of the security of the s

rsion, 1820000 horse, and 10000 foot.

h this Equipage he comes to besiege Alba, who adother Cities, upon which he gained notheir dough daily recruited by the new supplyes thich came to them, yet so mouldred away, but the poor old Ottoman ashamed of the loss domany of his men, was conftrained to retest, quit Epire, and in all hafte march amy; whilest Scanderbeg with all might and minpursued them, and gleaned up and defroyed fuch a multitude, as the shame thereofmade the Great Turke at last so impatient, buthe commanded the Bashaw of Romania to by behinde with 30000 Horse to secure the heretreat of the residue of the Army. But Awath had scarce taken up his Quarters in his om Countrey, when news was brought him hat Scanderbeg had laid fiege to Sfetigrade; thereupon he determines to return by the ime way he came, and sends Sebalias to betege Croy, and he and his Son Mahomet innded Epire about the end of April, and me himself in person before Croy, and held,

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it besieged above four months, in which time in a very great number of his Forces were lost at the endeavoured to batter it with thirty piece ill of Cannon, and other warlike Instrument and Engines, but could do little execution the place being very strong on all parts, and replenished with a lively fountain of water and another in the side of the hill be replenished with a lively fountain of water within, and another in the fide of the hill be ale hind a Rock. Nor must I forget to tell you that at the end of sour months, a general as sault wassgiven by the enemies, and maintained for suriously on each part, that lasting but said five hours, four thousand men remained dead upon the place; although the Tarks power, strength, and cunning, could not gain the place (as I have said) but after all this, the said City rather listed up her head against the out Ottoman surves Victorix. Ottoman fury as Victrix.

Nor will I derogate from Vranocontes, but allow him all the honour due to his great added deferts: and as this Governor appointed by Scanderbeg to command Croye, was vigilant and and dexterous to oppose Amurath; so his add Prince was not asleep in creating other employment for his Forces essewhere; for as Ottoman had given a very hot Alarm, Scandar beg with a party of his choice Horse falls so dessembles upon the Enemies Tents at the siege, the state of the state of the second not at that time conas that Amurath could not at that time conhe dispatcht away Seremet with four thousand the Horse to repulse Scanderbeg; and Mabome likewise, though in vain, pursued him withal possible speed, conceiving so great a hatred possible speed,

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or. The Life of George Cast Riot.

time inflime, as that after the death of his faloft et, he abated nothing of his pernicious and
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In the infliction towards hi the sages the Deputy, who was fent to con-the sages the Deputy, who was fent to con-the dade the Peace, that he should be gone pre-the only: as for Castriot, he would not make the only: as for Castriot, he would not make any peace or agreement with the Insidel, unside he restored those Cities which Amurath dunjustly usurped. In the mean time Malmer retires, and was a long time before he wold settle himself in his Fathers Dominions, and therefore could not for that time do Caemio much harm. And Scanderbeg being willing to have an Heir to succeed him (and bege, one one of the work with whom he could not live long and the could in his Fathers Throne, he began to meat the last our Christian Prince, being wable to endure he should have such Dominion over Croyo and the rest of Epire. Nor did did

The Life of GEORGE CASTRION.

The Life of GEORGE CASTRIOT. then did I here intend to have fet down the under inflictating of Scanderbeg to affilt Ferdinand the fon of Alphonso King of Naples, had not the mediceral Historians who have written thereon and comitted how he did redeem this poor King the who was reduced to that milery and non-plus as that he was imprisoned in the Town of Barry, by the siege which the Count Pecevin has a property in the laid laid to it; who made as sure of him, as indicated the had been already intangled in his New But as soon as the arrival of Scanderbeg we want But as soon as the arrival of Scanderbeg was known, Duke John of Sore, and the Course has piecevin packed up their baggage, raised their siege, and in great haste marched thirty mile from thence to avoid the sury of that Fleet and those which accompanied Scanderbeg who had so good successe in repulsing Ferdinand's enemies, that to him alone belong the honor of recovering of that Kings Crown But the affairs of his own Kingdome waning his direction, he was constrained to out all and to return to Croye, neer unto which the Christians had erected an inexpugnable for tress (sufficient to hinder the passes of the Infidely). Infidels ) upon an exceeding high Mountain Victuals, Artillery, and Munition, mad for fuch opposition against the attempts of the end of the page of the made upon him, disparches away a famou Captain named Sinam, with 25000 Tarki Horse against Scanderbeg, to surprize him of a sodain, thinking the War of Naples, from whence

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hence he was but lately returned, had made inder infecure and carelesse. But Scanderbeg, who add the mays slept with his eyes open, had opported the maly since his arrival sent his spies abroad, and renewed his Intellegence with those neer king the Sultan, whereby he had timely notice to prepare himself, and to get the first into of But the seld: But he kept himself private and close, in his apetting the advance of the Sanjac Sinam, that and then marched the whole night towards him; during the obscurity whereof, and control was truly to the knowledge of his Adversary, with Ne hm; during the obscurity whereof, and cong was vary to the knowledge of his Adversary, with
con eight thousand fighting men, Horse and Foot,
which is prossed himself of the Mountain Mocrea,
mile and there resolutely expected Sinam, that
lengthe Avenue through which he was of necerbs castly to passe; and falling upon him unatered the slaughter was so great, that two parts of
three sell upon the place, and all the Ensignes
and Baggage became a prevent to the Christians. and Baggage became a prey to the Christians; it al sodail the General could do, was to fave himthe felf in this desperate fight, by avoiding it with extraordinary speed. And already Asof the seg, or according to others, Amesa Beg ntain "sadvanced already on this fide Ocride, acmad but Scanderbeg being accompanied onely with the thousand, encountered him in so opportune a place, that he soon vanquish'd them: the Guards on each fide of this Turkish Genemod lorse smitten down to the ground, his
lorse hurt, and himself wounded in the right
m of with an Arrow, knew no better way at

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last to save himself, then to make tryal of ant Christian Clemency, as well as of the Maria sin fury of an Enemy. Before whom being brought, together with divers other Cap and trains, the tears standing in his eyes, and hands listed up to heaven, he spake in the immanner to Scanderbeg, That being in the service of the great Turkish Emperour, his home on our obliged him to serve him faithfully, an methorefore implored his mercy, sayour, and the serves of the great standard him to serve him faithfully, and methors fore implored his mercy, sayour, and the serves of the ser therefore implored his mercy, favour, an are clemency: whose speech took so well with less Scanderbeg, that he pardoned them all, and the gave them their lives, paying 10000 Ducat for his own, and 4000 Ducats for the range form of the rest; which was performed accordingly. I know many have accused Scander beg for being so easily perswaded by the Turk would and blame him that he knew not how to us his advantage against the Sfetigradians, who make indeed surprized him at that time. indeed furprized him at that time.

defice But here we are not upon the same terms the Victory was already in Seanderbeg's hand my whose humanity becomes so much the more to be admired, as being exercised against to be admired, as being exercised against to be admired, as being exercised against to be admired, as being exercised against to be admired, as being exercised against to be admired, as being exercised against the Capital Enemy, whom we can seldom span when he is once intrapped. But he shewed the same with whom (to his great regret) he had she sharp and hard War. But in regard it would share been accounted a folly, and have prove a great disparagement to lose a mans right so want of looking after it, he would not there so want of looking after it, he would not there so want of looking after it, he would not there so want of looking after it, he would not there so want of looking after it, he would not there so want of looking after it, he would not there so want of looking after it, he would not there so want of looking after it, he would not there so want of looking after it, he would not there so want of looking after it he succession of the want of looking after it he succession of the want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not there so want of looking after it he would not the would not

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or. The Life of GEORGE CASTRIOT.

of eath of Leeh Zachary, and wherein the Vebeing ent made between them and the Lady Boffe, Cap eMother of the deceased party. Notwithed hading which, Scanderbeg claimed, that there the sing no Will, he ought to succeed Zachary the sho was murthered by Lech Dulagin, the s ho in of the Lord of St. Paul) and seemed to an in the best Title, as lawful Heir to the Estate. In intester a great contestation, they resolved with resword should decide the quarrel on both and its, wherewith he pressed them so hard (21unat hough he abated very much of the rigour he tran precised towards the Infidels and Turks )
coor but the Venetians had no other expedient, but
note to desire a Peace with him, which yet they
Turk could not conclude but upon their own contions, though they were reduced to such whe aremity, as that if Scanderbeg had not con-thended, they had in all likelihood been erms throyed: but he confidering, That the verand in, valour, and magnanimity of a valiant more lamour, appears not in being cruell to an enemint of, chose rather to mitigate the appetite of spar menge, by mildness and kinde usage; and wed trefore yielded freely to forego that which in the literiore yielded freely to forego that which in the light belonged unto him, although it was had been his custom to quit any thing to Infidels, the impeared clearly in the encounter with the literiore frant Sebalie, who besieged Bellegrade, to be the deseated 24000 Turks, took 6000 here isoners, and set at liberty four thousand the histians, who were detained by the Bayth with Mosses, Assam Beg, Isaac, and Sinam Beg, death and

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The Life of GEORGE CASTRIOT.

and put to death more than 50000 of his energies; and almost as many more two years as lenter, under the command of Bashaw Basham, and These and the like valorous exploits pleased swo well the most part of the Christian Princes wor that they were thereby provoked to take up that they were thereby provoked to take up the Arms against Mahomet: and Pope Pius pious he moved. Seeing the affections of this results. moved, seeing the affections of this no ind ble Captain, to the utter extirpation of the inte Infidels, stirred up all Christian Kings, Prin ind ces, and Potentates to arm themselves again to the Turk: And knowing that there could no inti be an abler Captain chosen to that purpos par then Scanderbeg, to curb and tame the Ban me barians, elected and named him the Captain the of the League, with promse to make him : mo King not onely of all Albania or Epire, but the

King not onely of all Albania or Epire, but also of Macedania; which holy undertaking was interrupted by the death of Pius, and Pope Paul the second; although our Albanian King travelled since to Rome, to summor the Pope to joyn in a design so prositable so the safety and enlargement of Christendome.

Finally, finding himself frustrate of the succours he expected from the Kings and Prince on this side, he went to Lissa upon the Rive of Cliro, to consult of the Occurrences of the War with the Deputy Proveedor of Venice where he was seized on by a deadly Feaver and feeling himself strucken by Death, he mad his Will, and recommended his little son John his wealth and Countrey, to the eare of the State of of Venice, who in remembrance an gratitude for the advantageous peace he has free

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# The Life of TAMBERLAIN.

telly granted them, created him and his posafe terity (after they had cast lots) with an unisan resal consent to be Citizens of Venice. A
safe tendance of the other
moral consent to be citizens of the other
moral with of his Reign (for he began his Reign
the 28 day of November, in the year 1443.

In and died in the year 1467.) His body was
ofth intered in the Church of St. Nicholas in Lissa
with great Pomp and Magniscence; whose
said to the sear sessed in this place in peace,
and mil Mahomet came into Epire some sour dno ntil Mahomet came into Epire some sour rpole pars after, to assault Scutari. So great a Ban werence (faith Paulus Jovius) had the Turks themselves of this Heroick persons valour and modult, that after his death, having made themselves Masters of all Epire, at last seized which they carried asking on his Sepulchre at Alesha; which having bund, they worshipped and adored it, pulling out his dead bones, which they carried thout them, thinking themselves invincible, and safe in Battle, if at their going to sight they had the least piece of a relique of this interior incible Captain hung at their neck in gold or since she wild indeed his actions are incredible: sthat wilde Savage Bull of an extraordinary of the wild and murthers in the Countrey of his Siever Mamiza, whose neck he quite cut mad brough with one blow of his Scimiter on John brieback. That monstrous Boar of Apoville; of the had wounded so many of King Ferdice and a Courtiers, which Beast he assaulted in the same manner, and with like dexterity he free Bar merence (faith Paulus Jovius) had the Turks

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cut off his head in the open field before the King as they were a hunting. And it is also reported of him, that after the encamping o Ballaban before Croye, there being brough to him chained and fatt bound together, 70 nima and Heder, the Brother and Nephen of Ballaban, their fight (putting him in remembrance of the cruelties acted through Ballaban's occasion, upon the person of Mor. (es and his companions) put him in such: vehement passion of anger against them, that he had no patience to fiffer others to fall on them, but in great fury fell on them himself and at one blow hewed them both through the body with his Scimiter, which was a Damesterd one of an excellent goodness. masked one, of an excellent goodnesse, two of which he always wore in one Scabbard both which were often broken or spoiled is one Battel. And Mahomet having heard of the excellency of fuch a fword ( which would cut asunder Gantlets, Helmets, and other frong Armor) as they were once in a Trea ty, fent to defire it for a prefent; and the Sultan causing tryal to be made thereof by the best Arms of the Court, and the strongel nat he gave him no thanks for such a Present when he could buy as good and a better for him money: and that he would no longer believe the which was reported of it. of his men, and no fuch miracles proceeding money: and that he would no longer believe the which was reported of it. But Scanderbeg having made more extraordinary proofs thereo in the presence of the Messenger, sent his word WOIG

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## The Life of GRORGE CASTRIOT.

the ad, That the vertue was not altogether in allo sword, but in the Arm, which he refersion la himself, which he employed against his wies.

To had though I do not much value the Prolet and observations, which many men as

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pere adore at some Nativities, yet I will that ems conceived, that she had brought forth felf cital Epire; and stretching out its head out the Dominion of the Turk, it swallow-bemup with its bloody Throat, dipping two Tail in the Sea that looks toward the out is in the Sea that looks toward the out is in the Sea that looks toward the out is in the Sea that looks toward the out is in the Sea that looks toward the out in the Sea that looks toward the out is in the Sea that looks toward the out in the Sea that looks toward the out is in the Sea that looks toward the out is the sea that looks toward the sea that looks toward the out is the sea that looks toward the sea that looks towar ed in 106 Venice. I know many will be apt to incouraged upon this relation, to flatter would melves with hopes upon the like Predi-others; and others too superstitions, will Treas avour to unfold the secrets that Iye hid-d the under the shadow of such a Dream: for y the part, I shall acknowledge, that by the ds, the advertisement which nature gave, was not altogether frivolous, thy every one might know, that this wing re Castriot should be eminent in Arms Warlike exploits, a scourge to the Turks, we the Captain, and a true Defender of Captain and a true Defender of Captain and a true Defender of Captain and a true Defender of Captain and a true Defender of Captain and a true Defender of Captain and a true Defender of Captain and a true Defender of Captain and a true Defender of Captain and a true Defender of Captain and a true Defender of Captain and a true Defender of Captain and Captain a the the Christian Faith, ever retaining an honou-leg has befreem of the Venetian State. In a word, here apprience and progresse of his whole life at his majerience and progresse of his whole life unifestly verifie this supernatural Pro-Word

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The Life of TAMBERLAIN. 676

phesie. From his youth he applied himself much to the Bow, with other Military exer cifes, and acts of valour, that no Historia makes mention of his equall; neither con any famous Captain ever compare with him Warlike Exploits.



TAMBERLAIN, the gre Scourge of the TURKS.

Oraile the drooping thoughts of Ch stendome, with seasonable discour her of those several Champions who he dis stendome, with seasonable discour In every age checkt the growing power of red Turk, though as threatning and terrible oid at this time, we have elsewhere expressed will admired Carriage and Conduct of Count affer rinni, and in brief recounted the known the

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nfelf y exercions of Scanderbeg: and to make the num-illoria ercompleat, added here an account of great confine complete, who weakned the Grand Seignior thim is much Eastward, as those brave persons we done Northward : a Triumviri these, heare not to be parallel'd, three Heroes behave outgone Antiquity, and out-reach-Posterity. The first an Heathen, born to mish Infidelity; the second a Papist, born ovindicate Christianity; the third a Protefant, born as some think to reform the wild. The first informs us how Turkie may perplexed by Divisions and Invasions: The ther two have taught us how it may be leffeed by resolved Deseats and Oppositions. the we may see what may be done in Asia; ere, what may be done in Europe. Serini whinstructed the world what resolution and nudence; Scanderbeg, what correspondenis and activity; Tamberlain, what number and cruelty may be exercised against that o-gree enlowing power and people. Concerning thich Tamberlain, whether we consider the ign Empire of this same surious rage of Tam-sch main; or whether we delight our selves by out herving the means whereby he served himof teds confess (although we were never so ble vidos reason and judgment) that it is scarce softled while, lesse credible, that so despicable a not while should contain so great a stock of admition able Actions, and that thence a branch climbould have sprung, which did subvert the Turkilb

The Life of TAMBERLAIN.

Turkish Monarchy, and several other Potes Per will manifest. As to his Off-spring, Historio di graphers do much vary about the truth of it He Some say he came from the midst of the Party thians, a People very much redoubted in the distribution. Romanes times, though but flenderly famous eve Others fay he was a Turke, a Scythian, a Za Ho gatean, a Tartarian, because it is apparen bir he was born at Samercand, which is adjacen de unto the River Taxartes hard by the Country of Zagatai. And as there is some different concerning the place of his off-spring, fow shall meet with a far greater concerning his oft qualities and extraction. Some deriving hi descent from Cinges Cham, and make him to be Zain Cham, the third Emperour, who ufually is called Bachti. Others suppose him to have been an inconsiderable person, of abile extraction, but who afterwards caused him felf to be reputed the greatest and most por erful Prince of all the East, in so high ade gree, as that he termed himself to be The wrath of Godsand not a man; in regard where of, some do compare him to Hannibal, the king it for granted, that the earth never bor a more fierce, obstinate, and felf-willed man than this same Tamberlain; and that noned ver punished thefts and plunders in such manner as he did, although himself was th greatest Thief and Robber, and the most de restable (as to his Actions) which ever an History did fer forth, or could produce. An on the contrary, he was again fo excellent Personag

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Poten Personage (as to his Intellects) that by his anacity and affurance, he facilitated those confi florio things which all others judged to be impossiof it He. Moreover, he was so highly best rended Par by Fortune, that he never attempted any in the thing, but he came off with credit: Nor did he mons ever wage War, but he remained Conqueror.

2 Za. However some do scruple the meanness of his paren with, not judging it possible that so inconsiterable a man as he is said to have been, should but the main to such a pitch of greatnesse, as to shake thence the Turkish Empire which was so long a setfow ing: But since I finde that the generality is again of that opinion, it will not be unbeseeming my ghis pring with them therein, and to say that he in to mithe son of one called Sangali, a man who puls resnone of the wealthieft in the world, infonuch as that Tamberlain was constrained (in relation to his Fathers profession ) to keep Catthand Herds in the Fields: but he had not long followed that Vocation, when as entring de into a certain Treaty and League with the rest of the Shepherds of that Countrey, nere dose him to be their King, and did enroll indlift themselves under his command. bor ally, some others do conceive him to have ten a poor Soldier, but a subtle and circumthe feet man, who wanted no wit, being of a the that being got up on the top of a Stable-wall, thence he had a minde to have stollen some horses; and perceiving that the owner had An ofcovered him, he flung himself down the at sall, and in the fall hurt his thigh, by reason X X 4 whereof

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whereof he ever fince remained lame. However ver he performed gallant Actions; and he was mightily praised for the equity, policy, and sound discipline wherewith he maintained his arm Army: So that had he not a little too much flackned the reines of his Cruelty and Ambition, he doubtlesse had excelled all the Warrians ors that ever were in the world; for no Chief is A tain had ever attained to the practical part of the ranging and disciplining an Army so exquisite are ly as he did: And should I relate the severall orders which he caused his Soldiers to obferve, it would be an endless work; I shall cave onely tell you in what manner he prevented that the coming of any Spies into his Camp, and him how they were presently discovered; for the which cause he built a house without his Camp for all strangers that arrived, who were there for lodged and treated, having any businesseto att ed their meaking into his Camp, and their for prying into, and discovering what was done there. Every morning the Watch word was an distributed, and each man was to repair to his Quarters: And if any one was found out and of his Rank, or gadding abroad out of his more Quarters, he died without mercy : fo that to there was no shelter or safety for Spies.

grac I shall omit the several manners of repartitions of his Quarters, and under what per port malties he caused his Military orders to be obferved, fince the reader may be better satisfied me therein by several other Pens who have most amply written concerning this samous Captains gain

deeds,

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### The Life of TAMBERLAIN.

owe seds, and shall proceed more particularly to ewas and Now by his robbings and thieveries, he had Now by his robbings and thieveries, he had well thrived, that at last he was not a little nuch swell thrived, that at last he was not a little nuch swell thrived, that at last he was not a little nuch swelled how to preserve that which he had biting acquired. And therefore he took two wishing men among the Massagetbians to be saffociates, viz. Chaidaren and Mirxeus, to be he being gained by the Presents which he we them, came unto his relief with their erall forces, and with this support he fell upon the lotters, overcame them, and defeated their saffall saffy; which gained him such a repute, as need but the Inhabitants of Samercand surplified nted but the Inhabitants of Samercand furnished and im with Gold and Silver, and Forces to go for though with his undertakings. So likewise the King of the Massagethans made Tamberlain the General of all his Forces, to his own ruine; for the taking of Pogdatus a City in Tartary, Internation (on purpose to usurp his Kingheir his death married his Widow: And
one her his death married his Widow: And
was immediately after made himself King of Sato uncand, and of the Massagets; harbouring
out idesign in his head at that very time to his imager the Empire of Asia; whereunthat to he was much sollicited and egged on by
theidarus, who brought Myrxeus in disrate race with Tamberlain, to whom he had reper ported some words which Myrxeus had unadob-fiedly spoken of Tamberlain, whilest he was fied only General of the Massagets, which cost Myxeus his life. Afterwards he began a war aing gainst the Hircanians and Caducians, whom he

ds,

he conquered. And because the Arabian edid ravage the neighbouring parts, and gave relief unto the Cadacians, he therenpon too occasion to invade all the Nations which were subject to the Sultan of Persia, of Baldatia Damatia, and of Ægypt. However, though the could not conquer them, after he had well migh tired them out, he agreed a Peace with might be the could for the start of the could for the start of the could for the start of the could for the cou them, conditionally that they should fur in nish him with Forces to serve him in his wan and to pay him an annual Tribute as a fignor the their submission.

But whilest he was busied thus, torment ing some, and undermining others, flattering himself with the vain hopes of the great Conquest he should make, he was called home again by the troubles which were arisen in his will own Countrey. For the great King of Co. tay, who is one of the nine Indian Horder and the Soveraign of all the Tartars, his made a pretty spoyl through all Tamberlain's Countrey, who in the beginning thought to have thundered him out again: but finding with whom he had to deal, apprehending left if he should exasperate the great Cham of Catay too much, it might endanger his possessie ons, was constrained to come to a Treaty and to demand a Peace; which was granted him, conditionally that Tamberlain should not do him Homage, and should pay a yearly lent Tribute for the Massagetes Countrey which he held. Nor need we to doubt but that Taming berlain might have withstood the great In To tar, but that he was loth to diminish his For the

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bian es, with which he was resolved to wage War gave gainst the Ottoman Family; being spurred tool on thereunto by the great Ambition he had wer always to undertake some considerable expedatia dinon or other against his Neighbors. Wherenous fore being entered Cappadocia, he besieged well the City of Sebasta, and fought against it with mich fo much dexterity, as that the Turks befur ing discouraged, and having lost all hopes of wars being relieved, had not the heart to defend gno themselves against the Scythians, Persians, and luttrians; who having taken the Town, put nent ill to the Sword whom they found in the ering thee, so that it is said there dyed that day a-Con twe 120000 souls, besides some persons none of quality which were taken, and amongst the in his refithe son of Bajazer, the first of that name, of Care tho by his Father had been put into the City order of Sebasta, the better to provide for its de-, had ince; but he had not long kept it, before Lain's Tamberlain made him passe under the mercithe defectuelty of his most impious and Bajazet, which he fent Ambassadors unto Bajazet, to render unto all those glef commanding him to render unto all those whom he had dispossessed, whatsoever he had stelling nost unjustly detained from them (which was caty but a meer pretence in Tamberlain to pick a anter mater pretence in Tamberland to place the parter with Bajazet) as also to pay unto him nouse after and excessive Tributes. Nor will I here early enture to contend whether Tamberlain which had just cause to war against Bajazet, as believe ing a Tyrant; for all the world knows this Tar later made use onely of this cloak or prefere the the better to colour and disguise his deces figne

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figne against this poor Turke; who although he was called Temis Cuthlu, which in the Tartarian Language fignifies a Fortunate Iron, because he was not onely happy in his enterprises, but as valiant at his Sword; insomuch as that he made a great part of the World to tremble: So on the other part Bajazet was firnamed Lelapa, which fignifies a Furious Wave; and Hildin, which fignifies Boisteron and Impetuous. Notwithstanding Tamberlain did make him know, that his Fortunau (word did not apprehend the being shaken or broken by the Turkish Waves and Thunder. bolts; but that to the contrary his name Lelapa was rather to be filled a Whirl-winde, not by reason of Bajazer's vertue and valour, but because of his passion and hastiness, whereby those fortunate enterprises were dissipated and confounded, which he might have carried on gloriously, had he suffered reason to have been his guide. And it even fell out so; for Bajazet returned a very smart answer unto Tamberlain, and unadvisedly tainted the Tartars Wives honour; which words cost him der. For as Tamberlain did not bear any good will to Bajazet at all, so his Wife being enraged at the indignities which were put upon her by the Turk, did so highly incense her Husband, as that he was not to expect any peace with his Wife, unless he pursued the Turk with Fire and Sword.

Wherefore Tamberlain affembled a formidable Army of Tartarians, Scythians, Persians Armenians, and Battrians, amounting unto þ4

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the number of 800000 fighting men, and refled through the Provinces of Lydia and Phrygia; Which caused Bajazet to raise the fege of Constantinople, and to march into Afa, to hinder the Meffagetan from coming into his Countrey, resolving before Tamberlain should have time to proceed he would encounter him, and fight him in Armenia, orupon the banks of Euphrates; and although they fought each other, yet they could not meet a long while. Bajazet's Council in the interim were of opinion, that he should do well to treat with Tamberlain, seeing he was not strong enough to refist him, and would not dispend his Treasury to raise new Forces. After which the Turk having intelligence that Tamberlain marched into Bythinia to befiege Pruse (heretofore called Bruse) the chief City of the Countrey, and the Royal Seat, he resolved to fight him in that place. And both Armies joyned Battel in the Mount Stella (where Pompey fought with Mithridam in the year 1397.) and the Turk chanding to be worsted, there were above two hundred thousand of them slain in the place, and an infinite number taken. Now Bajaut perceiving the day was lost, began to acknowledge his errour when it was too late; wherefore he resolved to repair the faults the best he could, and save himself by slight, being mounted on a Mare which was as swift as the winde. But the misfortune of his disafler following him, he was pursued by the Tamberlainists, who overtook him, by the

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fault which Bajazer committed in letting his Mare drink, who thereby became so heavy and replenished, as that she could not make so much way as she did before; besides all which, this poor King being troubled with the Gout, which had disabled his hands and seet.

The Tamberlainists having seized on such a rich booty, as also on all the Bashams, Beg. lerbegs, Aga's, and Sangea's of the King of Turkie; he was brought unto Tamberlain, who taking him by the shoulders, said these words, Thou disloyal Coward, thou art non my Slave, and thou shalt receive the remard of thy deferts. Bajazet being full of amazement, answered him, I pray you Sir, kill me : but the Conquerour replied, Let's go, let's go, there is no man can fave thee. Whereupon this mile. rable captive forgetting the miserable estate wherein he was, returned harsh language into his Conqueror, and with injurious terms began to inveigh against Tamber lain, reprosching him with his base extraction, and with his former profession of Theevery. So that it was a wonder this Zagathean did not cause him immediately to be flain; for on a left occasion he caused his great friend Myranto be put to death, because he onely had adventured to fay, that the Principality of Samercand was too well fetled, to fall into the hands of so inferiour a fellow, and so incomsiderable a Robber as Tamberlain was ; although these words were not spoken in his presence, nor after he had attained to that dignity.

enity. But it feems he referved the venting ig his his choler upon Bajazet, because he would Deavy or put him to death before he had observed make the formalities of Justice. And truly the es all notive King had some reason to rail at him: With brimmediately he cansed him to be set upon s and Mule, and in a way of derision to be led frough all the enemies Camp, and afterwards uch a med him to be tyed in golden chains, and to Beg. eput in a Cage, carrying him up and down ig of therefoever he went; & when he got on horfrlain, ack, he caused him to kneel down, setting isfeet upon his neck and shoulders, making in his footstool (as formerly Sophorus the ling of the Persians did unto Valerianus the Imperour of Rome ) and fed him onely with numbs of bread and broken morfels, which klung unto him just as if he had been a dog. however Bajazet's courage could not hereby kabashed, as it appeared when Tamberlain aused that Sultaness which the Turk loved tel (and who was taken with the Kings chilten and all Bajazet's Concubines in the Seaglio of Pruse or Bruse ) and made her serve mat Table: At which fight, the miserable Captive flew out into howlings and roarings, proaching the Conquerours basenesse and nde, in making so little esteem of the Kingrace; for this Lady was the Daughter of Moreover these conwells so puffed up this Tartars heart, as begnot able to contain himself within any ompasse, he had designed to passe into Europe oconquer it; but his death put a period to

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all his ambitious enterprizes, in the year o

our Lord 1403.

He died as he lived, with thoughts full of Conquetts and Victories: his ambition is a wide as Europe, while his body is confined to a Grave-pit; his successe was great, andhi minde greater; he attained much, he aimed at more; he was born a Beggar, but with King in his belly; his temper was as rude a his Countrey, his education as little as hi hopes, and his Manners rough and unhews as his Calling. He was the most ambition man that ever was heard of, and who would by no means be rendred civil nor familiar Whereof a certain Genua-Gentleman, who was one of his great Favourites, can give atestimony; who essaying to break him of his rudeness and inhumanity wherewithal he treated those which he had overcome, he answered him, How now thou Dog? dost thou think ! am a man? I am the wrath of God, and the ruine of mankinde. Nor have scarce any exceeded him in cruelty; Two examples whereof I shall fet before you: The first was, when he caused that most barbarous inhumanity to be exercised at Damas on the Maidens and young children, who came out of the City to meet him, clad in white, and bearing Olive branches in their hands for a token of Peace and submission; this unworthy and cruel Ty rant let his Cavalry to massacre and trample under foot all that flower of youth, and taking the City, he put all the Inhabitants thereo to the fword. The fecond was the impier which

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ar of mich he committed against the Spittle of Lees which was adjoyning to the City of Seall o fa, where by reason of their not commuis a sating with the rest of the people, and so
educed intequently were not in a capacity to prejuindicate the Tartar, and whereby they might
interpreted themselves a priviledge of secuity, yet he caused them to be inhumanely
dea affacred, alledging, That they infested the
ship. But for all this, I must not rob him of
new whenour which he acquired for his strict news in thonour which he acquired for his strict itom hervance of Justice, even against his own out hervance of Justice, even against his own out hervance of fusice, even against his own out hervance, who associated which here has observe by the sentence which he are the major of the his Capins, who walking on the Coast of the Caian Sea, three leagues from Tamberlain's amp, and espying a very fair Maiden who mitto draw water, he ravished her; whereupinhe faid Maiden, together with her Fathers mplaining to Tamberlain that she had been blated as she was going to fetch water, by a shere soyal and perfidious Tartar, and desiring to the stood of the sound of and ingly and gracious answer, that he would of the Tarrarian Histories relate the capied the Tartarian Histories relate, he caused into be impaled, or spitted on a stake alive. Ty inally, lest the Reader might be mistaken, and admight conceive, that in my description of its in Tartarian Emperors life, I was ignorant to the was called by another name besides in the was called therefore desire him to imberlain; I would therefore defire him to Yy

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take notice, that I have called him fo, to fol low the general denomination of him in thi manner, that so all men might know of who we do write these praises. For according toth Tartarian appellation, he was called the great Tamirrham, although others baptize him T mir Langue; and these latter, as far as Ica conjecture (by the several comparisons which I have observed) do come nearest to the truth at least do approach very nigh to the definiti on of the condition and qualities of the fai Tartar, whose true name was doubtless Tamir and by reason he was lame, they added the qua lity of Langue thereunto, which in the Taria rian language fignifies no other thing fave lameness; and so called him Tamir Langue,

Lame he was in his body, and crooked in his mind; weak in his Limbs, but frong in his Spirit: Limping as he was, he would have of ver-run Europe, if he had lived but one yet longer. The Turk was not a greater scours to Christendom, then he was to the Turk whom when he had whipped sufficiently, so dealt with as he will with all the Instrument of his wrath: When the Child mends, burnt

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Anno Mundi 3998. Anti Chr.

OCTAV. AUGUSTUS.

Contemporary with our Saviour.

TE was stiled by the name of Augustur, i. e. worshipful or facred, which they thought to be a name of reverence Majesty, because alliconsecrated and halsed places were called Loca Augusta. That onth which was by them called Sextilis, betheir was their fixth Month, is called Auin honour of him, and things of greatest indor are called Augustissima. Julius Cawas his great Uncle, but his Father by amion. He was called Octavius from his Faand Augustus from his victory. A man most nobly descended; for riches, our, friends, Empire, fortunate victories, almott Y y z

almost adored; for bodily good thing;, o comely flature. Of most amiable visage, and that also Majestical by his bright and shining eyes. Wherein also (as he would have me believe) was seated a kind of Divine vigour and he joyed much, if a man looking with upon him, held down his face as it were again the brightness of the Sun; therefore a certain Soldier turning away his eyes from beholding his face, and he demanding the reason why h did so, he answered; Quia fulmen oculorun tuorum ferre non possum. He made his Mother Funeral-Oration at welve, and had a Soldien Present from his Uncle at fixteen: he studied at Apollonia till 23. when Theogenes caft hi Nativity.

His hair was somewhat yellow, and his body freckled with spots, which his flatteren would have the world believe were in form like Sars. Many that came to kill him, were di-

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verted by the very fight of him.

He was indeed somewhat low, nevertheless of a comely stature, five foot and nine inches the just measure (saith one) of our late samous Queen Elizabeth, who as she matched that Roman Emperor in happiness, and duration on Reign, so did she likewise in the stature of her body. Cities were called Casarea in honour of him. He as heir to Julius, against his Mothers advice, took upon him the government with Antony and Lepidus sirst, and then with Antony, and at last alone, marrying to the best families in Rome. Augustus the founder of the Roman Empire (for his Father Casar was but Metatur.

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fit out, than the setter of it up) this great man would not be called Lord. Upon the sme day that our Saviour was born, he forted them by Edict to call him Lord, that all lordship might be ascribed to him. The smees which followed him (though good) must not that title. He was no Soldier; his recreation was Tennis, Coaching, Fishing, and constant study, insomuch that he would have shook, even when under the Barbers hands: henever spake but what he premeditated.

Inhistime our Saviour was born: He conulting with the Oracle of Delphos about his

Successor, received this answer;

Hebreus puer injungit, Divum dominator, Hacce domo fugere, & rursum me inferna subire.

Ergo tacens aris postbac discedito nostris.

Whereupon Augustus coming home, in the Capitol erected an Altar, and thereon in capital letters caused this inscription to be engineen, Hac off Ara Primogeniti Dei.

He is mentioned in the Scripture, Luke 2.

1. There came an Edict from Augustus Casar that all theworld should be taxed, i. e. all the Provinces subject to the Roman Empire, for the Romanes called themselves Lords of the

whole world.

He made not war upon any people without just and necessary causes: his saying was, That mither Battel nor War was to be undertaken, unlesse there might be evidently seen more hope of Y y 3

The Life of OCTAV. AUGUSTUS.

gain than fear of damage. He likened fuch who fought after small commodities with great danger, unto those that angle with a golden hook; which if it be broken off, no draught of Fish whatsoever is able to make amends for the loffe.

He was so troubled and astonished at the relation of a Foil and Overthrow of Varus , that for divers months together he let the hair of his head and beard grow still, and wore it long, yea, and other whiles would run his head a. gainst the doors, crying out, Quintilius Varm, deliver up my legions again.

He deemed nothing less beseeming a persent and accomplished Captain than temerity, or rathnesse; using this speech, That is done foon

enough, which is done well enough.

He was so exceedingly delighted with that proverbial faying, Festina lente, that he would not onely use it frequently in his daily Colloquies , but would infert it often in his Epiffles, admonishing by these two words, That to effect any enterprize, both the speedine ffe of Industry, and the flownesse of Diligence should concur.

The City being not adorned according to the Majesty of such an Empire, and subject to the casualties of Deluges and Fires, he bear rified and fet out fo, as justly he made his boat, That whereas he found it built of Brick, he left He had a ready, fluent, and it all of Marble. fuch as well became a eloquent speech. Prince.

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ech, he with great indignation cryed out, hold, the Romans, Lords of all the world, d long-rob'd Nation.

tof He never recommended his fons unto the pople, but with this clause added thereto, If

He gave charge to the Prators of Rome, not hat suffer his name to be worn threadbare.

He would never lye awake in the dark with-

ng, mone fitting by his bed-fide.

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Macrobius writes of him, that he carried w, whan entire and Fatherly affection to the Common-wealth, that he called it Filiam fuhis own Daughter; and therefore refused be called Dominus, the Lord or Master of in Countrey, and would onely be called Par patrie, the Father of his Countrey, bemile he governed not per timerem, sed per amem; not by fear, but by love.

He would not lightly depart forth of the City, or any Town, nor enter into any place minthe Evening, or by Night, for disquietme any person in doing him homage by way of

wiful attendance.

The beginning of friendship between him ind Cinna was strange; Cinna had conspired wink his life: After Augustus had discovered f, sohim all his conspiracy which he knew, he fild. I have given thee thy life twice; first nd wan enemy, then a Rebel, and now I give thee mConsulship. Let us now be friends, and hence-Inb strive, whether I have with a better faith m dienthee thy life, or thou owest it to me. Aud infin had not thenceforward in all Rome a

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## The Life of OCTAV. AUGUSTUS.

greater friend than Cinna while he lived; and when he died, Cinna made him fole heir. Vide Senec. 1. 1. de clement. c. 9.

This was duly observed, that how often so ever he entred Rome, no punishment that day was inflicted upon any person.

He was grieved himself when he pronounced a grievous sentence; and he thought himself punished when he punished others.

He would not fodainly entertain any league of friendship with any, but was a constant friend to those he loved.

Late ere I love, as long ere I leave.

When he gave commandment to take tribute of the Jewes, he would not suffer it to be taken from them on their Sabbath, but caused them to delay it till the next day.

He slept but upon a low bed, and the same but meanly spread, and laid with coverlets. He seldom wore any apparel but hous-wives cloath, made within the house by his Wise, his Sister, and Daughter. He loved women and play; his hours for meat were uncertain, his feasts noble.

He was a man of very little meat, and fed for the most part on cheat bread and small fighes; he slept onely in the day.

He caused the bones of Thalius (who had opened a Letter committed to his trust) to be broken, to the terrour of such untrusty Attendants.

By one speech he did appease a tumultuous Army: Audite juvenes senem, quem juvenem senem audiverunt: Ye young men hearken to

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The Life of OCTAV. Augustus.

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He had a special care to express his minde and meaning most plainly, and reprehended Mircus Antonius for writing such things, that he had at the monder at, than understand. He took great care of his pronunciation, insomuch that he had about him always a man to frame his voyce; he was the first Orator that penned his Speech, or spoke by an Herald: his speech was as well couched as his life.

It was elegantly said of him, I hate alike as ligaring from the mean, both Antiquaries, and

efectors of Novelties.

He did not so much observe Orthography, i.e. the form and precise rule of writing set down by Grammarians, but seemed to follow their opinion, who think men should write according as they speak.

He could not away so much as with the Winter Sun-shine, and therefore at home he never walked up and down in the Air without

abroad-brim'd hat upon his head.

Ingeneral Salutations he admitted the very Commons, entertaining the fuits and defires of all comers with so great humanity, as that herebuked one of them merrily, because in reaching unto him a supplication, he did it so timorously, as if he had been reaching meat to an Elephant.

He won the Soldiers with gifts, the people with provision of victuals, and all with the

sweetness of rest and peace.

He said of Tiberius, O unhappy people of Rome,

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Rome, that shall be under such a slow pair of jawes! By this enigmatical Speech he compared the state of the people of Rome unto the miserable case of one, whom some savage and cruel beast hath gotten between his teeth, not devouring and dispatching him at once, but there holdeth and cheweth him a long while in exceeding pain; alluding to the secret malice and dreaming nature withal of Tiberim.

To express the speedy expedition of a thing done hastily, he used this proverb; Quicker (would he say) than Sparages can be sodden.

Beholding certain rich strangers and sorreigners at Rome carrying Whelps of Dogs and Apes in their bosoms, and making much of them, he did ask, Whether women did not bring forth children in their Countreys? Hereby giving a worthy and Princely admonition to them, who do consume and waste upon Beasts, the natural affection and love due to men.

When he purposed never to do what he was requested, he was wont by way of proverb to say, That he would do it, ad calendar Grecas, i. e. in our English proverb, at latter

Lammas, never.

He was so much asraid of Thunder and Lightning, that he ever carried about with him for a preservative remedy a Seal-skin; yes, and whensoever he suspected there would be any extraordinary storm or tempest, he would retire himself into a close secret room under ground, and vaulted above head.

In his time Wars ceased, and Learning chiefly flourished. The Temple of Janus was

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en that in Rome, Peace being generally brough the whole world.

Our Saviour was born in the 42 year of his

Imullian and Iraneus.

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as en Receiving a challenge from Anthony, he rearned him this answer, That if Anthony had disposition to dye, or were weary of his life, herewere ways enough else to death besides that. Thus the challenge was rejected, and yet his mour untainted.

He was very pleasant, and had both an exulent dexterity in breaking of Jess, and us very patient likewise in bearing of flouts. He made himself merry with reproachful speetes touching himself, therein manifesting

ischemency, and also his wisdom.

When he had by Proclamation promised a past sum of mony to him that should bring in the same of mony to him that should bring in the same of the knowing the Emperor's milde intemperate vein, took the boldness to come inself, and told him he was Corocata which ame to submit himself, and demanded the impromised to him that should bring him in; happen both pardoned him, and gave him the money.

Macrobius reporteth of him, that when he hard that at the commandment of Herod, all technidren of Syria under two years old were hin, and that in the stir his own son was all hain; I had rather (faith he) be Herod's

ine than bis fon.

Hecommanded Hereunius a diffolute young

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man to depart out of the Camp; and when he Submissively intreated him not to fend him home, alledging that he could not tell what to fay to his Father, he answered, Say, that displeased thee.

When Pacuvius did petere ab eo congiarium and faid, That it was commonly spoken among men, that he had given him a great deal of money , Sed tu, inquit, noli credere.

Galba, who had a crooked back, pleading before him, and often faying, If you finde am fault in me, correct it; Augustus answered, I - can but admonish thee, I cannot correct thee,

Being entertained by one at a Banquet very meanly and sparingly, after all was finished he departed, and at his farewel onely whispered this in his ear , I did not think we bad been for familiar.

When one tilled the place where his Father was buried, he faid, Hoc vere est monumentum

Patris colere.

This counsel was given him, objects and occasions of cheler were in his not be moved before he had pronounced over the letters

He was cholerick by nature; but his patience in bearing bitter Jests deserved much to be that when the commended. A certain Countrey-man came to Rome, who did much resemble him in out ward feature, infomuch that all mens eye eye, he should were cast upon him; and Augustus hearing of it, caused him to be brought before him asking him this question, Whether bis Mother bad ever been at Rome? the young man an of the Alphabet, swered, No, but his Father had oftentimes,

He fitting between Virgil and Horace, be ing asked by one what he did? answered, Sede inter suspiria & lachrymas; per suspiria intelli

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uns Virgilium suspirabundum, & per lachrymas

Horatium lippientem.

He hearing that a certain Gentleman of Rome (who was deeply indebted) did sleep most securely, desired to buy the Bed where-upon he rested; it seeming a matter of much marvel to him, that one fallen into so deep arterages could take his rest so well.

When a Soldier bragged too much of a great (car in his forehead, he asked him if he did not get it when he looked back as he fled.

He wrote a Tragedy called Ajax, which ssterwards (because it displeased him) he blotted out with a spunge. Therefore when Lucius a writer of Tragedies, asked him what his Ajax did? Casar very wittily answered, Inspongiam incubuit, alluding to the argument of the Fable; in which Ajax, when he hew what things he had spoken and done in his madness, lying upon his sword, kill'd himelf. Besides the pretty allusion unto the fabulous History of Ajax, Torrentius hath observed in the word Spongia a double fignification, viz. a Spunge called deletilis, which Writers had at hand, either to wipe and wash out what misliked them, or to blur and blot the ime; whereupon Martial saith of it, Utiles hee quoties scripta novare voles : and also a Sword, which addeth the better grace unto the conceit, considering that Ajax fell upon his own fword.

Having conquered his Enemy, and returning home victorious, amongst others that came to congratulate his happy conquest, there was

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one holding a Crow, which he had taught to fay , Ave Cafar , Victor , Imperator : God fave apr the Emperour and Conquerour. He wondering to see the Bird so officious, gave a great it
sum of money for him. His fellow work-man,
to whom none of that liberality came, affirmed that he had at home another Crow for Ca. 100 far, which he intreated he might bring; be and ing brought, he expressed the words which he had learned, Ave victor, Imperator Antony. The im Emperor being nothing provoked therewith, as thought it sufficient to bid him divide the donative with the other. Being saluted likewise of a Parret, he caused him to be bought. This he example allured a poor Cobler to try whe ful ther he could teach a Crow to use the like it do vain, was wont often to fay, Opera & impenfa periit , All my pains and charge is loft : but at m the last the Crow began to utter the same salutation; which Augustus once hearing as he paf 10 sed by, he answered, Satis domi falutatorum hi talium habeo, I have such saluters enough at Th bome.

The Crow remembred to add that which he had heard his Mafter complaining, fay, Opera & impensa periit; at which Cesar laughed, and gave more for him than any of the reft that he had bought.

He wrote a bitter Satyre against a Poet, but he wiped his lips, and replyed not, faying, Periculosum est in eum scribere qui potest pro-

Scribere.

Suctonius writeth of him, that he loved the expreff-

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fave appealing fuch as appeared by some Lega-der- ygiven at their death: but yet whatsoever great it was, he would return it at one time or o-man, thereto their children with advantage.

He wished three things to his Son; the fa-ca- none of Pompey, the boldnesse of Alexander,

be- and his own fortune.

hhe He was not without his vices, being very The impatient, secretly envious, and openly factiwith, ass, very defirous to rule, and much given to

do- dicing.

wife Though he was a man severe enough, yet This hedid not know the exceeding wantonness of whe falia his own daughter, and her open and aue fa- dicious boldnesse: but Suctionius feems to be is in da contrary opinion, for he faith, that he was that so put her to death. And when a freed wo-fahr man of his named Phabe, one that was privy pal- so Julia's lewdnesse, knit her own neck in a halter, and so ended her days, he gave it out, bat That he wished with all his heart he had been Phoebe's Father.

out of great indignation against his two ly, Dughters, and Posthumus Agrippa his Granddild, whereof the first two were infamous, ad the last otherwise unworthy, he would by, that they were not his feed, but some impotheme broken from him; and he used this verse of them,

O utinam aut calebs manfiffem, aut prole carerem!

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The Life of OCTAV. Augustus.

He was almost peerless in his Governments of yet there are to be found so many missoriumes in his life, that a man cannot easily discern whether he was more miserable, or more the

happy.

So often as he heard of a man that had a quick passage with little sense of grief, he wisshed for himself and his such Enthanaly, such an easie death. He being at the point to dye, thus addressed himself; called for his Looking-glass, commanded to have his hair and beard combed, his riveled cheeks smoothed up; then asking his friends if he had acted his part wells Cum ita responderint, vos omnes igitur, inquit Plaudite.

Aulus Gellius mentioneth, that he sent a Letter unto his Step-son to this effect; Rejoyce with me my son, for I have pass'd over that deadly year and enemy to old age, three-score and three, in which number the seuminiand ninths do concur.

He lived fifteen years after Christ was

born, and died in his 76 year.

He was beloved of his people, for they erested a Statue to Musus the Physician, who in a sickness recovered him, and placed it by Asculapius: and the Senate much honoured him being dead, by consecrating Temples to him at Rome, and in other samous Cities; and all the people much lamented his death, using that speech, Would be had never been born, or never dyed.

Paterculus said of the Roman Empire after Augustus his death, when there was such hope The Life of Surp. GALBA.

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ents of enemies, fear of friends, expectation of unes rouble in all; Such was the Majesty of one cem man, that his very presence took away the nore me of all Arms.





Anno Mundi 4036. Post Christ. 69.

SULPITIUS GALBA.

Contemporary with Ebion, Josephus, Clemens Bishop of Rome:

Thicrates would have his Soldiers voluptuous, that they might be coverous, and and resolute to maintain it. Panlus Amins would have his entirely submissive, that bey might be unanimous to obey him. Plato iging, that it's not enough to have a wife aprain to command, unlesse you have a soer Army to be commanded. Romes licenti-Zz QUS

a As Dionyfius the Tyrant called Pherenus the Rage-Tyrant, because he ruled but sen months.

bi e.35 1.10s. 6d. a man to the Soldiers over all the Provinces, and 7500 Drashma's, i. c. 150 l. a man to those of the Guard. e Out of whole house he came to be Conful.

ous Army after Nero's death was but a dread. full tumult ; and Alexander's, faith Demades, but an one-eyed Polyphemus. The Roman Empire being divided into four parts, fell not fo much through the Emperours ambition, as the Soldiers infolency and covetoufnesse, who made four a mock-Emperors in ten month; Rome even in its extremities having this comfort, that it saw one Tyrant debauching the Soldiers to kill the other, and a third to murcher him. Nero now ready to run away, being flughtered by the Guard upon Galba's win promise of b 1250 Drachmaes a man, and Galba himfelf flain upon non-performance of that promise. He was the richest Cesar, of private man, much honoured for his extraction from the Servii, and his alliance with c Livia. More for his own merit; 1. In neither complying with, nor betraying Junian Vindex his Ganl-treason against Nero (as others did who were Traytors to themselves as well as unto him ) 2. For enfranchifing all the Soldiers; by which kindnesse, enhansed with Nero's cruelty, he attained to the Empire. 3 For suppressing Nymphidius, who in his Mothers right, and with his Legions affiltance had a defign to succeed Cafar. 4. For refe fing to be served with Nero's moveables 5. For fairly disposing the other Captains Verginius, Titus, Junius, so that they wer in suspence between their envy of his prefer ment, and their own hope of succession. 6. Fo his renown with the Soldiers, who uponth one word of Antonius Honoratius the Tribun

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high mutiny (Shall we kill Galba after (es, leto?) spared him in the great Palace, and the Nymphidius in a Soldiers Cabin.--- Enion tenthis Vertues, and as eminent his Vices; as 11. His illegal murther of all Nero's friends the dervants, especially the old Consul Ter-the dian, and the excellent Orator Ciconius. this, this ominous cruelty to Nero's rabble, ing hopressing something insolently to be legi-to ned, were by his Horse beaten before him hay, no Rome, which he entered in blood. 3. His bas wice to get money, by recalling Nero's pro-

and le largelles upon the common flock, to e of hich he made way by paying the Musicians of a referved him out of his own coffers.

He succeeded Nero; both Suctionius and Listinus accurately describe him, and his age that dniggardnesse, being much despised, there and a great licentionsnesse and confusion; sdid tempon a Senator said in sull Senate, It

Ill as mebetter to live where nothing is lawful, than solve me all things are lawful.

We have of full stature, his head bald, his egray, and his nose hooked; his hands and aby reason of the Gout exceeding crookins insomuch as he was not able to abide sees on the one, or to hold his books with ables other.

There was an excrescence or bunch of sless the right side of his body, and it hung meward so much, as it could hardly be dup with a trusse or swathing-band; yet had a great wit, though a deformed body, ribing a good Instrument in a bad case.

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## The Life of Sul P. GALBA.

Being with general applause and great good liking placed in state, he behaved himself under expectation; and though in most points he shewed himself a vertuous Prince, as those were odious and displeasant wherein he did amisse.

He obtained the Empire with greater favour and authority than he managed it when he was therein; fo that he overcame New by his good name, and the good opinion men had of him, and not through his own force and power.

He feemed more than a private man whilef he was private, and by all mens opinions a pable of the Empire, had he never been Em-

perour.

He lived in honourable fame and estimation in the Reign of five Emperours. He was in greater prosperity, and lived more happily under the Empire of others, than in his own. His house was of an ancient Nobility, and great wealth. He neither neglected his fame, no yet was ambitiously careful of it: of other mens money he was not greedy, sparing of his own, of the common a niggard.

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As he facrificed within a publick Temple, Boy among other Ministers holding the Cerfer, suddenly had all the hair of his head to ned gray. Some made this interpretation of it, that thereby was fignified a change inthe Stare, and that an old man should succeed young, even himself in Nero's stead.

He was of a middle temperature, neith

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mol Inthe Palace, Julius Atticus, one of the ince ill-men met him, holding out a bloody sword e, as whis hand, with which he cryed aloud, he in he had flain Otho. My friend, quoth Galba, who lidibee ? A man of rare vertue (faith Taciwhen shom neither threats could terrifie, not flat-Note thing speech corrupt and abuse: thence it mer was a usual speech through the Camp.

> Learn Soldiers fervice valorous, Galba is here, and not Getulicus.

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For eight years space (before he was Emmour) he governed a Province of Spain vaiably, and with an uneven hand; at first harp, severe, violent; afterwards he grew to essorbful, carelesse, idle.

. Hi Being entreated for a Gentleman condemgrea and, that he might not die the death of ordino pary Malefactors, he commanded that the other fallows should be whited, or coloured for ing wim; as if the painted Gibbet might add solace and honour to his death.

When there was a question made of an hei-Cer to before him, whose it should be arguments and witnesses being brought on both sides, he on o odecreed it, that she should be led with her in the sad covered to the place where she was wont to be watered, and there being uncovered, he idged her his to whom she went of her own accord.

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Among the liberal Sciences, he gave himself

to the fludy of the Civil Law.

He cryed to his Soldiers, I am wholly devoted unto you, and you are wholly devoted unto me.

His feverity which was wont to be highly commended by the voyce of the Soldiers, was now displeasant to them, who were generally weary of the ancient Discipline, and so trained up by Nero source years, that now they loved their Emperors no lesse for their vices, than once they reverenced them for their vertues.

His hardnesse towards his Soldiers caused him to fall; for a large Donative being promised to them in Galba's name; and they requiring if not so much, yet so much at least as they were wont to receive, he wholly resuled the suit, adding withal, That his manner hadever been to choose, and not to buy his soldiers.

A faying no doubt fit for a great Prince in a more vertuous age, not so in those seasons for him, who suffered himself to be sold every

hour, and abused to all purposes.

He was killed by the wiles of Otho, in the Market-place; the Soldiers flying upon him, and giving him many wounds, he held out his neck unto them, and bid them strike hardly, if it were to do their Countrey good.

He dyed in the 73. year of his age, and 7th month of his Empire, and Reigned seven

months, and so many days.

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Anno Mundi 4036. Post Christ.

SALVIUS OTHO.

Contemporary with Galba.

The very first morning of his Empire, his Complement to Marius Celsus was, That he should rather forget the cause of his imprisonment, than remember his delivery: -- And his noble answer, That he could serve Emperours that did not prefer him, and be imprisoned by those he had served: Discourses that equally pleased the People and the Soldiers, as did his first adions; 1. In establishing the Consuls. 2. Promoting the Senators. 3. The restauration of Estates. 4. The punishment of lewd Zz4 Cigellinus.

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a ubo when the a Cigellinus ( whose very Lusts were compe-Sergeant came tent corments.) Galba rather received the Empire offered to him, than took it from srimmed, & fo another. Otho being firred up with an arout his throat dent defire of ruling, used ill means to com-

> He was of a mean and low stature; he had feeble feet, and crooked shanks. He wore by reason of his thin hair a Perruck, or counterfeit cap of falle hair, so fitted and fastned to his head, that any man would have taken it for his own. He was wont to shave, and befmear his face all over with loaked bread: this bread was made of bean and Rice-flour, of the finest Wheat also ; a depilatory to keep hair from growing, especially being wet and foaked in some juyce or liquor appropriate thereto, as the blood of Bats, Frogs, or the Tunie-fish; which device he took to at first, when the down begun to bud forth, because he would never have a beard.

He was of a noble house, but ever given to fenfuality and pleasure from his Cradle; infomuch as his Father swinged him, and that foundly for it. He used night-walking; and as he met any one either feeble or cupshorten, he would catch hold of him, lay him upon a Soldier's Gabardine, and so rosse and hoist him up in the air.

He spent his tender years without regard of his honour, his youth afterwards in all dif-

solute disorder.

He repaired often to his Glass to see his face, that he might keep it clean. 

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## The Life of SALV. OTHO.

He was one of Nero's chief Minions and invourites, such was the congruence of their immours and dispositions.

He was in grace with Nero through emu-

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He was privy and party to all his Counsels adsecret designs; to avert all manner of supportion, that very day which Nere had appointed for the murthering of his Mother, he mercained them both at supper with most aquisite Dainties, and the kindest welcome hat might be.

He subscribed Nero's name unto his Letters Patents, till the Noble-men of Rome misliked

it, yea, and was called Nero himself.

He strove by gifts, and all other means to blige the Soldiers unto him before he was Imperor, and to win their hearts by fair pronifes; he protested before them all assembled ogether, that himself would have and hold nomore than just that which they would leave for him. One calleth him the Roman Absam. He worshipped the people, dispensed frequently his courtefies and plausibilities, monched and accompanied himself to the baleft Routs, that thereby he might creep into a usurped honour: And so he did afterwards, aving the eighty Senators lives that supped with him (whom the Soldiers would have allen upon, saying, They had all his enemies ngether ) with tears and gifts .-- When Crihis went out with his Commission, he gave 1250 Drachmes a man. The Soldiers onely musted him, because he trusted none esse; therefore

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## The Life of SALV. OTHO.

therefore they cried to Celsus, Gallus, Spuria, and Paulinius their Captains, that they would have no Commander but the Emperour.

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All of them together put up a Petition to him, and befought him to command their persons, whilest they had but one drop of blood lest in their bodies to do him service. But amongst others, there was a poor soldier drawing out his sword, said unto him, Know O Czsar, that all my Companions are determined to dye in this sort for thee; and so slew himself.

A man in prosperity uncertainly carried, and governing himself in adversity.

At the same time that he was created Emperour in the City of Rome, Vitellius was proclaimed Emperour in Germany.

Two of all mortal mentine most detestable creatures in slothfulnesse, incontinency, and wastful life, fatally elected to ruine the Empire; of the one side, an ill minde in a man of nothing; and of the other, an ill minde joyned with courage and edge.

The drowsie pleasures of Vitellius were feared lesse then the burning lusts of Orbo, Vitellius in excesse of Belly-chear was an enemy to himself; Otho in riot, cruelty, audiciousnesse, reputed more dangerous to the State.

It was hard to judge which of them two was more licentionfly given, most effeminate, least skilful, poorer, or most indebted, before he was Emperour. A great and miserable City

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City, which in the same year supported an O-

At that time the image of Victory in the Capitol let loole the reins of her Horses, and Cefar's turned from East to West, --- and Tybrover-flowed its banks. He was civill to Nero's friend Vespasian, whom he made Governour in his absence; nor was he cruel to Vitellius his, as Dolobella, &c. whom he onebremoved and secured. Visellins his Army was more expert, and better trained, but difobedient; and Otho's Prætorian bands more loft and effeminate, but submissive, especially when Vitellius his Soldiers reviled them at placemia for Stage-players, until they prayed to Spuring command them to any pains or anger, which they undertook with success to averhat most flourishing City of Italy. ullins his Captains displeased the soldiers with their Gauls Vestments and manners, and Otho's pleased them with their Italian Garb and complaifance: Otho's Commanders were hay'd and wary, Vitellins his rash and heady, ever and anon caught in a Ambascadoes, and baccused of evil practices.

We may learn by Otho, that the fortune fatisfie. of a rash man is Torrenti similis, which ariseth b As at Cre-

tan instant, and falls in a moment.

It was his own speech; Others have kept the Empire longer, none have ever so valiantly left it.

He thought it a part of dastardy to speak too

When he faw his fide the weaker, and going

a Especially Cecinna, whom nothing would satisfie.
b As at Cremons.

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## The Life of SALV. OTHO.

vide for their fafety, by hying them to the Winner,

After he lost the Battel at Bebriaeum because he would not stay for the rest of his Army at Mysia, and because his Soldiers were too hasty; he slew himself with his own hands, but slept so soundly the night before, that the Grooms of his Chamber heard him snort.

Many of his Soldiers who were present about him, when with plentiful tears they had kissed his hands and seet as he lay dead, and commended him withal for a most valiant man, and the onely Emperous that ever was; presently in the place, and not far from the Funeral-fire killed themselves. Many of them also who were absent, hearing of the news of his end, for very grief of heart ran with their weapons one at another to death.

Most men who in his life-time cursed and detested him, when he was dead highly praised him: so as it was a common and rise speech, that Galba was by him slain, not so much for that he affected to be Soveraign Ruler, as because he desired to recover the state of the Republick, and the freedom that was lost.

He died but 37 years old saith Plutarch; 38 fay Entropius and Suctonius, and was Emperour but three months, Plutarch; three months and five days, Tertulliam; four months, Aurelius Villor. He dyed in the 59 day of his Empire, saith Eutropius; 95 saith Suctonius.

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The Life of EVAGORAS, a X ENOPHON in Greek, and by a But annexed R. V. in English.

to Plutarch in the Bafil-Edition, 1565.

Vagoras had his beginning from the most noble half gods, that is, from those that were begotten of Jupiter. For Escus born of Jove ( whence that Family derives it's name ) begot Telamon and Peleus. One whereof was a Soldier under Hercules, and thereby procured himself much honour. Peleus amongst other exploits fought so couragiously against the Centaurs, that Mereus gave him his Daughter Thetis to marriage for areward of his Victory. Ajax and Tencer are born of Telamon, and Peleus of Achilles : but Achilles was far more eminent then all, though next

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next him Ajax overcame the rest with ease. For all this Tencer was not look'd upon as one basely born, or in any thing inferiour to the rest. For when Troy was destroyed and overwhelmed, he fought the Isle Cyprus, where he built a City, and called it after his own Countreys name, Salamin. Those that truly descended from him by a direct line, still obtained the Kingdom by inheritance, until at last a certain man of Phanicia sayling into Cyprus, was received into favour and dignity by him that then enjoyed the Kingdom : but this man fil'd with ingratitude, and forgetting the kindness done to him, throweth out his Patron, and usurpeth the Kingdom; in the time of whose Reign Evagoras was born. Concerning whose birth, all Divinations and Oracles I shall wave at present, not that I defire there should be no credit given unto them, but that my unwillingues to faign any thing of him may thereby appear; forafmuch as any thing of that nature which is worth the noting, I shall deliver in filence. When he was a Childe, he was beautifal and comely, withal firong and continent; but when become a man, he added fortitude, wisdome and justice to his youthly disposition. Neither was he thus vertuous after an ordinary manner, but was therein so egregiously eminent, that those that then bare sway, wondering at his vertues and noblenesse of spirit, were not a little afraid of the pregnant hope of his Principality. For they were verily perswaded, that a man endowed with his parts and ingenious dispositions, could never be contented

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let Ti contented with a private life: Yet they had sch confidence in his sweet behaviour, and cood conditions, that they could not believe that he would ever rise up against them.

Neither were they deceived in their hopes; icause God had such an eye to his goodwise, that he obtained with ease the Kingly
dignity without any hurt at all. For when a
certain great man in the City hugely desirous
onsurp, had kill'd the King, he thought that
the could hardly misse of the Kingdom, if Evatoras did not stand in his way, and therefore
singht opportunity to take his life after the
sime manner; who to avoid his plot, sled
into Sicily.

Neither was he (as usually banished men me) daunted in spirit, but retained so much shis magnanimity, that he upon no hand hought to live without the enjoyment of the singdom: yet he thought it a base and ignominious thing to implore the help of his fellow-Exiles to the revenge of this Crime;

though never so hainous.

Therefore having procured no more then fifty men, he was refolved either to lose his life, or enjoy his Kingdom; whereupon seeing those Associates of his bearing such an fection towards him, and ready to perform all his commands, he presently judgeth himself to be mightier then the enemy. So coming into the Isle of Cyprus, marcheth into the City by night, and presently breaketh in violently into the Court, whereupon a great Tumult was raised; and although he sought alone

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alone against many, and with few against all. yet never gave over till he revenged himself of the Tyrant and his enemies; and having enjoyed the Principality of the City, restored to his kindred their former honours. Hid in he done nothing that is honourable, besides what is now made manifest, no King or Tyrant ever gain'd a Kingdome with more juflice and honour. There are some who admire Cyrsu, who with the Persian Army overcame Cyrus, who with the Persian Army overcame the Medes, and took their Kingdome: but he confident of his valour and noblenesse of spirit, hazarding all dangers (which Cyrna never durst undergo ) came off always Conquerout : And while he manageth all his actions with piety, and justly slayes his enemies. Cyrus atchieveth all maner of mischief; so that whofoever compares both their valours together, shall finde Evagoras worthy of greater praise. For if we lay aside all envy and partiality, we shall judge and confesse that a man never obtained a Kingdom with more juflice and piety. Therefore if there is any thing amongst divine or humane more ancient then the Kingdom, who is to be compared with Evagoras, which gained a Kingdom with fo much credit? Who is a Rhetorician therefore, or a Poet, or a great Discourser, he shall finde his stile and language worthy of all noble acts? He excel'd in wisdome by nature, still adding to its growth by art; never thought it fit to do any thing rashly, or without considerable premeditation; for he said, That all things were well, if the Kingdome might be governed

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The Life of E v A G O R A S.

Alt all porrued by a well-advised soul. For they nemiels that cause to repent, by whose diligence aving lithings did thrive. Therefore in well-for-earing, and in managing his businesse with undence, he brought about all actions into the ripenesse and maturity, that he so won obtained the heart of every one of the Citiens, that neither right nor wrong could permit adethem to a bad opinion of him, or keep them from the divulgation of his praise. He as one who had no respect to persons, but seed discretion in punishing according to the strained with no less justice them piety, stranger in as soon as the Citizens themselves. Neither the could any one say that ever he wronged my man, but after just examination, exercised and soon as the Citizens themselves. Neither that did well with gifts. When any poor an stood in need of a Counsel, he performed towards all with righteousnesse, that he was of such a good nature, that he my ent. He was of such a good nature, that he or onely willingly suffered himself to be oercome by his friends, but likewise overcame isfoes. Reverence was given him, not betule of his rigid countenance, but because f his good life and Majestick behaviour.

all He never stained his credit, or broke his romise: and besides, he was not wont to glo-yin his fortunes, but would rather take dehc light in what his goodnesse and valour had procured him. Some he received into favour,

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out of his own free will, and others he brought to obeyfance by his magnanimity and coutage. He was never known to be feated because of his cruelty, neither was he so subject to his passions, but over-ruled his appetite with discretion. He was most patient to labour, though very desirous of due and lawful recreation. He was not in the least below the valour of a King, and not onely glorious at home, but abroad also. He brought decent and civil customs into the City, which before was polluted with too many and superstitious Ceremonies. He so walled the City about, and honoured it with a Port, and made it so strong, even beyond the ability of any Gracian City to vanquish; that that which at first seem'd so base and contemptible by all, might be the terrour of the whole world. Moreover he did all things with so much consideration, that it was a great doubt, whether he reigned with more justice than circumspection. Therefore who is able to finde a Language fit for the expression of these Exploits! on. Therefore who is able to finde a Language fit for the expression of these Exploits I and For there can be no small conceit of his good behaviour and sanctity, when so many of the Gracians, eminent for goodnesse and learning, came over to Cyprus, not onely to view his good customes, but also that they might set before them his judicious way of governing his Kingdom, for imitation. One whereof I'll prefer before all, which is Conon, who because of the eminency of his vertue, sometimes governed the Gracians; and going to Evagoras, did not blush to give him counsel is in

ight o the calamicies of his City; which he not tage, nely then excellently brought about to the e of Athenians, but divers times after to the Grado his ians: For at that time the Athenians obeyed differ Lacedemonian government; and they out, his puffed up with pride, purposed to themore lives all Asia: but Evagoras and Conon transitive and considerate having disconfired the Lacedemone having disconfired the La evaluated all other Governors both in counsell start and considence, having discomfitted the Laland and considence, having discomfitted the Laland and demonians, the Gracians and Athenians, by was beleading of the one, and the aid of the occient, are restored into the greatest part of all and heir former glory: whereupon the Athenians to forgetting such a courtesse, set up two sames in memory of them both. A little affisher, Cyrus considering, and poysing Evagorish whis excellency and valour in point of that wincible. Nevertheless having procured a recommendation of the way, fiercely and violently breaks into Cyrus. But Evagoras, though weaker by a same seateal, yet so brought it about with prusical mee and policy, that he was more admired one this, than in all the rest of his managements. While he was lest alone, he was continued with his own: but being forced to same with Cyrus. He destroyed Phanicia, invaded frus, and made Sicily revolt from their who same calamities, they were put in minde of the scalamities, they were put in minde of same calamities, Aaa2

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mongst the Lacedemonians for three years space, yet the conquest of Salamin with his fifty fellows is far more honourable; which City Artaxerxes could not overcome before with all his wealth. But what means shall we use whereby Evagoras his excellency may thine forth, but by declaring the fo many thousand perils he put himself to? If Writers who so extol'd some of the Gracian Heroes for the conquest of one City, should write of his praise, without violation to truth they should finde him to go very far beyond them all. For, though he was Governour but of one City, he was not daunted to wage war against all Afia. And to fay the truth, who ever did bear fuch chances, and undergo fuch dangers? What private man ever so religiously diffhroned a Tyrant as he did, and so manfully and strenuously restored his own Family into their own glory and former honour? Who but he could make a barbarous, weak, and mean City, civil, warlike, and full of glory? He forevenged the injury of the rejected King, that the memory hereofis like to be talked ofunto all ages. He so excelled all other Gover nours in that War again ? Cnidos , that afte it was done, they all defired with one con fent he might be head of all Asia But in short he caused the Lacedemonians, striving for the Empire of Asia, to be in danger about thei own very foil. He restored the Grecians, an so increased the Arength of the Atherians, tha in a short while they might be stronger the those to whom at first they made obeysance Whenc

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#### The Life of EVAGORAS.

Whence, if we well confider the weight of the War, and the preparation against the Lacedeminians, and how the Kingdom was obtained, and the great wisdome that disposed all these things, we shall make a stand to judge which of these is the greater: So that, if a man ever was gifted with immortality, we shall think Evagoras worthy of such a great reward. Whereas many of the half-gods were molested with troubles, he was not onely admirable in his beginning, but still stood found in his goodnesse: For coming from such a noble Stock, he still remained worthy thereof to his Posterity, being so transcendently and exellently endowed with the parts both of body and foul.

Lattly, in his still commendable old age, he did not know by experience the ficknesses as that Nation usually did; nevertheless yielding to nature's fatal stroke, he left many children endowed with several vertues, as well as famous names; he left one Emperor, and the other King, and in like manner left his daughters in the honour and Majesty of Queens. Therefore if ever any one was to be extolled by a Poet, this deserves to be placed amongst the immortal gods, or at least amongst their begotten.

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Anno Mun. 3967. P. C. 20.



L: Annæus Seneca, by Will: Williams.

CENECA the youngest of three brothers, his rich, but private Father, ( the 26 by fuccession of the Annaan Family ) brought up to his own studies of Philofophy and Eloquence, first at a Corduba their birth-place, and then at Rome, where they were first Students, and then Prisoners; at what time Tiberiu his tyranny and his Sejanus put the Empire into a diforder, and Spain to a Rebellion: --- Cheius Domitius that took our Seneca, entertained him as his friend, and not as his prisoner, perswading him with arguments of advantage to flay at Rome, 12ther than compelling him with those of force, at once to advance their Studies and themselves. Seneea and his Nephew Lucan are contented to

a Acity in Andalusia in Spain. Vide 109. Ep. ad Lucil. of

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## The Life of L. ANNEUS SENECA.

o hear Pomponius Morvillus, Julius Higinus, Ceftius and Afinius Gallus for Rhetorick, and Socio Alexandrinus , Photinus, &c. for Philoophy. The gravity whereof fet off with their ententious ftyle, raysed them in the begining of Caligula's Reign, from the privacy of the School, to the more publick way of the Senate, where his Prudence and Eloquence mined repute indeed, but that danger withal which they must look for that use a freedome offpeech under so sottish a Tyrant as b Cali- bHe saved Domla; who aiming at an Empire of Eloquence mitius Afer, swell as power; made it death for any man because he said to be an Orator.

His wit profited others more than himself shed at his (who faid, He was born when men must be silent ) untill Claudius his time, when he had some years of fame and security, until impudent Me Jalina that did all at that time, banished him to Corses, as too familiar with her Rival Agrippina, whom the was refolved to di-

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Here he stayed, at once studying and supporting himself with Philosophy for two years, enjoying as quiet a minde as that he writ of, until Meffalina dying as the lived, and his Agrippina succeeding, first to her Table, and daughter Ocathen to her Bed, promoted her fon Nero in via. power and calliance, and called him home to her sons tuition, and her Husbands Prætor- Buld be Emthip. In which place he was not onely to in- perour, but he struct the young Prince, but to comply with would kill her; his d Mother, now equally intent upon Inriching her self, and Crowning her Son.

Unwilling Aaa4

he was altoni-

c Marrying him to Claudius his d when it was told her that he Let me dye then (faid The) lo i may reign,

## The Life of L. ANNEUS SENECA.

Unwilling he was to exchange the Liberty and Peace of his fludy, for the flavery and diforder of the Court, and to improve his cares with his greatnesse, but that the hopefulness of Nero's youthfulness (in whom none fpyed for twenty years any untoward inclination, but his e Father and his Tutor ) eneouraged him to a charge pleasant enough at first, until A. grippina's ambition brought him into many strange Counsels, whereof he understood not the depth. Wherein yet at last finding her and her fon, now having ripened their defign, grown past all rules and government, (Claudius being poysoned, and the whole Court in blood) with Burrus his affiftance, he pleafed Nero to Eloquence and Vertue, allowing him his more innocent, but low toyes, as fidling, dancing, &c. but intimating their worthlefnesse in a Prince, whom nothing became but what was great, and just. So that (not withflanding Agrippina and her Minions dissolutenesse, abating the use of women to be granted young Courtiers) none spake better, or governed himselfand the Common-wealth wifer than Nero did, than whose first five years no government f better.

Great was Seneca's esteem for this with the people, greater with the Prince, who bestowed on him three thousand Sistertians, i. e. seven millions and fifty thousand crowns, part whereof the wary man laid out on his Pleasures, Gardens, Buildings, &c. other part for his profit in Usury, foreseeing in Nero's untowardnesse, and Agrippina's dissoluteness,

e who when they joyed him of his son, asked them whether there could come any good out of him & Agrippina. Vide Tacit.

f Seneca faith
of Nero, that so
good be was,
that when a bill
came to him of
any mans death,
he would fay,
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The Life of L. ANNEUS SENECA.

schange of affairs, against which he prepared himself by those considerations he bath bequeathed to posterity touching an happy life; moughts these, that the envy of the Courtiers, the outragiousnesse of Nero, the jealoufies between him and Agrippina, the poyfoning of young Britannicus, made but too feafonable, especially fince Agrippina her self had been put to death at a Supper, had not Seneca perswaded his Pupil, That none (much lesse Mother) should have been sodainly condemned: -- who yet was but reprieved to a more horrid execution, to which Burrus and Seneca after an hours amazed filence, for fear of the like, confented.

Seneca upon Burrus his death (now but a fingle Virtuoso against this wretched rabble of flatterers ) did afterwards run into fo many Enormities, that he craved a writ of Ease (fuch a he said as Agrippa and Mecanas had a In his fpeech of Augustus ) to retire to that contented life to Mero. which he had described, and from which he was taken: and when the crafty Tyrant denied it for his interest and b reputation, in so fair b Nero best words, that Nero thanked him, he made the Seneca as a City a solitude, and bad adieu to all converse Cloak.

and business.

Whereupon the Tyrant's excesses, and his Minions jealoufies growing weary of this grave man, he is trapanned into Pife's conspiracy ( whom yet he would not speak with ) and upon his answer that Nero knew he was a freeman, by Tigillinus and Popea's advice he hath an order to dye ( and it was a favour he should

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estate was not forseited, and bis body was buried.

should die by e himself) and this order he received with fuch a resolution, that being denved time to shew the Tables of his Will, he told his friends he left them (if they had no. thing else ) his example and his Philosophy to direct and support them , chiding their easie passions, and discoursing his Wife Paulina to an equal resolution for death; untill Nera (ashamed of nothing but that she should dye) flattered her to live, leaving her old Hufband; trying in vain to dye by bleeding his decrepid veins, until after some incomparable discourses that envy hath bereaved us of. he called for poyfon; and shutting himself up in a Stove, died (as Lucan did a while after) and was buried according to his own will, without Obsequies, having been Prator, Quaftor, and Conful to two Emperours, Tufor to a third, likely to be the fourth himfelf: and what was more (notwithstanding the violent temptations of Nero's time, and the flanders of the fucceeding ages) a Philosopher as well in deed as in name, enjoying a great, contented, and quiet foul, above those fears or hopes, those joyes or forrows that exercifed the rest of man-kind, and an even minde in all conditions, fuch as became the chief Latine Stoick, a manly sea, born to command rather than to obey, who fet up Cato for the Idea of Perfection.

Clear he was in rational Philosophy, grave in morall, and solid in natural; more intent upon things than words, upon Realities than Niceties, and what might settle, and not per-

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The Life of HANNIRAL.

plex the minde; which he would have framed to reason rather than opinion, and fixed in the pursuit of the chief Good, with this confideration, That nothing can prejudice the good man but himself.



Anno Mundi 3700. A.C.240.

### HANNIBAL.

Contemporary with Marcellus, Q. Flaminius, Polybius, Scipio, Fab. Maximus.

Fall the brave Captains that in the second Punick War lest behind them a great renown deserved by great actions, Hamilton is the sirst for conduct and valour; whether we respect his successe against the Romanes mischievous inroads into Sicily, or against Vetheon's insolencies in Spain;

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the 9th year of his abode there. b called fo from Hamilcar who mas Graa-

med Barcha.

a where he died a Spain ; or against what was more dreadful, the Soldiers infurrection at bome. His Son-in-Law Haldrubal is the fecond, and with the b Barcinians factious interest his Successor. The third is Hannibal, inured to the Difcipline of War at nine years old in Spain by hard service : than whom, 1. None more ready and watchful to contrive. 2. None more refolved and industrious to execute. 3. None more valiant and invincible to go through all pain and danger. No Soldier did more, no Captain commanded beiter; he deserved the General's place while Afdrubal lived that fent for him out of Spain; he had it when he died, much for his Father's fake, more for his own (though but twenty fix years old) who was as implacable an Enemy of Romes by the oath his Father gave him in c Spain, as the Carthaginians were by the loffe they had fullained in Sicily; inheriting at once his Fathers fucceffe and resolution against that growing City; his Enemy, his Interest, his Fathers batred and his own: his d Family and his youth prompted him to things great and unufual. The Saguntines Newters formerly, but now Parties with Rome, he would fet upon to begin the War with the Romanes: but he was first to subdue the Olcades, the Vacceans, and the revolted Carthaginians; which he did thus: Stealing over the River Tagus filently, and as in a fright, and leaving the passage unguarded, he (the subtlest and most effectual Stratagematik of that age) trepanned the Barbarons multitude, whom he cut off at cheir

c Wben but nive years old.

d The Baroinian Family.

their landing first with his Horse, and then with his whole Army, fo that the whole Countrey yielded to him, fave Saguntum, who fent to Rome (a name more potent than his whole Army) whence instead of relief, we have Embassies, first to Hannibal to raise the fiege, who would not f admit them : and f see Livy, then to Carthage to disown him, where (his faction that was for War prevailing over grave Hanno's that was for Peace ) they were flighted, to the expressible misery of that place; which hath taught Commonwealths to look to the end rather than the beginning of matters; always premising grave consultation before rash adion. Refolved are the Saguntines to hold out to extreamity against their mortal Enemy, until after eight months siege Hannibal's hundred and fifty thousand men sacked the battered Ruines rather than the City, with that fpirit that became him, who by that one aaion was at once to awe the Countrey, to encourage and enrich his Soldiers, to buy off with gifts his Adversaries at Cartbage, and with their confent to go on with the tide of this fuccess against his enemies at Rome, who upon their Ambassador's report of their bad, and Saguntus worse usage, to recompence their repented delay, intrusting Spain with P. Cornelius, Affrick and Sicily, with T. Sempronius, both Consuls sent g to expostu- g The noblest late the breach of Peace, and denounce War Citizens. as bravely, as the Carthaginians replyed unadvisedly. Hannibal was no sooner advertifed of these transactions, than he judged it feafo-

e About Iberus, Herman. dice, Arbozcole, great and rich Cities. :hough Polybius fay he mide them a flinder answer.

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The Life of HANNIBAL.

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sonable according to his first design, to march into Italy: In order whereunto his Ships are h At new Car- furnished, his Confederates are b mustered, the Frontiers of Affrick and Spain are Garifoned; the first with twelve hundred Horse and thirteen thousand Foot, all Spanyards, the fecond with four thousand Affricans; both places with Hostages as well as Soldiers. Hafdrubal commands Spain, Hannibal Carthage,

the great Syrte. k which divide France from Spain.

Homero.

the Volsci

I what we most imagine in the day, we dream in the night. Cic. de som. Scip. En. de m which rifeth zeer the Rhine and Danube; Grunning 800 furlongs, falleth to the Leman, or Geneva lake: Thence running west, & increafing with Arar or Saone, it falleth to the Sea between the Caurians and

now as confident after its successes under the conduct of Hamilcar, Hasdrubal, and Hannibal, as after its conquest along the Mediteri Not far from ranean in Africa, from the i Philenians unto Hercules Pillars, and in Spain to the k Pyrenean bills. From new Cartbage the well-appointed Army (after great encouragements from the plenty of Italy, and as great promises from the General's bounty, and the Gauls friendship) marcheth along the Coast to the River Iberius (Hannibal dreaming in the night what he thought of l by day, even victory foretold bim by a young man, & ruine prognosticated his enemy by a great Snake) and thence obliging the Gauls as he went over the Pyrenean hills to the River m Rhone, he met with the Volsci (a people neither to be awed nor careffed by his force or his friendship) in arms upon the passage; whereupon he commanded Hanno privately, but at some distance to wast over; who no sooner appeared in the Rear of the Barbarians, but they feeing Hannibal ready to attaque their front, fled for life, and left the Coast clear to the Carebaginians; whose Numidian Scouts meeting with Scipio's Romans

mane Forlorn, were defeated after a smart Skirmish, to the number of five hundred. Whereupon Hannibal after some debate, whether a present Battel, or go by to Italy: Upon the Boyan Ambaffadors perswasion, he pitched upon the latter (those Boyans in the mean time drawing the Roman Ambassadors to a fnare, and the Infubrians to a revolt, and infesting Manlius because the Romanes had peopled a Placentia and Cremona ) and mar- a And made ched along to the b Island between Arar and them Tributa-Rodanus to the Allobroges, the Castinians, ries. and the Vocontians Countrey over c Durance stands, built by (composing differences in his way) and thence Planchus Munot without great difficulty and greater loffe, natius. even thirty thousand Foot, and most of his c A River that Horse over the Alps ( making his way through falls from the the Enemy with his Sword, and through the swift, various, d Rocks with Fire and Vinegar ) to the Val- and unpassable ley of Turine with an hundred thousand Foot, stream into the twenty thousand Horse, say some; too many Kiver Rhone. confidering his losses: twenty thousand Foot, the mountain and fix thousand Horse, say others; too few Genua between confidering his Exploits: fourfcore thousand the River Dru-Foot, and ten thousand Horse saith a third entia and Tuparty, and most likely as a mean between rin. both. From Turin with the Auxiliaries of discontented Liguria and Gaul, he proceedeth to the Insubrians, where P. C. Scipio with wonderful speed came from Marsalia over Po and Tefin up to him; and after a dangerous Skirmish in the view of each others Camp ( where the Conful was hardly rescued

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by his fon, afterward called Affrican, from the Numidian Horse ) observing Hannibal's advantage in Horse, encamped with most security to his Foot, and stole with Sempronius Longus to Placentia, whither Hannibal follows him close to an engagement, being not e And for lack willing to delay the War for e fear of the

of victuals.

Gauls ficklenesse, who had sodainly closed with him out of some vain hopes, and might as fodainly leave him out of as vain fear, turning all their malice (if the War continued longer in their Countrey) upon him the Author of it. By his Spies he understands, That Sempronius ( what with the encouragement of

all Gaul was against them.

a small Skirmish with one of his Troops, and what with the ambition of engrolling the whole honour of a Conquest now Seipio was f From bagard- fick ) was notwithstanding all f diffwafives, as ing the Com- eager for a Battel as he could with him, and mon-wealth in fets his Brother Mago in Ambush between one battle, when both Camps among Furz-bushes, commands a party of Numidians to the Enemies Trenches, who drew out first fixty thousand Horse, and at laft the whole Romane Army to purfue them, till they came to his main Army in Battle-array, where the Light-horse skirmish first, next them the men of Arms; the Legions holding out against the Carthaginians foot, but the Knights being broken by their Horse and Elephants; yet the Romanes bearing up against the extream cold, the Famine, and Enemy, until Mago surprized them out of his Ambush. Whereupon seeing the Cinnomani ans

to

tions yielding to the Carthaginians, they flie, and hardly escape tenthousand of fifty thouand, with their rath Conful to Placentia. After this victory, which cost Hannibal half his Army, and all his Elephants, he destroyed the Countrey, dispersed the People; and inding the Gaules fo weary of the War, that they had laid an g Ambush for him, he hast- g which he efneth over the Appennines into Thuscany along the Champaign and Marshes of Arnus, where was beaten back he lost many men, and one of his eyes, what by a tempest to with the ill Ayr, and what with indefacigable Placentia upon nuches; where having notice of b Flaminius his first attempt his hafty nature and approach without the Semtes confent to Aretium, to anger him to hisho succeeded Battel before his Fellow (onful could be Sempronius; with him, Hannibal layeth waste all Fesula- and being made Aretium to the Lake Thrasymene, and the Mountains Cortonenses, where he layd an am very infolent. bush of Light-horse for the Hot spur, and seconded it with his whole Army. man feeing the ruines on all han's, draws up against all advice to the Streights of Thrasymene, where the Carthaginians brake out on their Flank, Rear, and Front with fo furious, i who was flain but unexpected affault, that after three hours as he went from valiant engagement, and the General's i death, rant to rant by they fled to the Mountains, leaving behinde one Ducarius. them twenty one thousand slain, and k as in Fab. Max. many I Prisoners to Hannibal's mercy, who I whereof four to make his goodness seem equal to his great-thousand were nelle, counterfeited a kindnelle, distant from those seat by his nature, at once the most subtle, and most assist his col-Bbb

caped very narowly, when he 10 pass be Appenine bils. conjul by the People , grim

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Upon this defeat, (when the private and publick forrows were over (forrows whereof they died in the City, for those that felling the Field) and reason of State was able to observe the tottering condition of the Empire now sinking with its little losses) the last resonant feets. medy is pitched upon, and Fabius, afterwards firnamed Maximus, is notwithstanding the Consul's absence, in that extreamity voted Dictator by the people, as M. Minu-tius is made General of the Horse by him. The grave man, after Orders given at Rome; marcheth towards Hannibal with Servilius his Legions, and two more added to them. Hannibat having in vain attempted Spoletum; courfeth through the Marches of Angona to Apulia: --- The Dictator follows him; but (their late misfortunes having taught the Romanes that it was victory enough not to be conquered) notwithstanding all his stratagems, would not engage him: he moves up
and down for an advantage to no purpose;
and at last upon some of the Prisoners intelligence whom he had so lately enlarged, that he
might take Capua, he moves towards Cassinum; but the Guide mistaking the place for
Cassiletum, he had been shut up by Fabius between the Mountains, had not he escaped it by the stratagem of the Oxen and Torches (related in the life of Fabius) over the Tower of the Baths to Alba, and (after a shew, as if he would march to Rome) to Apulia, of

where

ome, there be took the rich City Laurinum, but and reived also in Fabius his absence from the ereof lieuenant-General Minutius a brush, that to defining Rome was equal to a victory: a mode that did Minutus more barm than mad, confidering, That being made upon this fireina transport of the Multitude equal with the differs of the fitters of th the provided in the Dictator had, Hannibal observing place in Apular to be for the grave warinesse of Emilius, and the ventral to us rashnesse of Varro, drew his Forces for the suppose; with different resolutions; The one being intended to weary and samish his mixt Army different resolutions; The one being intended to weary and famish his mixt Army different resolutions; The one being intended to weary and famish his mixt Army difference c Hannibal without a stroak: The short of the second did divide the chest and (for they did it by turns) having dhandlesse of the second did divide the solita, deed of day, and hung out his Scarlet-coat the second did divide the solita, deed of the occasion, there was to complete the second did divide the solita, deed of the occasion, the second did divide the solita, deed deed draweth to the Adriatique,

draweth up in Battel-array, but with the Winde and Sun, and the Romanes against them. Hannibal placed his Affricans in the Wings, his Gaules and Spanyards in the main Body, his Light horse in the Forlom, his men of Arms in the Front, and all in so narrow a compasse, that they must either a fight valiantly, or fall by the Sword on the one hand, and be drowned by the River on the other. The Roman borse were worsted but the the other The Roman horse were worsted, but I their Foot stood to it with courage & success, until the Gauls and Spanyards retyred; and they (whose very fortune ruined them pur-fued them (as the fly Adversary expected) Wings, together with the five hundred Nu-midian Horse that slily revolted to the Romans, and were placed in the Rear to an overthrow greater than ever they suffered in either Punick Wars, as where the Conful f So fays Plu- Æmilius, with Cn. Servilius fell, f fifty tarch and Po- thousand men were slain, fourteen thousand lybius, though taken prisoners, and the enemies own cruelty Livy writes but said It was enough: -- And Varro, cowardly 12700.

Tudiciunus, with ten thousand men escaped to Cannusium, and yielded themselves to Pulcher and Scipio's conduct, who was the onely man that now kept up, and afterwards finish ed the War.

This vast mischance, with those of lesse concern at Ticinum, Trebia, and Thracime, saddened, but daunted not the Romane spirit which ennobled with despair, taking the adth the against an age of Hannibal's trisling and security, in the tho (as g Maharbut told him, and he oftin the monfessed at the onely oversight of his life) or lorn, here how to gain, but not how to use a victory; in so to the wonder of the world, not onely seeither aired Italy, but provided for Spain - not on the mithstanding that the same of this great defeat ver on arried away the Samnites, the Brucians, the ed, but Incanians, the Calatinians, the Atellaniaccess, ms, with the rich and populous City of i Caand mait telf from their ancient Confederates to pur- the Enemy, who is now received in triumph cted) at his friend Pacuvius his house in Capua, Nu- of the World: --- But there ( to fee the ficklee Ronesse of fate) had he who had escaped the
an oharbarousnesse of Nations, the stratagems of ed in the Gauls, the dangers of the Sea, and the onful force of his Enemies, fallen by a private hand, fifty Imean & Jubellius, Taura Pecuvius his fon, fand (I who being a Romin in heart, was reconciled to Hannibal but in the w) had not old Pacuvius his countenance & gravity conjured his fon by the Laws of Hospitality not to kill a guest in his house. Here Hannibal brought the Senate to Submit its felf, and Decius Mayrus of the Romane faction to his mercy, while his brother Cumanians, Mago with the a newes of the great victory, the Neapoli-

g The General of his Horfe. h All men cannot do all, faith Neftor in Homer. -Pyrrhus could conquer Kingdoms , but not keep them: Dionyfies keep but not conquer, Dion neuther beep, nor conquer; Alexander both con: quer and be p. i Capua was a Thuscan Con lony, called as first Vulturnunt, and fince either fom the Governour Capias, or the fauitful Fields adjoyning, called in Greek Килі, Capua; it bath on the Sea fide the Suclanians, the tans. On the

Land-side, the Catelinians, and the Phoenicians. On the East and South the Dunians, and the Nolians, frongly fituated on the one fide with the Sea, and on the other with the main Land. k Who of two millions that thronged to fee Hannibal, was the onely man that susped with him. a They fay that as he came into the Senate, he poured out the Roman Knights rings which were a bushel. Plut. de la Sluce.

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the Barcinian faction, and one that had often wise.

his own Eloquence, and the interest of the b An enemy of Barcinian faction (against b Hanno's prudent advice (as things proved afterwards) for Peace ) wrought Carthage to his devoir, and given good ad. at once to engage in his Quarrel, and undertake his supply.

After the League with these Campanians, and a vain attempt upon Nola, where brave Marcellus (who first taught the world that Hannibal was not invincible) pacifying the fedition within, fallied upon the enemy without with a great onflaught to his own Camp, Hannibal befieged Cafilinum, which neither his threats nor his promises could prevail upon, and disposed of himself to Winter-quarters at Capua, where his hardy Soldiers being debauched with Delicacies and Eafe, found the c pleasures of Campania more dangerous than the Armies of Rome, or the clifes of the Alps; infomuch, that the next Campagnia they were fo dispirited, that they could not take Cafilinum, though brought to Barleybread and Nuts, but upon composition.

And now the power and hopes of both States are equal: The Carthaginians success in Italy, their leagues in Macedon, and their supplyes from home, rendered them Confident. The Romanes Victories in Spain and Sardinia; their wife and valiant Fabius, Sempronius, Marcellus at home, forbid them

despair.

At this even lay Hannibal is beaten from before Cumes by Sempronius, and from Nola by

e Pleasure ( faith Plato ) is the bane of writte, and the bait of vice.

by Marcellus, with the loffe of fix thousand of the men ; and the Romanes revived with their rudene good fortune, and his retyrement to d Apu- d His Winterla, besiege treacherous Capua, which Han- quarters. nibal upon their request (now asiaid of the Remanes ) would have relieved, but that while he was watching by a Divition he had made in Nola to take it, Marcellus again e beat e Had his horfe him to his Camp. and thence to f Tarentum, he had utterly where his correspondence with the Traytors, oversbrown Nico, and Philomenes, whom he had obliged bim. when his Prisoners, took the City, and his f A city of the cunning in g drawing the Ships by Carts to Sea, Salentinians, freightned the Castle.

Whence defeating rash Centeneus and his the Castle which Legion by a stratagem, and wary Fabius and was upon the his three Legions by an Ambuscado, he drew. Sea. towards Capua, whence he fet on the Roman Army on the one fide, and gave the Cabuans a fignal to fally upon them on the other. The Romanes understood his subtleties, and with one half of their Army beat in the befieged, and (notwithstanding his stratagem in fending a Latine to cry, as by the Confuls order in the middle of their Camp, You are surrounded, you are surrounded, Flye, flye, and his valour wherein he acted beyond himself) purfued him to his Camp; where all his Arts. failing him to raise the siege, sorry he was to leave his Confederates, and yet advised by

his b Council of War to passe over Voltur- h which (faith nus, and coast with Ensigns displayed through my Author ) he the Sidicinians, the Alifanians, and Caffit never called nians but in extrea-Bbb4

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# The Life of HANNIBAL.

nians Countrey, to the very Gates of Rome, to draw the fiege off the walls of Capua.

The amazed City aftonished at his presence

whom they dreaded at distance, ordereth is F. Flaceus from Capua, S. Galba, and C. Centimalus to the Field, C. Caspurnius to the Capitol, leaving the gravest Citizens with their countenance and authority to compose all seditious distempers in the City. Hannibal draweth within a view of the City, Flaceus commands his men at Arms against him: The two Armies face one another with equal resolution; the one for its own security, its

parts them. Hannibal is discontented at two perticulars;
1. That when he could take Rome, he would

Countrey, its Liberty, and its Gods; the other for the Empire of the World: -- a great from, at once their wonder and their fear,

not; and when he would, he could not. 2. That they durft send and into Spaine. ven while he was in Italy. --- Sometimes he must needs in a rage tet all the Goldsmiths shops and Bankers shops to sale by the Cryer, another while he must ransack holy Woods and Temples, and at another time he must lay waste his own Cities; infomuch that his renown flugged, his confederate Countreys revolted, Capua yielded, Sulapia was delivered up, and he who was hi herto cryed up for a civil, obliging, and k temperate perfon, deserted, as most cruel, unconstant, and Huxurious. VA . 4 Yet

i A Field-Conful.

wife was a
Spanyard born at Castulo, whom the Carahaginians arusted very much because of the faith of that

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### The Life of HANNIBAL.

Yet the brave Captain being advertised by his Spials how carelessy Fulvius the Vice-Conful (upon his absence among the Brutians) encamped before Herdonia, surprizeth him, to an overthrow little lesse than that the Conful received at Capnes: and when Marcellus came up from Samnium to their relief, it was a drawn-battel between them, until Hannibal stole away to Apulia, and Marcellus after him, his onely match for policy or conduct.

After some Skirmishes in their Winterquarters at the opening of the Spring, upon the opening of the new Conful Fabius his Letters, Marcellus his ambition of a victory, they had three engagements; the first was equal, the second fell out to the Carthaginians advantage; the third a bloody one (the Romanes being mad that they were conquered. and the Carthaginians as mad that they would be quiet neither Conquerours, nor conquered) to the Romanes (who fought the more valiantly, that the newes of their viflory might be at Rome before that of their overthrow: -- ) Fabius the same day taking Tarentum by the same wile it was lost with, insomuch that Hannibal should say upon the news of it, Nay then, Rome bath its Hannibal too.

But what he lost by force, he gained by policy: for observing a Wood between him and the Enemy, he commanded thicher an Ambuscado of Numidian Horse: The Consuls designing

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# The Life of HANNIBAL

designing the like, came to view the place, worse appointed than became their prudence or place, and were cut off. The first whereof Marcellus (the stay of Rome, and the dread of Carthage; so honourable is vertue even among Enemies) was by Hannibal nobly lamented, and buried.

Hannibal having got the Consul's Scal-ring, fends Letters to Salapia in their names; The Salapians smell the plot, and provided for his coming. About the fourth watch he draweth towards the City with his Vantguard of Renegado-Romanes (as if Marcellus had been there ) and they let them in, but thut the Gates upon the rest. Hannibal in a rage goeth to aid the Locrians, where Claudius Nero the first Consul was too hard for him at his own ftratagems; as Livy the other was for his Brother Hafdrubal; whom now drawing towards his Brother, while he was recruiting at Melapont, the Confuls fearing the effect of that conjunction, after a tedious march, sodainly set upon at a Sena, and overthrew with fifty fix thousand men, returning with his head upon Hannibal, before he understood they had been gone. Whereupon confidering what an encouragement this was to the Romanes, and what a discouragement to his Followers, who might obferve the wheel of their Fortune going round, he withdrew among the Brutians, where you might observe his great spirit bearing up against his Enemies, and his greater

a In Ancona,

wildome

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wisdome, keeping together his Friends of so many Nations, under so many Difficul-Many Brushes he gave Sempronius here, and as many he recei ed, ever invading, and ever invaded, till called home the fixteenth year of this Warre, where he complained of the Senate, that they neglected his Supplies; and of himself, That he had b trifled away his Victories, whereof he e- b ontill the rected a c Monument by the Sea-fide in Pu- recruited themnick, and Greek, intending at Adrumelum, selves or Zuma, when he heard how Affairs went c Viz. a triumat Cartbage, to end the War. Scipio and phal Arch. he, the two greatest Generals in the world meet together in a Plain, with their respedive Interpreters: Hannibal confidering how the Interest of his Countrey was lost in d Spain, &c. how the War was tran- d Sicily and flated from Italy thither; how his e Con- Sardinia. federates were taken, and their f men wa e Syphax. fled, made a long Speech for Peace. Sci- there were not pio aiming at the glory of ending that Quar- men enough to rel his Father had the honour to begin, keep the City. broke off for a War; and thereupon beats Hannibal at Zama, turning his Elephants upon his own Foot, and enclosing his Horse lo, that the Carthaginians fighting desperately for their lives and goods, and the Remanes confidently for Victory, there fell twenty thousand Carthaginians: whose fall when Hannibal had narrowly escaped, being one of the unhappy Multitude, he first writ, and then came himself to speak for Peace,

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Peace. When he heard Gifgo's rash Difcourse for War, he fell down head-long whilest he was in his Oration; which when they blamed him for, he answered, I have been so long abroad, you may allow me to be ignorant of Customs at home.

Upon his Authority the ten Commissioners Articles of Peace were accepted: and when the Annual Tribute, which was one Article, was to be paid, and the Carthaginians grudged, and wept, he laughed, saying, Your Ships, your Armeries, your Liberties have less teares from you, than your

Aloney.

But for fear of the enraged, because distressed multitude: And lest his head should buy their Peace with Scipio, he retired to Antiochus in Asia, where his Name commanded civility, and his service respect: For, 1. He inspirited that sluggish King and Nation. 2 He and his Barcinian Facton, with the Kings hundred Ships, fixteen thousand Foot, and a thousand Horse, engaged the world against Rome, that yet trembled at his name though an Exile : Untill the Envy and Jealousie of that King's Courtiers taking occasion, 1. From Hannibal's familiarity with the Ambassador P. Villus. 2. From his conference with Scipio, when upon his demand, who was the chief Captain, he told him equally to his wonder and content, that Alexander was the first, Pyrrbus the second, and himself the third (what

(what, faid Scipio, if thou overcomeff me ? Then faid he, My felt) removed out of the Kings Council, under whom yet declaring his Exploit from his youth against Rome : And having given such wife counsel about a League with the Theffalians, viz. That they should oblige King Philip, and they need not carefor them of Theffaly. Notwithstanding a Thous a The Prince of his fuggestion, that Anticobus should manage Ætolia. his own Affairs, he was chief Favourite; the King faying often, That Hannibal onely fam mbat was fit.

When that Prince upon his overthrow in Greece, followed his pleasures in b Asia, in b At Ephesus hope of Peace, Hannibal told him he was no where safe from that extended its self over the world; whereupon he and Apollonius are appointed to muster up by Sea, and Polixenidas by Land against that potent Enemy, but both with equal success. Hannibal, poor man, yielding to that fate that over-ruled the Universe, though he managed his part very well, till his Colleague was defeated, and his squadron onely left to encounter the whole Navy.

He forefaw that K. Artiochus must make his Peace with his Head, and therefore he fled to Crete; and left the Inhabitants should lay hands on him for his gold, he sent potfuls of lead to Diana's Temple, where while the people watched, he sayled to Bythinia under the King; whereof he being Lieut. General against the

c King of Pergamus, he discomfitted a Navy c Eumenes,

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by throwing Snakes into their Ships,--Flaminius as renowned for his fervice to Rome as for his hatred against Hannibal, demanding him of unconstant King Prusias, he made feven vaults in his hou e to escape; and when that would not do, he takes poylon at 70 years of age, and faith, Come rid the Romanes of their fears, and kill an old man balf dead already.

d Where was an ancient prophefez to this purpofe;

The land of Libyssa thall cover under Mould

bal, when he is dead & old, nibal, and ended in him too.

His Tomb at d Libyffa hath no more engraven on it than this , Here lyeth Hannibal; and that is enough; That one word speaking the fear of Rome, the support of Kings and Kingdoms, the great arbiter of war and peace, the Renowned Exemplar of Conduct, Discipline, and Prudence, in whom Carthage rose The valiant and fell; all after-ages having voted, That the corps of Hanni- Arength and skill of that place began in Han-

P. C. S CI



An. Munda 3603. Ante Chr. 145.

### P. C. Scipio called AFFRICANUS.

HE a Noble Scipio ( whose renown- aHe was a Paed, but modest b Father and c Un- trician of the cle were with the first that engaged Family of the Hannibal in Italy, and the last that died a- Cornelii. gainst him in Spain ) not more famous for c Cneius, his conquest of Affrica, than his Brother was for the reducement d of Afia, ( whose d where he noble nature promised, and his noble edu- was called Acation prepared him as well a great pattern fiaticus. to Heroick posterity, as a great subject to ancient History ) was at seventeen years old in the beginning of the Cartbaginian War at once so skilful, watchful, patient, hardy, and resolute, as made him his Enemies fear,

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#### The Life of Scipio Affricanus. 752

e A River by which Hannibal defeated him.

fear, the Armies Darling, and his Father's wonder, whom in the Battel of e Thefin he faved, as he did Rome it felf in the Plains of Italy, when with his own fingle drawn Sword he made the revolting Romanes swear they would not forfake their Countrey; infomuch that the sprightly youth was at 21 in fpight of the Tribunes and the Law made Adile, and at twenty four against all Competitors, General; when (though the people confidering what brave men had fallen in that War, and what great Captains were to be encountred there, repented their Votes and youthful choice) his comely presence attended with a graceful carriage (which with his valour and f relation at once am-

f He would go ed and pleased the multitude ) and an eloevery day before any business to the Capitol, whene some people thought be bad some setret communication with the gods, this be did

on the mans

gown.

quent and solid speech of Youth and War confirmed the election. Numa's conference with Ageria, the Snake seen in Alexander's Mothers Chamber, gained them not more reverence, than his Morning-prayers at the Capitol did Selever fince be put pio : fo much it avails chief Magistrates but to

seem to be religious.

Thus efteemed and reverenced, he went with ten thousand Foot, and thirty Gallies with five Oares a bank by the way of Emperia to Tarracon; whence calling a Council, giving fatisfactory Answers to all Ambassadors, and taking in the broken Legions which Lucius Martins had laved: The Soldiers applauding him much for his Anceftors,

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ceftors, more for his own fake, he commending them for not despairing of their Countreys fafety, and both promising themfelves wonders from their mutual skill and awn valour : he and Martins ( too noble to envear w one another ) besiege new Carthage, the ey; Magazine, the Emporium and Haven of 21 that Countrey, now neglected by the Punick Captains, who were gone to secure omthe other coasts, judging that impregnable. Strong was the place, and resolute the Inhabitants; but Wit and Industry out-do Strength and Resolution. Scipio ordereth a general onset on one side of the Town; and observing a fordable place in the Moat that he belieged dreamed not of, commanded party on their backs on the other; who mazed and furrounded, leave that wealmy and well-furnished place to the spoyl of the Romanes, whose service Scipio rewarded, and honoured (a great contest beween two Soldiers which had first scaled the walls, he decided, by faying, You did it both, and both shall have the Mural Crown) As he obliged all Spain, by delivering them their Hostages he found in Carthage, and young g Lucieus by securing him his fair g Prince of the Wife he spyed among the Captives; kind- Celtiorians nelles, that made all Spain a Proselyte to his modefly, civility, and other vertues; the little Princes whereof joyned with him against Hasdrubal Barcinian, now lying at the River Befula before Mago, and the other Ccc

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other Hasdrubal ( who both deeply resented, other Hasdrubal (who both deeply resented, phough they as deeply dissembled the losse of Carthage) joyned with him, where the Romanes affaulted his Camp with that va-Romanes affaulted his Camp with that valour, that their former successes, and the General's own eye upon them, suggested; and his Soldiers desended it with that resolution that despair prompted, until Hasdrubal with sew men escaped, and all the rest (particularly Masinissa's Nephew, whom Scipio sent to him with Presents) became the objects first of Scipio's mercy, and then of his bounty, which extorted from the Earbarians to him the title of King, a title so invidious to the humour of the Nobility, and so prejudiciall to the Liberty of the people, that he waved it, declaring that the Spanyards had no other way to be thankful to him, but to be faithful to Rome. After this the three great Captains consult; the Hasdrubal Barcinian is sent to Hannibal, Hanno as he was practising upon new Cartbage, was surprized by Syllanus, and taken. The strong Town of Oringe was sacked, Scipio wintereth at Tarracon, Mason and Hasdrubal the son of Gisgo by the Seaside: Next Summer Scipio deseated them at Besula, and pursued his successe so far, that the enemy could never make head in the main for made a province conquered, Masinissa afterwards King of the sill after Augustian brought over; Scipio meditating to suffus his time.

A Though not made a province conquered, Masinissa afterwards King of the sill after Augustian brought over; Scipio meditating to suffus his time.

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d, phax King of the Masasilians, where he found the Hasdrubal dealing with him, who observed in Scipio's face the sate of Carthage. Syphax was equally civil to both, until Scipio urging, and he representing the majesty and Senate of Rome, qually civil to both, until Scipio urging, and representing the majesty and Senate of Rome, are vailed with him: And now having sinished is conquests of Spain, and taken the b plea- be the bad a scinal form as conquests of Spain, and taken the b plea- be the bad a scinal form and the science of the second to the spenty of the second to the spenty of the second to the spanyards revolt, the Discipion of his Army is corrupted, the Legions are situated for the second to the kingdoms fall upon his Confinent to the editors for the kingdoms fall upon his Condition of the second to the secon phax Ccc 2

# The Life of Scipio AFFRICANUS.

Rebels, that they submitted to his elemency, who overcame many Nations by his proweffe, more by his mercy : - whereupon having entertained Masinista (who came to see that grave, that wife, that majestick Gentleman he had heard of and to make that good in his own person that he had promised by his Nephew, to shew Scipio that be was not less than his word, and to fee that Scipio was not leffe than the report of him ) and left the Province to L: Lentulus, and Manlius Acidinus, he went homewards, where he first recapitulated his conquetts of four Captains, four di.e. The two Armies, and two d Nations, before the Senate in the Temple of Bellona; and (when all voted him a Triumph, but himself, who would not break a custom, and enjoy that honour when but Vice-Conful ) then was made Conful in the greatest Assembly of people that Rome ever faw; whereof some came to see the folemnity, but most to see him, whom the generality of the People (after they had gazed on him sufficiently ) voted first in their wishes,& (when he had perswaded T. Maximus, that there was no other way to beat Hannibal out of Italy ) all in the pu'lick Affembly Genera for Affrica: a great enterprize, considering the poverty and weaknesse of the Common wealth: but the expectations of men from this Gentleman were logreat, and his resoluti on to answer this expectation so firm, that the neighbouring Countreys furnished him with

necessaries, his Army and Navy was read

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The Life of Scipio Affricanus. in 45 dayes. The Sicilians between fear and hope complyed with him; and he pirched upon Marcellus his Legion for his own Guard, (and (by the way commanding 300 of the noblest young men thereabout to come in well armed: which when they did, he put it to their choice whether they would serve in the Wars themselves, or give up their Horses and Arms to as many noble young Romanes that he had by him ) he obliged all Sicily by a Proclamation, That all spoyls should be restored to the Syraculans. Masiniss writes to him to dispatch with speed to Affrica, which now defired nothing but a fair opportunity to rebel; he recovereth Locris, and fettleth Sicily; but (as Prosperity is as naturally attended with its adversity, as day with its night) his Deputy Pleminius his insolencies at Locris, his debauchery and oppression was improved by Fabins Maximus and others of Scipio's enemies, fo much to his and his Armies disparagement, that had not the ten Com riffioners appointed to overfee him, reported him a e Commander e Especially for in all things, fave his mildnesse beyond a Paral- mercy, courteste, lel, and his Army, his Magazine, his Ships and his Discipline beyond expectation, he had been cashiered: But nobly waving this, and as nobly diffembling King Syphax his revole to, and alliance with Hasdrubal (whom by his Ambasfadors that warned him from Affrica, he admonished to do nothing unworthy of a Romane

or King, and he would do nothing unbecoming a General ) he published in the head of Cec 3

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### The Life of Scipio Affricanus.

of the best appointed Army that ever Sicily faw, that Syphax as well as Masinissa had writ to him to hatten, and accordingly in few days (his wishes chiding even the winds for floth) he was in Affrica, to the great terrour of a Carthage now in an uproar at Scipio's bare name, who laid waste the Countrey, encamp-

2 That had not beard of a R: before, i.e. fince Regulus his enri.

Army fifty years ed before that wealthy and commodious City Utica; commanded ingenious and noble Masmilla to watch, and provoke the Carthagimians before they could get to any head; which he did with that success, that tired Hanno after a long march fell among Scipio's fresh Legions, to his utter overthrow and ruine. Scipio takes a great hill, whence he might

molest Utica, secure his Fleet, and engage his enemy: and then judging that Syphax his league with Carthage, cooled with his love b Haldrubal's tob Sophonisba, he treats with him, and withal dispatcheth some Soldiers in the habit of Slaves, with the Embaffadors to view the Army, upon whose return openly pretending the fiege of Viica, but privately communicating to his Commanders the fituation and materials of the Enemies c Camp, he first burnt it, and under the smoak slew forty thousand Carthaginians; as he did, when the pride and wealth of the Barcinian faction against the general opinion that was for Peace, recruited the Army, as many more, none standing be-

> fore the confident because successful Romans: Syphax being defeated and taken by Masimissa, to the joy indeed, but pity too of the

daughter.

e Which was all of reeds, as their Tents & Cabins were wood.

whole

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whole Camp, where Scipio gently expostulared his apoltacy; for which he urged nothing but the love of his Wife, adding that he was an example to all Vow-breakers, and unhappy, but that his enemy Masinissa himself at Cyrtha fell in love with the same woman against the Consul's authority and example (than whom none more tender of Ladies) who yet upon the good Conful's smart, but private check, finding he could not fecure his love, fent her a potion and his love to convey her

to an happier world.

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But Hannibal being now rather to keep, than enlarge the Dominions of Carthage, returns out of Italy; and fearing either Scipio's fortune, or his Countreys fate, had an interview and treaty with him, whose termes speaking him rather resolved for conquest, than inclined to peace, the two greatest Captains in the world try for the Empire of it at Zama, where the Romans, beating the Elephants back on the Horse, and the Horse on the Foot, flew forty thousand Carthaginians, Hannibal having done beyond himself that day in d encamping and bringing on his Army d Making we (his enemies themselves being Judges) hard- of all the adly elcaping, with K. Scyphax his fon, Vormina vantages the just coming as Scipio foresaw to his affistance. place could af-And now have at Carthage it felf, which yerst flushed with victories, aspir'd to the conquest of the World, but is at present confined to its walls (the frailty of humane affairs) it owed to the Conquerours mercy, who

Ccc +

eGiving him K. Scyphax bis Dominions, befides his own that Scyphax bad usurped. f Seyphax, as Polyb. writes, though others fay be was dead. g Terentius Culeo.

h with Ælius Pætus.

# The Life of Sciplo AFFRICANUS.

burns their Navy (500 Ships ) before their eyes, as much to their terrour as if he had razed the City: and when he had done for made Masinissa the e mightiest King in Affric ca : which he fetled, and returned to Rome in triumph, a f captive King bare-headed following his Charior, and a granfomed Conful with his hat on going before it, all Nations beholding the folemnity now fo much the more glorious, than those that either passed, or were to come; as the conquelt of one Hannibal and Carthage out-did that of all other Kings and Nations, after which no people thought it below themselves to submit to Rome.

Neither is his honour lesse than his service (being chosen b Censor that year, before all the Noble-men, Conful the next against the Law, and Prince of the Senate; every year against all the Generals, until he divided the People from the Senators in the shew-places; an individious piece of innovation that he

repented of.

But his advancements flackned not his fervices: For 1. being employed to compose a difference between Masinissa and the Carthaginians, he improved it, judging their Wars the Peace of Rome. 2. Asia being to be added to Affrica, there was a contrast between C. Lalins, and L. Scipio about the government of it, until Scipio like a faithful brother, commended the latt for General, and like a brave Patriot offered himself for Lieuten. General

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The Life of SCIPIO AFERICANUS.

when the whole multitude afore enclined to Lelins, but now admiring, first His natural affection, and next his humility, with no less unanimity than joy, voted it not without a happy iffue; for L. Scipio being guided by his brother, who was yet commanded by him, 1. made a fix months Truce with the Atolians. 2. Engaged Prusias K. of Bythinia : As 3. his a brother Antiochus did when suborned with 2 To whom all private overtures (even that of the delivery of addressed themhis own Son) from him and other Potentares, felves, being as faithful as he was valiant, and affuring him of any private favor: but for the publick, advising him to Peace upon the Senates terms; which upon a 6 Defeat neer Magnesia, b Fighting athey had accepted of & with the Affricansme- gainst Scipio's diation, infinitely obliged to him for his fon: advice, which Scipio telling him upon his submission, that it he promised to was the Roman way. Neither to stand in education be ruled by. was the Roman way, Neither to stoop in adversity, nor to be haughty in prosperity. The terms were, I. That he should not meddle with Enrope. 2. That he should surrender all Asia from

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years Tribute; and 4. deliver up & Hannibal: c who was at Termes that Antiochus thanked them for, as the battel, and which rather eased, than deprived him; and upon this treaty as he faid, gave him a little Kingdom, and a

(Crown

Taurus to Tanais. 3. That he should pay 20

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cc It's neither Wealth nor Scepter, Robe, nor

<sup>&</sup>quot;I wish, it's not yet renown,

<sup>68</sup> But innocence and mirth to look

<sup>16</sup> Aloof upon the troubled seas that are so bard to brook.

## The Life of SCIPIO AFFRICANUS.

to

Now the Scipio's and Cornelii were at high est a subject could be in a free City; one Brother carrying Afia in his name, the other Affrica; this being Prince of the Senate, the other Quaftor, a height that must have itsen. vy as naturally, as any Pyramide its shadow: for the busie Tribunes d charge Affrican with embezling those spoyls to his private use, that were due to the common Treasure; whereupon Scipio comes guarded with his friends to the Pulpit of Orations, where he faid no more, but This day I obtained a victory against Hannibal; therefore waving this contention, let us to the Capitol to give Thanks .--And the whole multitude followed him, leaving the Tribune all alone, with their Serjeants & their malice.

But whether in anger to the ingratitude of his unfaithful Countrey, or out of a kindnesse for its peace, he retyred thenceforward to Linternum, where having bestowed one daughgoeth this flory, ter on e Tiberius Gracebus (formerly his enemy, but now being Tribune, his friend, that one Tribune might not be overcome but by another ) and the other upon Scipio Nafica, told his wife of he died full of honour, though not of years, leaving behind him three things; 1. A lafting name. 2. Two sentences, whereof the first, I am never leffe idle than when at Ease: and the 2d. Never less alone, then when alone. And 3. a Monument some fay at Rome; others at Linconsent not to ternum for himself, his brother and his friend Tiberius Grac- Ennius (nobleness and ingenuity dwell in one breaft,

d Some fay they charged his brother.

e of which marriage there that Scipio having promised his daughter to Tiberius , it, who faid, You should not have married my daughter without my chies.

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breaft, and in one grave) which as many came to visit when he was dead, as came to see him when alive. Vertue commands good mens refpect, evil mens reverence, and all mens

honour.

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dow; "When characters engraved in Brass shall with "disappear as if they were written in Dust; that When Elogies committed to the trust of here-"Marbles, shall be illegible as whispered ends "accents; When Pyramides dissolved, shall "want themselves a Monument, to evidence "they were once so much as ruine: It shall be writ that Carthage was taken, that Hannibal was conquered, that Rome was ungrateful, and that Scipio was an Heroe.

#### The Parallel.

T Annibal and Scipio, who were beyond parallel while they lived, and have continued fo fince they have been dead, are equally admired, for that they broke through to much opposition at home (the first of potent Hanno against his going to Italy; The second of popular Fabins against his expedition to Affrica ) and for that yet they performed so many wonders abroad; the one, after sundry fuccesses of his own, and others his name engaged, awing Rome that the world feared; The other after the defeat of four Captains and their Armies, the conquest of ten Nations and their Kings, making Carthage Rome's Tributary,

The Life of Scipio Affricanus.

butary, that had been its Competitor.

If Fabius be renowned for escaping Hannibal, what is Scipio for overcoming him! Scipio was resolute and open, Hannibal Subtle and referved. -- The firt's blemish is the frequent mutinies in his Army of one Nation; The fecond's honour is the confant peace in his of many; the first arguing not a softer easinesse. than the other did a solid prudence. Scipio's was indeed mutinous, but Hannibal's was debauched; the last not more happy in the gaining of a victory, than the first close in the purfuit of It. Cruel was the one even to Women and children; civil and temperate was the other towards all; his enemies exercifing his valour, the vanquished his clemency, and all his faithfulneffe.

aThey fay Hannibal writ in Greek the deeds of Manlius Volfo. Vide Cic. de Orat.

Both well educated, both a Scholars, and Scholars patrons, the one of Socillus, the other of Ennius; both graceful in their speech, but Hannibal smart and witty: For when Antiochus brought an Army into the Field, rather rich than armed, and asked Hannibal whether they were sufficient for the Romanes ? Yea Sir, quoth he, were they never so covetous. --- Hannibal's victories undid his Countrey ; Scipio's faved his, though unworthy both of the man, & his service, fince they chose rather to affront him out of the City, then to check the feditious in it; -- an effect rather of their cowardife than their ingratitude, fince (as appeared from the Senates thanks to Tib: Gracebus for defending him, &c.) the most wished him well, when the worst used him so ill.

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Well did he deserve of his Countreys peace, when he would revenge himself on it as M. Coriolanus, &c. with War. Better of their liberty, when he resused the Title of King, the honour of Dictator, and the Statue of a General. Scipio excels in a private capacity, they are equal in their publick, both living valiantly for their Countries, both dying discontented out of them; the one banished, the other abused is both Champions of War, and patterns of all vertues, reserved for Masteries, and combats of Exigence and hazard, to do great shings, and suffer greater.

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#### Reader,

Here followeth the latter part of Seneca's Life, to be inserted in page 731. where it was omitted by an unavoidable mistake.

All other things being but foils to fet off Verme & Immortality .-- Discourses I must needs fay too high for the dregs of Romulus ( 513 100) Has Bourosos ) Mankind in this state, as Religion teacheth us, and Reason taught the a Heathens. a And among And for himself, who with this wise man must the rest, Pluneeds dye, distrusting providence, and break- tarch in a book

ing the rule of humane society.

Some say he was a secret Christian, and produce b Letters between him and St. Paul. intituled, The However, a Christian may learn four things Contradiction from his writings, 1. To rely on Providence. 2. To set God always before him. 3. To look beyond death. 4. To be unconcerned in out- betray their as ward accidents: And as many from his Life dulteratenefs, (however cenfured by Dion and others for Avarice, Epicurism, Ambition, Uncleanness) 1. Not to aspire. 2. If we are raised in Fortune, not to be so in Minde. 3. That we fear prosperity, and sit loose from it. 4. That in all we do or fay, there shine the love and reverence of true piety and justice. --- Read Seneca, faith one that was well versed in him, as if he were a Christian, remembring alwayes that heisa Pagan.

of common conceptions; and that which is of Stoicks. b But the flyle of those Letters PEBACK. GRATION-MAXELEYS

